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Charleston, S.C

YEAR BOOK—1886.



CITY OF CHARLESTON,
So. Ca.

352.0757
C 477y
1886

WALKER, EVANS & COGSWELL COMPANY,
3 AND 5 BROAD STREET, CHARLESTON, S. C.

CITY GOVERNMENT—1886.

MAYOR AND ALDERMEN—1883-87.

MAYOR,

HON. WM. A. COURTENAY.

MAYOR PRO TEM,

W. E. HUGER.

ALDERMEN.

Ward 1—JAMES F. REDDING, WM. E. HUGER.

Ward 2—J. ADGER SMYTH, SAMUEL WEBB.

Ward 3—E. H. JACKSON, P. MORAN.

Ward 4—A. W. ECKEL, A. B. MURRAY.

Ward 5—E. F. SWEEGAN, S. J. PREGNALL.

Ward 6— — — — —, GERHARD RIECKE.

Ward 7—JOHN FEEHAN, G. W. McIVER.

Ward 8—R. C. BARKLEY, J. B. E. SLOAN.

Ward 9—A. JOHNSON, C. WULBERN.

Ward 10—F. S. RODGERS, J. H. THIELE.*

Ward 11—C. L. MEYER, E. H. GADSDEN.

Ward 12—C. S. GADSDEN, H. BUCK.

* Alderman J. H. Thiele died September 26th, 1886.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF CITY COUNCIL.

APPOINTED DECEMBER 17TH AND 26TH, 1883.

Ways and Means—Aldermen F. S. Rodgers, Chairman; J. Adger Smyth, E. F. Sweegan, J. B. E. Sloan, C. Wulbern, A. B. Murray, and the Mayor.

Sewerage of City—Aldermen J. A. Smyth, Chairman; F. S. Rodgers, A. W. Eckel, E. F. Sweegan, and the Mayor.

Streets—Aldermen C. S. Gadsden, Chairman; A. Johnson, J. A. Smyth, J. H. Thiele, A. B. Murray, S. J. Pregnall, and the Mayor.

Accounts—Aldermen E. F. Sweegan, Chairman; J. F. Redding, and the Mayor.

Lighting the City—Aldermen A. W. Eckel, Chairman; J. B. E. Sloan, J. A. Smyth, G. W. McIver, C. S. Gadsden.

Contracts—Aldermen W. E. Huger, Chairman; C. Wulbern, and the Mayor.

Engrossed Bills—Aldermen J. F. Redding, Chairman ; G. W. McIver, C. L. Meyer.

Fire Escapes—Aldermen R. C. Barkley, Chairman ; A. Johnson, G. Riecke.

Steam Engines—Aldermen Samuel Webb, Chairman ; R. C. Barkley, H. Buck.

Retrenchment and Relief—Aldermen S. Webb, Chairman ; G. W. McIver, J. F. Redding.

Railroads—Aldermen E. H. Gadsden, Chairman ; F. S. Rodgers, John Feehan.

Tidal Drains—Aldermen John Feehan, Chairman ; G. Riecke, A. B. Murray.

Artesian Wells and Lot—Aldermen E. H. Jackson, Chairman ; G. Riecke, S. J. Pregnall.

Wood and Brick Buildings—Aldermen H. Buck, Chairman ; A. Johnson, Samuel Webb.

Journals and Vacant Offices—Aldermen G. Riecke, Chairman ; C. L. Meyer, E. H. Jackson.

Port and Harbor Improvements—Aldermen S. J. Pregnall, Chairman ; P. Moran, A. W. Eckel.

Water Supply—Aldermen A. Johnson, Chairman ; J. H. Thiele, C. S. Gadsden.

City Lands—Aldermen J. H. Thiele, Chairman ; E. H. Jackson, J. F. Redding.

Printing—Aldermen G. W. McIver, Chairman ; J. B. E. Sloan, John Feehan.

City Hall, Clock and Chimes—Aldermen J. B. E. Sloan, Chairman ; W. E. Huger, E. H. Gadsden.

Pleasure Grounds, Lower Wards—Aldermen A. B. Murray, Chairman ; R. C. Barkley, J. F. Redding.

Pleasure Grounds, Upper Wards—Aldermen C. Wulbern, Chairman ; W. E. Huger, C. S. Gadsden.

Public Buildings—Aldermen P. Moran, Chairman ; H. Buck, E. H. Gadsden.

Fire Loan Bonds—Aldermen C. L. Meyer, Chairman ; ———, and the Mayor.

Clerk of Council—W. W. Simons.

Messenger of Council—Robert G. O'Neale.

CITY COURT.

Recorder—Wm. Alston Pringle.

Corporation Counsel—George D. Bryan.

Sheriff—Glenn E. Davis.

Clerk—Francis L. McHugh.

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

Messrs. F. S. Rodgers, J. Adger Smyth, E. F. Sweegan, J. B. E. Sloan, C. Wulbern, A. B. Murray.

CITY OFFICERS.

Treasurer—W. L. Campbell.

Assessor—W. Aiken Kelly.

Superintendent of Streets—T. A. Huguenin.

City Civil Engineer—L. J. Barbot.

Tidal Drain Keeper—M. Hogan.

Gaugers of Liquor—C. L. DuBos, C. M. Olsen.

Flour Inspector— — — — —

Inspectors and Surveyors of Timber—C. S. Jenkins, H. B. Olney, John T. Northrop.

Chimney Contractors—Wards 1 and 2, P. Sheridan; Wards 3 and 4, W. Shelton; Wards 5 and 6, Daniel Lannigan; Wards 7 and 8, W. Y. Lovett; Wards 9 and 10, John Reed; Wards 11 and 12, W. H. Halsall.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

A. W. Eckel, Chairman; G. W. Dingle, John Feehan, Samuel Webb, W. E. Huger, A. A. Goldsmith, and the Mayor.

Clerk—Robert G. O'Neale.

Chief of Police—Thomas Frost, Jr.

First Lieutenants—Jos. Golden, C. B. Sigwald.

Second Lieutenants—F. J. Heidt, James H. Fordham.

Junior Second Lieutenants—E. A. Mollenhauer, M. J. McManus.

Clerk—M. Sweegan.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Board of Health—Jos. L. Tobias, Chairman; * Middleton Michel, M. D., Allard Memminger, M. D., G. E. Manigault, M. D., Wm. Ufferhardt, C. P. Aimar, R. M. Marshall, P. C. Trenholm, A. Sidney Smith, Hall T. McGee, M. P. Storen.

City Registrar and Secretary of the Board—H. B. Horlbeck, M. D.

Clerk—Albert E. Gough.

Sanitary Inspectors—District No. 1, W. G. Holmes; District No. 2, P. T. Keith; District No. 3, T. F. McGarey; District No. 4, C. E. Heinsohn.

Health Detective—F. Nipson.

*Elected Chairman in place of Mr. John Hanckel, who died January 13th, 1886.

City Dispensary Physicians—District No. 1, P. G. DeSaussure, M. D.; District No. 2, J. J. Edwards, M. D.; District No. 3, B. M. Lebby, M. D.; District No. 4, Edmund Mazyek, M. D.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Board of Fire-Masters—F. S. Rodgers, Chairman; G. H. Walter, E. F. Sweegan, A. Stemmermann, R. C. Barkley, C. R. Valk, and the Mayor.

Chief—F. L. O'Neill.

First Assistant Chief—W. H. Smith.

Second Assistant Chief—T. S. Sigwald.

Clerk—B. M. Strobel.

Superintendent Fire Alarm Telegraph—W. J. Malia.

COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON.

Trustees—The Mayor and City Recorder are *ex-officio* members of the Board; Hon. Geo. S. Bryan, Alderman A. W. Eckel,* and Mr. S. Y. Tupper, with the *ex-officio* members, represent the City in the Board. The remaining members elected were: Messrs. Ch. Richardson Miles, President of the Board; Rudolph Siegling, Wm. Ravenel, G. W. Dingle, Henry Buist, T. M. Hanckel, Wm. Ufferhardt, and Rev. C. C. Pinckney, D. D.

Secretary and Treasurer—Jacob Williman.

*Resigned January 12, 1886; succeeded by Alderman C. S. Gadsden.

HIGH SCHOOL OF CHARLESTON.

Trustees—Rev. W. F. Junkin, D. D., President; Rev. C. C. Pinckney, D. D., R. Siegling, Henry Buist, C. R. Miles, J. Adger Smyth, G. W. Dingle, A. B. Rose, E. F. Sweegan, Julian Mitchell, J. P. K. Bryan, Dr. H. Baer, and the Mayor, *ex-officio*.

Secretary—R. G. O'Neale.

DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES.

WM. ENSTON HOME.

Trustees of the Fund for Surviving Annuitants—Hon. Wm. A. Courtenay, Chairman; Isaac Hayne, W. Enston Butler.

Trustees of the Home—Hon. Wm. A. Courtenay, President; Alva Gage, Vice-President; F. S. Rodgers, E. H. Jackson, G. W. Williams, Jr., C. G. Ducker, A. B. Rose, J. H. Pieper, Wm. Ufferhardt, C. P. Aimar, J. P. K. Bryan, W. J. Miller, the Mayor, *ex-officio*.

Secretary—M. B. Paine.

ORPHAN HOUSE.

Commissioners—Jacob Small, Chairman; L. D. Mowry, F. J. Pelzer, C. A. Chisolm, Dr. B. A. Muckenfuss, Geo. W. Williams, B. Bollmann, G. W. Egan, E. F. Sweegan, H. H. DeLeon, Geo. S. Hacker,* Theo. D. Jervey.

Secretary of the Board and Treasurer of the Private Fund—E. M. Grinké.

Physician to Orphan House—W. H. Huger, M. D.

Principal—Miss Agnes K. Irving.

Teachers—Miss M. L. LeQueux, Mrs. A. L. Reilly, Miss C. Arnold, Miss E. L. Henderson, Miss C. Bullen, Miss M. McNeil.

In Kindergarten—Miss E. King, Miss E. Burnham, Assistant.

Sewing Mistress—Mrs. M. Manno.

Matrons—Mrs. C. Bullen, Mrs. M. F. Perry, Miss S. Chariot.

Engineer—A. L. Barton.

*Died April 26, 1886; succeeded by Aug. T. Smythe.

CITY HOSPITAL.

Commissioners—Bernard O'Neill, Chairman;* H. B. Horlbeck, M. D., J. N. Robson, J. R. Solomons, M. D., A. Stemmermann, Harvey Cogswell, A. Johnson, S. Wragg Simons, Zimmerman Davis, John D. Cappleman.

*Resigned from Board July 13th, 1886; succeeded as Chairman by H. B. Horlbeck, M. D.

ALMS HOUSE.

Commissioners—Wm. L. Daggett, Chairman; Dr. A. P. Pelzer, Vice-Chairman;* Hermann Klatte, Secretary and Treasurer; Morris Harris, A. Johnson,† C. Wulbern, C. H. Muckenfuss, Hermann Bulwinkle, A. B. Murray, E. S. Burnham, F. Von Santen, Samuel Sanders.

Master—Henry G. Frazer.

Matron—Mrs. E. M. Frazer.

Clerk—M. B. Ryan.

* Died February 10th, 1886; succeeded by John Rugheimer.

† Elected Vice-Chairman in place of Dr. A. P. Pelzer, deceased.

ASHLEY RIVER ASYLUM.

Commissioners of Public Lands—R. C. Barkley, Chairman; T. B. Maxwell, Secretary and Treasurer; Wm. Ingliss, C. C. Leslie, J. R. Mauran, C. W. Bernie, S. Yeadon, F. D. C. Kracke, John Stokes, S. J. Peggall, Wm. T. Elfe, James C. Jervey.

Gardner and Keeper of House of Correction—Robt. W. Sanders.

Steward—S. H. Hare.

Matron—Mrs. Malvina O'Neill.

Grave Digger—S. Simpson.

MARKETS AND GREEN GROCERIES.

Commissioners—William Ravenel, Chairman; Wm. Carrington, L. F. Robertson, P. Wineman, T. R. McGahan, H. H. Knee, D. B. Gilliland, S. J. Pregnall, B. F. McCabe,* Geo. M. Coffin,† Wm. Meagher, Wm. Heffron, J. H. Thiele.‡

Chief Clerk of all the Markets—H. L. Toomer.

Assistant Clerk Centre Market—O. Prause

Assistant Clerk Upper Market—J. F. Steinmeyer.

Clerk of Weights and Measures, and Public Weigher—W. L. Campbell.

* Resigned February 9th, 1886; succeeded by T. P. Mood.

† Resigned May 11th, 1886; succeeded by Wm. Ufferhardt.

‡ Died September 26th, 1886; succeeded by Gerhard Riecke.

MARION SQUARE.

Commissioners—Gen. Geo. D. Johnson, Chairman; Capt. C. F. Hard, Secretary; Gen. W. G. DeSaussure,* Gen. R. Siegling, Col. C. H. Simonton,† Capt. James P. Lesesne, Capt. B. Mantoue.

* Died February 1st, 1886; succeeded by Maj. G. B. Edwards.

† Resigned March 9th, 1886; succeeded by Capt. G. D. Bryan.

COLONIAL COMMON AND ASHLEY RIVER EMBANKMENT.

Commissioners—Caspar A. Chisolm, Chairman; S. S. Buist, Secretary and Treasurer; A. B. Rose, F. E. Taylor, J. F. Ficken, C. U. Shepard, Jr., C. R. Miles, Alex. McLoy,* Eugene P. Jervey, A. DeCaradeuc, and the Mayor.

* Died October 1st, 1886.

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Copy of the Message
sent on  the 3 Sept. 1886.

To the President
of the United
States

I desire to express
my profound
sympathy with
the sufferers
by the late Earth
quake & await
with anxiety fuller
intelligence which

I hope may show
the effects to have
been less disastrous
than expected.

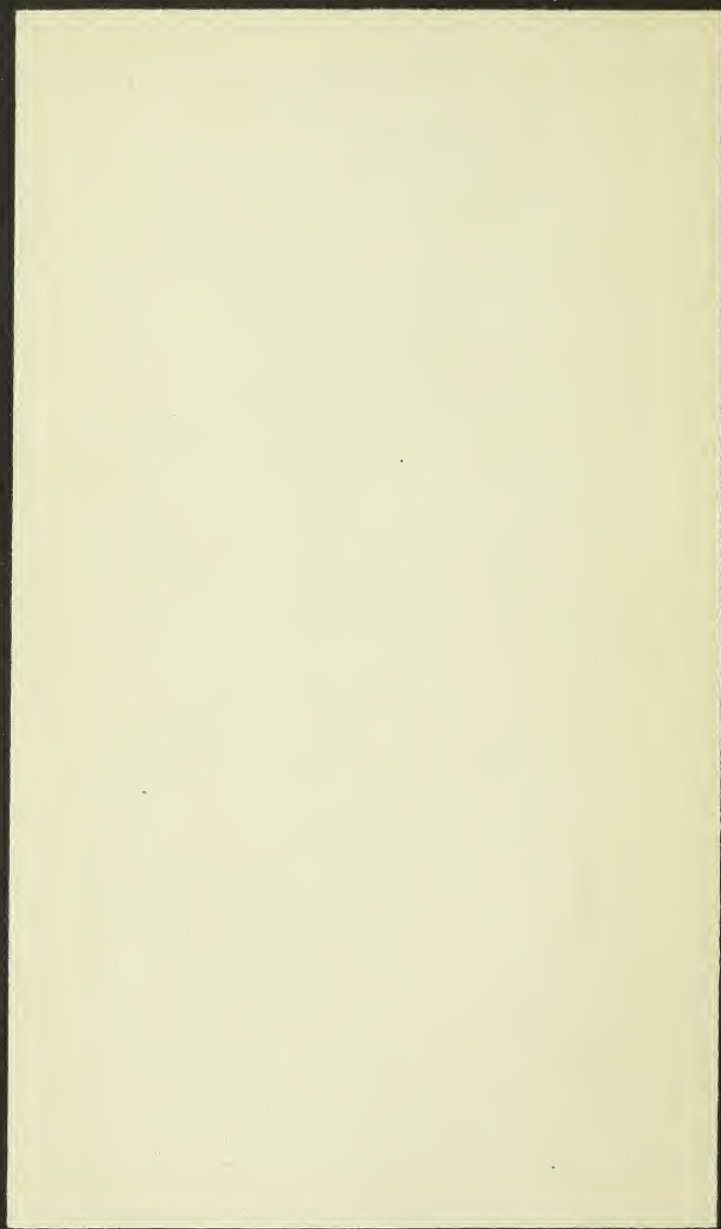
Vitarica Rd.

THE QUEEN'S CABLEGRAM.

IN the first hours of the tidings in Old England of the earthquake disaster to the city of Charleston Her Majesty the Queen sent this kindly message of fellow-feeling for the people of this then stricken city. Her Majesty's autograph message was obtained by the Mayor of the city, through the consideration and good offices of the Marquis of Lorne, and is preserved in the archives of this city.

In appreciation of Her Majesty's gracious sympathy, and that of Old England, and to perpetuate the grateful feelings of this community, this autograph message is reproduced here.

CHARLESTON, S. C., December 31, 1886.



MAYOR COURTENAY'S ANNUAL REVIEW.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, }
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, January 1st, 1887. }

Gentlemen of the City Council:

In accordance with the Ordinances of the city, it is again my duty to present to you my Annual Review, and the detailed reports of the several departments of the city government for the past year, being my seventh annual communication to you.

The year 1885 was marked by the ravages of a most disastrous cyclone, causing very heavy losses throughout the city, believed to have aggregated one and a half millions of dollars, as minimum figures. In the past year the more ruinous disaster overtook our city in the earthquake shocks of August and September, covering with ruins the whole extent of our city, from river to river, and to its Northern boundary, and involving a loss of certainly five millions of dollars.

The cyclone losses were borne without a murmur by our citizens, who instinctively drew back from receiving pecuniary assistance tendered from their fellow-citizens of the Union; the grievous earthquake losses, however, coming so soon after, and falling, as these did, not only on many house-owners in moderate circumstances, but seriously affecting the whole community, by the unparalleled extent of the losses, left no alternative but to accept the generous offers of assistance from all parts of our own free land, and not only so, but from beyond the seas came expressions of loving regard and free will offerings of money to aid our needy and suffering. All this wonderful story of warm sympathy and generous giving will be recorded hereafter.

The offerings were so large, and so promptly tendered, that on 5th October the City Council adopted the report of the Relief Committee, under the belief that help enough for the poor and needy had been received, or advised as coming, and in this opinion they were justified by subsequent events.

To the City Council of Charleston :

The Relief Committee, acting for you, respectfully submit the following report :

It has been, and is now, a difficult task to measure the loss by the earthquake calamity, as it was wholly new and devastating in the destruction it wrought. The difficulty was specially felt by this committee, who were named to receive and distribute aid to the *needy sufferers only*, of this disaster.

To those earthquake sufferers needing shelter, food and immediate pecuniary aid, the committee have offered relief, and, in their judgment, there has been such a resumption of the normal life of this city as to justify the discontinuance of this system of assistance at an early day.

The more difficult and graver problem has been to fix correctly the number of victims, whose loss is their shattered houses, and who are actually unable to repair or rebuild them, and to estimate rightly the total amount of this loss in money, so that the good givers of this universal charity might know the limit of our actual need in this our distress.

The committee have, after the most careful examination of the cases as far as received, arrived at the opinion that the sum of money already received by this committee, together with the estimated amount of collections now made, and in progress of being made, in the territory east of the Alleghanies, together with the estimated amount now in process of collection *in Chicago* and other points west of the Alleghanies, of which they have been advised, will, when received, place the committee in a position to substantially help the *needy sufferers*, for whose relief *only* this committee was formed.

The larger and vaster loss, falling upon the Federal Government, the State, County and City, in the damage to public buildings, the great loss to churches, associations and corporations, and the widespread damages done to residences, stores, warehouses and other property of private persons, who are able, out of their private means, to replace and repair the losses, as great and distressing as their aggregate loss is to the public and to individuals, it has not been within the scope of this committee's efforts, simply because it was not the cause of charity to the *needy* earthquake sufferers.

As the grateful recipient of the generosity and sympathy of those who have stretched out their helping hand to us, this committee have felt that they should be guided by facts and estimates of the *actual loss of needy sufferers*, and if on an untrodden path they might err, they preferred to err, by limiting the estimate rather than placing it too high.

The undersigned, Committee on Relief, ask the consideration of the City Council in this matter, and that its wishes may be made known to them at once.

Respectfully submitted.

JOS. W. BARNWELL, *Chairman*.

THEO. D. JERVEY. FRANK E. TAYLOR.

F. W. DAWSON. B. BOLLMANN.

G. I. CUNNINGHAM. A. W. TAFT.

M. ISRAEL.

WM. A. COURTENAY, *Mayor*.

I cannot forego the mention here of the self-sacrificing and devoted services of the Executive Relief Committee, who responded to my call for help, and through several weary months gave their wise counsels and their time without stint to the difficult and laborious work of distributing assistance, which in the aggregate amounted to \$639,954. The names of these citizens should be, and will be forever gratefully remembered by this community.

CITY FINANCES.

The expenditures of the city during the past year were \$569,042.06, as will appear by the Treasurer's statements in detail. The income for the same period amounted to \$538,336.52, which with \$14,289.40, the balance from 1885, made up the figures to \$552,625.92; the difference being fully covered from the balance of taxes unpaid, amounting to \$30,947.90, of the current year. The desire to reduce taxation to the minimum, by decreasing the levy from two per cent. to one and three-quarters, and some extraordinary expenditures incident to the earthquake, has combined to produce this result.

INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The interest coupons have been promptly met, and the large amounts payable on account of the four per cent. bonds were anticipated and paid in June and December from funds in hand for those outlays in anticipation of their maturity.

ARREARS OF TAXES.

The following statement of delinquent taxes, will compare favorably with similar statements of any City of like size in the Union.

The $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. tax levied in 1886, aggregated \$433,109. $\frac{72}{100}$. Of this, there was uncollected on 31st December, 1886, \$30,947.90, showing $92\frac{85}{100}$ per cent. collected, and $7\frac{15}{100}$ per cent. carried over to the new year.

Of the tax of 1885 there was uncollected at the same period \$17,725. $\frac{84}{100}$ = $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Of the tax of 1884, \$12,284.07 = $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Of the tax of 1883, \$7,758.63 = $1\frac{4}{10}$ per cent. Of the tax of 1882, \$6,006. $\frac{60}{100}$ = $1\frac{1}{10}$ per cent. Of the tax of 1881, \$5,179. $\frac{90}{100}$ = $1\frac{2}{10}$ per cent. Of the tax of 1880, \$2,445. $\frac{35}{100}$ = $\frac{45}{100}$ per cent.

SINKING FUND.

The transactions of the Sinking Fund for the past year, have been unimportant, being confined to the purchase of \$996.43 of City Stock, and \$500 of 6 per cent. Bonds of 1853, both of which have been cancelled.

The transactions in forfeited lands reduce the number of pieces of property to 62, with an assessed value of \$45,225.00.

THE CITY DEBT.

The indebtedness of the city, as of date January 1st, 1886, was..\$4,052,419.43
Reduced during the year by the retirement of six per

cent. stock.....	\$996.43	
And six per cent. bonds of 1853.....	500.00	1,496.43

Leaving indebtedness December 31st, 1886.....	\$4,050,923.00
---	----------------

Consisting of—

Four per cent. thirty year bonds.....	\$3,414,100.00	
Six per cent. bonds of 1853-54.....	2,000.00	
Five per cent. stock (City College).....	23,000.00	
Six per cent. stock.....	2,323.00	
Seven per cent. conversion bonds.....	500,000.00	
Six per cent. conversion bonds.....	109,500.00	
		<u>\$4,050,923.00</u>

It will be seen that the city debt has declined to a little over four million dollars. Of the seven per cent. bonds, the first maturities of \$52,000 are payable in 1888. There is now in the Sinking Fund, set aside for these payments, assets equal to more than half these maturing bonds, which it is hoped will be purchasable during the present year.

The highest figures of the city debt was in 1870—\$5,241,709.77—with annual interest of \$314,557.58.

In 1880, the debt figures were \$4,775,450.98, with annual interest of \$217,004.

It is a great satisfaction to note the further reduction of \$724,527.98 in the past seven years at this date.

FIRE LOAN BONDS.

The condition of these bonds remains unchanged from the previous year.

CITY STOCK.

On the 1st January, 1886, there was in circulation six per cent. stock..	\$3,819.43	
Retired during the year.....	\$996.43	
Changed to Four Per Cent. Bonds.....	500.00	
		<u>1,496.43</u>
		<u>\$2,323.00</u>
Of this stock there is past due	\$ 647.04	
Will be due in 1888	\$ 410.00	
" " 1890	55.10	
" " 1892	40.00	
" " 1896	968.00	
" " 1897	88.00	
" " 1898	114.86	
		<u>\$2,323.00</u>

It is needless to say that the complex and laborious duties of the treasury department have been for years past, and are now, discharged with marked ability and fidelity by the incumbent and his assistants.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE CITY TREASURY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1886.

	APPROPRIATIONS.	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.	EXCESS OF RECEIPTS.	EXCESS OF EXPENDITURES.	LEDGER BALANCES.	
						Dr.	Cr.
						Dec. 31, 1885.	Dec. 31, 1886.
Income Account—							
" Fire Department.....	90.50						
" Interest Account.....	\$ 5,332.10						
" Less Interest to Commissioners' Sinking Fund... Licenses—	684.21						
" Carts, Drays, &c.....	\$12,990.00						
" Exp'd for Badges. 390.37	\$12,599.63						
" Classifi.d.	\$115,469.00						
" Expended.....	574.50						
" Other Years..	114,894.50						
	120.00						
" Markets.....	\$6,336.66						
" Expended.....	3,920.00						
" Police Department.....							
" Powder Magazine.....	700.00						
" Less State Taxes.....	32.78						
" Powder Licenses.....							
" Pumping Cisterns.....							
" Rents.....							
" Taxes, 1870.....	3.32						
" Taxes, 1873.....	2.32						
" Taxes, 1874.....	5.00						
" Taxes, 1876.....	77.55						
" Taxes, 1877.....	119.75						
" Taxes, 1879.....	55.89						
	263.83						
Amounts carried forward.....	\$139,831.54						

TRANSACTIONS OF THE CITY TREASURY--(CONTINUED.)

APPROPRIATIONS.	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.	EXCESS OF RECEIPTS.	EXCESS OF EXPENDITURES.	LEDGER BALANCES.		LEDGER BALANCES.
					Dr.	Cr.	
<i>Am'ts bro't forward—Income Acc't. . . \$139,831.54</i>							
Income Account—							
" Taxes, 1886. 56.35							
" Taxes, Penalty, 1884. 17.45							
" Taxes, Penalty, 1885. 134.26							
<hr/>							
471.80							
" Taxes, 1886. \$402,161.82							
" Refunded. 14,026.61							
<hr/>							
388,135.21							
" Unexpended Appropriation, 1885. 175.50							
<hr/>							
" Taxes Refunded							
" Taxes, 1881. 317.81							
" Taxes, 1882. 196.65							
" Taxes, 1883. 1,074.62							
" Taxes, 1884. 2,880.09							
" Taxes, 1885. 6,352.60							
" Alms House. 8,100.00							
" Artisan Well. 612.00							
" Board of Assessors. 1,420.00							
" Board of Health. 300.00							
" Cannonsboro Wharf and Mill Company. 11.50							
" Charleston Water Works. 2,500.00							
" City Civil Engineer. 11,850.00							
" City Hall, Clock and Chimes. 1,000.00							
" City Hospital. 1,666.50							
" City Officers. 12.00							
" College of Charleston. 7,441.63							
" College Museum. 2,977.00							
" Colonial Commons. 1,011.74							
<hr/>							
88,468.50							
<i>Amounts carried forward.</i>							

TRANSACTIONS OF THE CITY TREASURY—(CONTINUED)

Financial Department.

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	APPROPRIATIONS.	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.	EXCESS OF RECEIPTS.	EXCESS OF EXPENDITURES.	LEDGER BALANCES.	
						Dr.	Cr.
<i>Amounts brought forward.....</i>	\$ 88,468.50	\$550,789.78	\$100,367.50	\$538,336.52	\$ 87,914.28	\$ 59,776.81	\$ 74,066.21
Commissioners Public Lands	4,000.00	265.00	4,265.00	.....	4,000.00	.....	.....
Commissioners Marion Square	750.00	.....	750.00	.....	750.00	.....	.....
Destitute Orphans.....	6,000.00	.....	6,000.00	.....	6,000.00	.....	.....
Fire Department.....	44,000.00	.....	43,311.43	.....	43,311.43	.....	.....
High School.....	4,000.00	.....	4,000.00	.....	4,000.00	.....	.....
House of Rest.....	1,200.00	.....	1,200.00	.....	1,200.00	.....	.....
Incidental Expenses.....	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00	.....	.....
Interest, Public Debt.....	179,438.04	.....	179,438.04	.....	179,438.04	.....	.....
Lighting City.....	24,500.00	9.17	23,353.52	.....	23,344.35	.....	.....
Mayor's Annual Report.....	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00	.....	.....
News and Courier Company.....	2,250.00	.....	2,250.00	.....	2,250.00	.....	.....
Orphan House.....	11,000.00	8,932.24	19,930.12	.....	10,997.88	.....	.....
Pleasure Grounds, Lower Wards.....	2,695.00	.....	2,693.53	.....	2,693.53	.....	.....
Pleasure Grounds, Upper Wards.....	1,000.00	.....	637.70	.....	637.70	.....	.....
Police Department.....	76,500.00	334.75	76,054.12	.....	76,319.37	.....	.....
Printing and Stationery.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00	.....	.....
Roper Hospital.....	500.00	.....	500.00	.....	500.00	.....	.....
Society, Agricultural.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00	.....	.....
Street Department.....	114,700.00	1,469.56	116,169.56	.....	114,700.00	.....	.....
Tidal Drains.....	3,500.00	.....	3,316.58	.....	3,316.58	.....	.....
Transportation.....	400.00	.....	398.90	.....	398.90	.....	.....
County Claims.....	.....	227.00	.....	227.00	.....	1,141.00	914.00
Commissioners Sinking Fund.....	.....	690.54	1,453.82	.....	763.28	23,672.82	22,009.54
Fire Loan Fund.....	.....	12,952.75	209.64	12,683.11	.....	.....	12,683.11
Trustees Wm. Enston Fund.....	.....	33,891.49	17,821.74	16,069.75	.....	199.49	16,269.24
Pulling Down Buildings.....	.....	1,635.88	1,635.88	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commissioners Public Schools—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Taxes, 1876.....	\$.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Taxes, 1877.....	.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Amounts carried forward.....</i>	\$.90	\$611,198.16	\$613,687.12	\$567,316.38	\$569,805.34	\$ 60,917.81	\$ 97,938.52
						\$ 80,816.94	\$115,348.69

TRANSACTIONS OF THE CITY TREASURY—(CONTINUED.)

	APPROPRIATIONS.	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.	EXCESS OF RECEIPTS.	EXCESS OF EXPENDITURES.	LEDGER BALANCES.	
						Dr.	Cr.
<i>Amounts brought forward</i>..... \$	.90 \$572,171.54	\$611,198.16	\$613,687.12	\$567,316.38	\$569,805.34	\$ 60,917.81	\$ 97,938.52
Taxes, 1880.....	.81						
Taxes, 1881.....	5.38						
Taxes, 1882.....	6.82						
Taxes, 1883.....	20.31						
Taxes, 1884.....	112.10						
Taxes, 1885.....	536.61						
Taxes, 1886.....	34,709.65						
County Schools.....	14,070.58						
Unexpended Appropriation, 1885.....		49,523.16	72,268.30		22,745.14		
Unexpended Appropriation, 1886.....		44,067.29	37,282.24		37,282.24		
Cash, 1885.....		96,268.72		44,067.29			44,067.29
Cash, 1886.....			77,819.67	96,268.72			
					77,819.67		
	\$572,171.54	\$801,057.33	\$801,057.33	\$707,652.39	\$707,652.39	\$157,186.53	\$159,415.98

Respectfully submitted,

WM. L. CAMPBELL, *City Treasurer.*

Examined and found correct.

EDWARD F. SWEEGAN, }
 JAMES F. REDDING, } *Committee on Accounts.*

LICENSES ISSUED AT CITY TREASURY FOR YEAR ENDING
DECEMBER 31, 1886.

BUSINESS.	No. Taken Out	@	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
CLASS 1.				
Agencies or Companies each—				
Academy of Music...	1	250	\$ 250.00	
Bagging Manufacturing Companies	1	500	500 00	
Banks, State or Savings.....	5	250	1,250.00	
Breweries.....	1	100	100.00	
Building and Loan Associations.....	7	50	350.00	
Cotton Manufacturing Companies.....	1	500	500.00	
Dredging Companies.	1	50	50.00	
Express Companies or Agencies.....	1	500	500.00	
Fertilizer Companies or Agencies.....	1	500	500.00	
Ferry (other than Steam,) Companies or Agencies.....	1	10	10.00	
Forwarding Agencies or Companies.....	2	25	50.00	
Gold and Stock Telegraph Companies or Agencies.....	1	200	200.00	
Gas Companies.....	1	500	500.00	
Insurance Companies or Agencies whose business is less than \$1,000, each.....	17	20	340.00	
For each additional \$1,000, or fractional part of \$1,000 of business, each at \$10, 12 at \$30, 11 at \$40, 2 at \$50, 6 at \$60, 4 at \$70, 3 at \$80, 3 at \$90, 2 at \$100, 2 at \$120, 1 at \$130, 1 at \$170, 1 at \$290, 1 at \$300....	.....	.....	3,380.00	
Marl or Lime Mining or Manufacturing Companies or Agencies.....	1	100	100.00	
Mercantile—Dun, Bradstreet's.....	1	150	150.00	
Phosphate Rock Mining or Manufacturing Companies or Agencies.....	5	500	2,500.00	
Railroad Companies.....	2	500	1,000.00	
Railroad Ticket Agencies.....	1	50	50.00	
Real Estate Agencies and Collectors of Rents or other Claims	2	50	100.00	
Steamship (regular lines,) Agencies or Companies.....	2	150	300.00	
Steam Ferry Boat Agencies or Companies..	1	100	100.00	
Steam Cotton Press, where one is located and worked.....	3	300	900.00	
Steam Cotton Press, where more than one is located and worked.....	1	500	500.00	
Steamboat Companies or Agencies, for each Steamboat	4	50	200.00	
Steam Tug Companies or Agencies, for each Tug	10	25	250.00	
Steamship (other than regular lines,) and Sailing Vessels combined Companies or Agencies.	4	150	600.00	
Sailing Vessel Companies or Agencies.....	3	50	150.00	
Street Railway Companies	2	500	1,000.00	
Telephone Companies or Agencies.....	1	500	500.00	

LICENSES ISSUED—CONTINUED.

BUSINESS.	No. Taken Out	@	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Telegraph Companies or Agencies.....	2	500	1,000.00	
Terminal Warehouse Companies or Agencies	1	500	500.00	
Water Works Companies.	1	100	100.00	
CLASS 2.				\$18,480.00
Auctioneers—those Selling at Public Outcry only....	8	50	400.00	
Auctioneers, Real Estate Brokers, Brokers of Stocks, Bonds and other Personal Property, at Auction or Private Sale.....	6	100	600.00	
Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers.....	8	75	600.00	1,600.00
CLASS 3.				
Artists, Ambrotypists, Daguerrean or Photographists.....	4	50	200.00	200.00
CLASS 4.				
Architects, Civil Engineers and Surveyors...	2	25	50.00	50.00
CLASS 5.				
Brokers, Stock and other Personal Property, and Real Estate or Private Sale.....	2	75	150.00	
Brokers, Real Estate.....	1	50	50.00	200.00
CLASS 6.				
Bankers, who are persons or firms other than Banks buying and selling Domestic or Foreign Exchange, or Discounting Notes or other evidences of Debt.....	3	125	375.00	375.00
CLASS 7.				
Billiard or Pool Tables, for each Table...	23	25	575.00	575.00
CLASS 8.				
Boarding Houses or Hotels—				
Other than Sailor, having less than 10 Rooms	9	10	90.00	
Other than Sailor, having 10 and less than 20 Rooms	1	50	50.00	
Other than Sailor, having 40 Rooms or more	2	100	200.00	340.00
CLASS 9.				
Bakeries, Steam.....	1	75	75.00	
Bakeries other than Steam.....	30	30	900.00	975.00
CLASS 10.				
Barbers for each Chair.....	68	3	204.00	204.00
CLASS 12.				
Butchers for each Stall.....	69	5	345.00	345.00

LICENSES ISSUED—CONTINUED.

BUSINESS.	No. Taken Out	@	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
CLASS 13.				
Builders, Master Mechanics and Workmen of all trades and employments, not specially named elsewhere—				
Those who employ no hands.....	66	\$12	\$792.00	
Those employing not over 10 hands.....	26	30	780.00	
Engravers.....	1	10	10.00	
				\$1,582.00
CLASS 14.				
Cotton Presses, worked by hand.....	1	35	35.00	35.00
CLASS 15.				
Circuses	1	500	500.00	500.00
CLASS 16.				
Cook Shops	22	10	220.00	220.00
CLASS 17.				
Ship Yards or Marine Slips, employing not over 7 hands.....	1	50	50.00	
Dry Docks.....	1	100	100.00	
				150.00
CLASS 18.				
Dentists, whose gross business does not exceed \$1,000	4	15	60.00	
Dentists, whose gross business does not exceed \$2,000.....	4	25	100.00	
				160.00
CLASS 19.				
Dye Houses... ..	3	10	30.00	30.00
CLASS 20.				
Dairies... ..	4	20	80.00	80.00
CLASS 21.				
Dealers, who are all persons, Firms or Companies, buying or selling any articles of trade or merchandise—				
Dealers in Meats, (sold elsewhere than in market) or Green Grocer, on production of receipt for one year's rent of stall in the market in advance.....	16	150	2,400.00	2,400.00
CLASS 22.				
Dealers in Upland Cotton or Rice, in tierces, or its equivalent in barrels—				
Those buying or selling less than 5,000 pkgs, Those buying or selling 5,000 packages, and less than 8,000 packages.....	26	100	2,600.00	
Those buying or selling 8,000 packages, and less than 15,000 packages....	8	200	1,600.00	
Those buying or selling 15,000 packages, and less than 20,000 packages.	8	300	2,400.00	
	1	350	350.00	

LICENSES ISSUED—CONTINUED.

BUSINESS.	No. Taken Out	@	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Those buying or selling 20,000 packages and less than 30,000 packages.....	1	400	400.00	
Those buying or selling 30,000 packages or more.....	3	500	1,500.00	\$ 8,850.00
CLASS 23.				
Dealers in Sea Island and Long Staple Cotton—				
Those buying or selling less than 1,000 packages	9	50	450.00	
Those buying or selling 1 000 packages and less than 2,500 packages.....	1	100	100.00	
Those buying or selling 2,500 packages and less than 4,000 packages.....	1	200	200.00	750.00
CLASS 24.				
Dealers in Sewing Machines—				
Those whose sales are less than \$2,000.....	1	20	20.00	
Those whose sales are less than \$4,000.....	2	40	80.00	100.00
CLASS 25.				
Importers and Dealers in Fertilizers, Cotton Seed Meal, Kainit, Guano, Phosphate Rock, Marl, Lime, and all or any other like article used or sold as Fertilizers, or which are used for Manufacturing Fertilizers—				
Those selling not over 1,000 tons.....	4	50	200.00	
Those selling not over 5,000 tons.....	1	250	250.00	
Those selling over 5,000 tons.....	3	500	1,500.00	1,950.00
CLASS 26.				
Dealers in Liquor, Wholesale and Retail—				
Retail Liquor or Barrooms	269	100	26,900.00	
Those whose sales do not exceed \$20,000...	15	150	2,250.00	29,150.00
CLASS 27.				
Dealers in Books and Pictures on Streets or Canvassers for same.....	24	12	288.00	288.00
CLASS 28.				
Dealers in Horses or Mules.....	6	75	450.00	
Cattle Yards, Sale or Stock Yards..	1	100	100.00	550.00
CLASS 29.				
Dealers whose stock never exceeds in value the sum of \$50.....	228	5	1,140.00	1,140.00
CLASS 30.				
Dealers in Naval Stores—				
Those buying or selling not over 15,000 packages	9	100	900.00	
Those buying or selling not over 20,000 packages	1	150	150.00	
Those buying or selling over 30,000 packages.....	1	300	300.00	1,350.00

LICENSES ISSUED—CONTINUED.

BUSINESS.	No. Taken Out	@	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
CLASS 31.				
Dealers in Hides and Tallow, Furs and Wool.	3	\$ 50	\$ 150.00	
Dealers in Ice, Oil, &c., from carts or wagons on streets, for each cart or wagon.....	5	10	50.00	
Dealers in Ice, from Branch Ice Houses....	22	15	330.00	
Dealers in Ice, or Ice Houses.....	3	100	300.00	
Dealers in Ice Cream, or Ice Cream Saloons.	4	15	60.00	
Dealers in Junk, retail.....	13	30	390.00	
Dealers Peddling Goods around the city, per week	18	5	90.00	
Dealers in Soda Water, sold from founts....	16	12	192.00	
Dealers in Poultry, Fish, Vegetables or Fruit on street, per month	14	3	42.00	
Dealers in Poultry, Fish, Vegetables or Fruit in market	12	5	60.00	
				\$ 1,664.00
CLASS 32.				
Dealers in Coal, or Coal Yards, and all im- porters of Coal (except such as is imported by officers of mechanical, manufacturing or industrial enterprises, for use of such establishment), and all persons selling coal from wharves or vessels, shall be deemed liable to a Coal Yard License	6	50	300.00	
Dealers, Itinerant Salesmen, license not trans- ferable (that any merchant or clerk doing business away from Charleston, and visit- ing his customers here in company with a licensed Charleston agent or dealer, shall also be considered an Itinerant Salesman, and subject to this license tax) per month.	518	10	5,180.00	
Ditto per annum	1	100	100.00	
Dealers, Commercial Brokers, who keep no stock, and sell only on brokerage to deal- ers here, each Broker or recognized firm of Brokers, not exceeding two members	7	100	700.00	
				6,280.00
CLASS 33.				
Dealers in Poultry and Country Produce, and in any and every other article of trade or merchandise not especially named elsewhere in this Ordinance, whose annual sales do not exceed \$2,000	342	20	6,840.00	
Those whose annual sales are over \$2 000 and less than \$5,000.....	152	30	4,560.00	
Those whose annual sales are over \$5,000, and less than \$10,000	28	40	1,120.00	

LICENSES ISSUED—CONTINUED.

BUSINESS.	No. Taken Out	@	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Those whose annual sales are over \$10,000, and less than \$15,000.....	31	\$50	\$ 1,550.00	
Those whose annual sales are over \$15,000, and less than \$20,000.....	17	60	1,020.00	
Those whose annual sales are over \$20,000, and less than \$30,000.....	11	75	825.00	
Those whose annual sales are over \$30,000, and less than \$50,000.....	28	100	2,800.00	
Those whose annual sales exceed \$50,000, for each additional \$1,000, \$1 00—I at \$103, 1 at \$107, 3 at \$110, 1 at \$115, 2 at \$125, 1 at \$127, 1 at \$130, 1 at \$135, 4 at \$150, 1 at \$154, 1 at \$190, 2 at \$200, 2 at \$250, 1 at \$300, 1 at \$450, 2 at \$500....	.....	.....	4,891.00	\$23,606.00
CLASS 34.				
Fairs, Promenade Concerts, Parties, Public Balls, Glass Blowing, Operas, Minstrels, Panoramas, and every other kind of public entertainment of a like nature, per day or night.....	177	5	885.00	885.00
CLASS 35.				
Foundries and Machine Shops, whose gross business does not exceed \$75,000.....	2	100	200.00	
Those whose gross business does not exceed \$100,000.....	1	150	150.00	350.00
CLASS 36.				
Factories—				
Axle Grease Factories.....	1	15	15.00	
Basket and Willow Ware Factories.....	1	25	25.00	
Bag (other than paper) Factories.....	1	100	100.00	
Barrel Factories.....	1	25	25.00	
Cigar Factories.....	7	15	105.00	
Concrete Piping Factories.....	1	15	15.00	
Candy Factories...	4	25	100.00	
Cotton Tie Factories.....	1	25	25.00	
Mattress Factories.....	2	25	50.00	
Shirts and other Underwear Factories.....	1	25	25.00	
Sausage (by steam) Factories.....	2	25	50.00	
Sash and Blind Factories.....	4	50	200.00	
Soap and Candle Factories.....	1	20	20.00	
Soda Water Factories.....	5	30	150.00	905.00
CLASS 37.				
Gas Fitters.....	5	25	125.00	125.00
CLASS 39.				
Laundries.....	1	25	25.00	25.00
CLASS 40.				
Lumber Yards, Lumber Ponds.....	3	60	180.00	180.00

LICENSES ISSUED—CONTINUED.

BUSINESS.	No. Taken Out	@	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
CLASS 41.				
Lawyers, Physicians, Chemists—				
Whose gross business does not exceed \$600 ;				
18 Lawyers, 17 Physicians and 1 Chemist..	36	10	360.00	
Whose gross business does not exceed				
\$1,000 ; 19 Lawyers and 23 Physicians...	42	25	1,050.00	
Whose gross business does not exceed				
\$3,000 ; 11 Lawyers and 5 Physicians....	16	50	800.00	
Whose gross business does not exceed				
\$5,000 ; 1 Lawyer and 1 Chemist....	2	75	150.00	
Veterinary Surgeons.....	1	20	20.00	
				\$ 2,380.00
CLASS 42.				
Marble Yards.....	4	20	80.00	80 00
CLASS 43.				
Mills, Grist, Steam.....	5	35	175.00	
Mills, Grist, Horse-power	2	15	30.00	
Mills, Planing....	4	60	240.00	
Mills, Saw.....	2	60	120.00	
Mills, Rice, doing a business of 2,000 tierces				
and under.....	1	50	50.00	
Mills, Rice, those doing a business of 15,000				
tierces and under.....	1	400	400.00	
Mills, Rice, those doing a business of over				
15,000 tierces.....	1	500	500.00	
Mills, Spice or Coffee, Sea Foam, Self-				
rising or Prepared Flours, as Special				
Business.....	2	25	50.00	
				1,565.00
CLASS 44.				
Papers, worked by Steam, Gas, or Water-				
power.....	1	150	150.00	
Papers worked by hand....	1	25	25.00	
Printing Offices, Job, steam, gas or water-				
power.....	5	75	375.00	
Printing Offices Job, hand.....	1	25	25.00	
				575.00
CLASS 45.				
Restaurants.....	10	30	300.00	300.00
CLASS 46.				
Shooting Galleries, Skating Rinks... ..	1	25	25.00	25 00
CLASS 47.				
Stables, Public or Livery.....	2	30	60.00	60.00
CLASS 48.				
Stevedores	5	50	250.00	250.00
CLASS 49.				
Tailors, Merchant.....	8	50	400.00	400.00

LICENSES ISSUED—CONTINUED.

BUSINESS.	No. Taken Out	@	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
CLASS 50.				
Undertakers, whose business does not exceed \$1,000.....	5	25	\$ 200.00	
Undertakers, whose business does not exceed \$2,000.....	2	50	100.00	
				\$ 300.00
CLASS 52.				
Wood Sawyers, machinery.....	3	30	90.00	90.00
CLASS 53.				
Warehousemen and Wharfmen, who are all persons, firms or companies receiving any article of trade or merchandise on storage, either on wharves, wharf warehouses, buildings or stores, in any part of the City, or who have piers or wharves used for landing or shipping of goods from vessels—				
Whose gross receipts do not exceed \$5,000..	3	75	225.00	
Whose gross receipts do not exceed \$10,000,	5	100	500.00	
Whose gross receipts do not exceed \$20,000,	1	150	150.00	
Whose gross receipts exceed \$20,000.....	1	200	200.00	
				1,075.00
CLASS 54.				
Watchmakers, repairing Clocks, Watches, &c.....	10	12	120.00	120.00
CLASS 55.				
Wheelwright and Blacksmith Shops—				
Wheelwright Shops, one forge.....	10	20	200.00	
Wheelwright Shops, for each additional forge.....	4	5	20.00	
Blacksmith Shops, one forge.....	10	20	200.00	
Blacksmith Shops, for each additional forge.....	2	5	10.00	
				430.00
CLASS 56.				
Wood Yards, (all parties having paid for wood yard license, and license for carts, shall have the privilege of offering wood for sale on the streets without the addition of a huckster's license ; provided, however, the names of the owners of such carts be painted thereon).....	33	30	990.00	990.00
SPECIAL LICENSES.				
Telescope.....	5		5.00	
Fernoline Chemical Co.	25		25.00	
Dealers....	5	10	50.00	
Electric Battery	2	5	10.00	

LICENSES ISSUED—CONTINUED.

BUSINESS.	No. Taken Out	(a)	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Patent Medicine.....			50.00	
Band on Streets.....	2	15	30.00	
Balloons on Streets.....	2	5	10.00	
				\$ 180.00
Total Classified Licenses.....				115,469.00
Carts, Drays, Buggies, Carriages, Hacks, Trucks and Omnibuses.				12,990.00
				128,459.00

CASH TRANSACTIONS OF THE TRUSTEES ORPHAN HOUSE,
FROM JANUARY 1ST, 1886, TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1886.

RECEIPTS.

To balance from last annual statement.....	\$	88.79
To Interest Account—		
12 month's interest on \$175,500 4% Bonds.....	\$7,020.00	
12 month's interest on \$31,870.47 State Consols.....	1,912 24	
	—————	\$ 8,932.24
		<u>\$9,021.03</u>

EXPENDITURES,

By amount paid over to the City	\$8,932.24
Balance	88.79
	—————
	<u>\$9,021.03</u>

ASSETS.

\$175,500 4% Bonds.
31,870.47 State of South Carolina Consols.
88.79 Cash.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. L. CAMPBELL,
City Treasurer.

Examined and found correct.

JACOB SMALL,
*Chairman Commissioners Orphan House,
and Trustee Orphan House Fund.*

January 1st, 1887.

CASH TRANSACTIONS CITY COLLEGE FUND, FROM JAN-
UARY 1ST, 1886, TO DECEMBER 1ST, 1886.

RECEIPTS.

To Interest Account—	
12 month's Interest on \$23,000 5% Stock.....	\$1,150.00
12 month's interest on \$38,500 4% Bonds.....	1,540.00
	—————
	<u>\$2,690.00</u>

EXPENDITURE.

By amount paid Jacob Williman, Treasurer \$2,600.00

ASSETS.

\$23,000 Five Per Cent. Stock.
38,500 Four Per Cent. Bonds.

Respectfully submitted,
WM. L. CAMPBELL,
City Treasurer.

Examined and found correct.

CH. RICHARDSON MILES,
President Board of Trustees College of Charleston.
January 1st, 1887.

CASH TRANSACTIONS OF THE COMMISSIONERS SINKING
FUND, FROM JANUARY 1, 1886, TO DECEMBER 31, 1886.

RECEIPTS.

To balance from last annual statement \$ 23,672.82
To Interest Account 690.54

\$24,363.36

EXPENDITURES.

By Bond Account—\$500 old Six Per Cent. Bonds \$500.00
By Stock Account—\$996.43 City Stock 953.82

Balance 1,453.82
22,909.54

\$24,363.36

STATEMENT.

Stock purchased in 1886 \$996.43
Old Six Per Cent. Bonds purchased in 1886 500.00
————— \$ 1,496.43
Cancelled by order City Council, Dec. 29, 1886—
City Stock \$996.43
Six Per Cent. Bonds, issue October, 1854 500.00
————— \$ 1,496.43

Cash—this Fund had January 1, 1886	\$23,672.82
Received from all sources	690.54
	<hr/> \$24,363.36
Expended for all purposes	1,453.82
	<hr/>
Balance Cash January 1st, 1887	\$22,909.54

F. S. RODGERS,	} Commissioners Sinking Fund.
<i>Chairman Committee Ways and Means.</i>	
WM. L. CAMPBELL,	
<i>City Treasurer.</i>	
WM. A. COURTENAY,	
<i>Mayor.</i>	

CASH TRANSACTIONS OF THE COMMISSIONERS SINKING
FUND, "FORFEITED LAND," FROM JANUARY 1ST, 1886,
TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1886.

RECEIPTS.

To City Taxes	\$1,569.55
Commissioners Public Schools	61.86
Penalties	124.42
City Sheriff	2.21
Corporation Counsel	55.00
Rents	93.43
Expense Account	331.37
Arrears State Taxes	1,405.20
State Taxes 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885	271.65
Profit from sale of property	351.49
	<hr/> \$4,266.18

EXPENDITURES.

By State Sinking Fund Commissioners	\$ 318.74
State Taxes, 1885	408.11
Corporation Counsel	50.00
Cain, R. H.—paid Rutledge & Young for this property, by consent	353.45
Sanders, Mrs. Elizabeth—pulling down building	30.00
Turnbills, Sidney, William and Elliott—recording titles	5.75
Expense Account	65.31
	<hr/> 1,231.36
Balance	3,034.82
	<hr/>
	\$4,266.18

ASSETS.

Personal Bonds.....	\$ 115.00
Cash.....	3,034.82
On 1st January, 1886, there was on hand 69 pieces of property, assessed at	\$55,475
Purchased during the year 1886, 10 lots, assessed at	750
	<hr/>
Total 79 pieces, assessed at.....	56,225
Settled during the year 1886, 17 pieces, assessed at	11,000
	<hr/>
Leaving unsettled, Dec. 1, 1886, 62 pieces, assessed at.....	\$45,225

Respectfully submitted,
WM. L. CAMPBELL,
City Treasurer.

Examined and found correct.

F. S. RODGERS,
Chairman Committee Ways and Means,
WM. A. COURTENAY,
Mayor.

January 1st, 1887.

REPORT OF CITY ASSESSOR.

This office has been so organized and kept, that the information now of record is of great value to all who take an interest in the progress and condition of the city, and should be carefully examined by all corporators.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, S. C., ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,)
CITY HALL, January 1st, 1887.)

To the Honorable the Mayor and City Council of Charleston :

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit the annual report of this department for the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1886.

The value of real and personal property assessed for taxation is as follows :

Real Estate...	\$16,933,565
Personal Property	7,809,212

Total Real and Personal.....\$24,742,777@1 $\frac{3}{4}$ %—\$432,998.60

As compared with the assessments for year 1885, the following differences are shown :

Real Estate, increase.....	\$179,805
Personal Property, decrease....	328,941

Decrease, as compared with total assessments for
1885.. ..\$149,136

And in comparison with the year 1883, the gain for 1884, 1885, and 1886, the past three years of the present administration, is :

Real Estate	\$1,078,990
Personal Property	389,428

Total gain for years 1884, 1885, and 1886.....\$1,468,418

Permits have been issued during the past year for the

erection of new buildings, and the improvement of old buildings, as follows :

203 New Buildings.	Reported Cost, \$304,640
125 Old Buildings Improved.	“ “ 78,600
<hr/>	
Total...328 Permits.	Reported Cost, \$383,240

In this statement is not included the very large amount expended by property owners to make the necessary repairs for damage done by the destructive earthquake of August 31st, 1886, and while a large amount has been expended, it is but a small sum compared to what the actual cost will be to replace the loss entailed. An estimate of the damage, made at the time, fixed the figures at \$5,000,000, and this has been fully sustained by subsequent reports of competent inspectors. The U. S. Engineer's Commission, appointed at the request of the Mayor, after an inspection of the City, state in their report, “that the estimated damages to real estate will amount to a total of \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000.” It is impossible, without proper data, to give a correct statement of the amount expended to repair, in part, the damages sustained, but from such information as I have, over \$2,000,000 has been expended.

The sales of real estate during the past year show an advance over assessments in every ward of the city. 369 pieces, assessed at \$564,860, sold for \$732,657—an increase over assessments of \$167,797—equal to 29.71 per cent. Of this number 353 pieces sold above assessments, and 16 pieces below assessments. Included in this statement there are 66 pieces which were sold since the earthquake, August 31st, 1886, assessed before earthquake at \$94,150, sold for \$121,942—an increase over assessments of \$27,792—equal to 29.52 per cent. Of these, 58 pieces sold above assessments, and only 8 pieces sold below assessments.

Attached to this report is a statement showing the comparison of assessments with sales of real estate, also giving the percentage of advance in sales over assessments in the different wards, and the general average in the city.

Prior to the earthquake a new valuation of the real estate was ordered by the Board of Equalization, and made with a view of equalizing assessments. Since then a readjustment, and reductions have been made, which will be the basis of assessments for year 1887.

Accompanying this report I beg to hand the following statements, to which I invite your attention :

A. Statement of the description and value of personal property returned for taxation for year 1886.

B. Statement of the returns of real and personal property assessed for city taxes for years 1883, 1884, 1885, and 1886.

C. Statement of the number of permits issued for new buildings and improvements for year 1886.

D. Statement of comparison of assessments with sales of real estate for year 1886.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

WM. AIKEN KELLY,
City Assessor.

A

STATEMENT OF THE DESCRIPTION AND VALUE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY RETURNED FOR TAXATION FOR YEAR 1886.

1543	Horses and Mules	\$ 128,885
322	Neat Cattle	8,270
1127	Gold and Silver Watches and Plate.....	84,482
554	Piano Fortes, Melodeons and Cabinet Organs.....	48,950
443	Carriages, Buggies, &c.....	40,190
1136	Wagons, Drays, Carts, &c.....	43,792
774	Dogs.....	7,740
	Merchandise, Moneys and Credits pertaining to business of Merchants.....	2,182,237
	Materials, Machinery, Engines, Tools and Fixtures of Manufacturers.....	907,086
	Moneys, Bank Bills, and Circulating Notes on hand or deposit, and all Credits.....	451,516
	Stocks and Bonds of Companies, Corporations and Persons (exclusive of United States, State and City), and Receipts of Insurance Agencies.....	3,252,656

Vessels, Boats and other Floating Property.....	201,618
All other Property, including Household Furniture....	451,790
Total amount of Personal Property.....	<u>\$7,809,212</u>

WM. AIKEN KELLY,
City Assessor.

Charleston, S. C., January 1st, 1887.

B

STATEMENT OF THE RETURNS OF REAL AND PERSONAL
PROPERTY ASSESSED FOR CITY TAXES FOR YEARS
1883, 1884, 1885, AND 1886.

1883.

Real Estate.....	\$15,854,575
Personal Property.....	<u>7,419,784</u>
Total Real and Personal.....	<u>\$23,274,359</u>

1884.

Real Estate.....	\$16,246,865
Personal Property.....	<u>8,186,216</u>
Total Real and Personal.....	<u>\$24,433,081</u>

Gain as compared with assessment for 1883—

Real Estate.....	\$392,290
Personal Property.....	<u>766,432</u>

Total gain for 1884, as compared with 1883.....\$1,158,722

1885.

Real Estate.....	\$16,753,760
Personal Property.....	<u>8,138,153</u>
Total Real and Personal.....	<u>\$24,891,913</u>

As compared with assessments for 1884—

Gain on Real Estate.....	\$506,895
Decrease on Personal Property.....	<u>48,063</u>

Total gain for 1885, as compared with 1884.....\$458,832

Total gain for 1884 and 1885.....\$1,617,554

1886.

Real Estate.....	\$16,933,565
Personal Property.....	<u>7,809,212</u>
Total Real and Personal.....	<u>\$24,742,777</u>

As compared with assessments for 1885—

Gain on Real Estate.....	\$179,805
Decrease on Personal Property	328,941
Total decrease for 1886, as compared with 1885.....	\$149,136
Total gain for 1884, 1885, and 1886, as compared with 1883.....	\$1,468,418

WM. AIKEN KELLY,
City Assessor.

Charleston, S. C. January 1st, 1887.

C

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF PERMITS ISSUED FOR NEW BUILDINGS, AND OLD BUILDINGS IMPROVED, FOR THE YEAR 1886.

NEW BUILDINGS.

203	Permits—Reported Cost, \$304,640. Distributed in the City as follows :		
Ward 1.....	1 Permits.	Reported Cost.....	\$ 800
Ward 2.....	9 “	“ “	23,300
Ward 3.....	5 “	“ “	14,700
Ward 4.....	24 “	“ “	38,050
Ward 5.....	8 “	“ “	38,200
Ward 6.....	9 “	“ “	11,615
Ward 7.....	12 “	“ “	21,700
Ward 8.....	15 “	“ “	15,375
Ward 9.....	7 “	“ “	6,550
Ward 10.....	41 “	“ “	21,300
Ward 11	26 “	“ “	83,200
Ward 12	46 “	“ “	29,850
Total	203 “	“ “	\$304,640

OLD BUILDINGS IMPROVED.

125	Permits—Reported Cost, \$78,600. Distributed in the City as follows :		
Ward 1.....	5 Permits.	Reported Cost.....	\$ 5,550
Ward 2.....	3 “	“ “	2,400
Ward 3.....	11 “	“ “	9,700
Ward 4.....	12 “	“ “	13,800
Ward 5.....	13 “	“ “	8,400
Ward 6.....	15 “	“ “	12,700
Ward 7.....	8 “	“ “	5,750
Ward 8.....	14 “	“ “	4,050
Ward 9.....	7 “	“ “	3,050
Ward 10.....	9 “	“ “	1,700
Ward 11.....	18 “	“ “	6,050
Ward 12.....	10 “	“ “	5,450
Total.....	125 “	“ “	\$78,600

Total of New Buildings and Improvements—

New Buildings.....203 Permits. Reported Cost.....\$304,640
 Old Buildings Improved...125 " " " .. 78,600

Total.....328 " " " \$383,240

WM. AIKEN KELLY,

*City Assessor.**Charleston, S. C., January 1st, 1888.*

D

COMPARISON OF ASSESSMENTS WITH SALES OF REAL ESTATE FOR YEAR 1886.

WARDS.	Number Pieces.	AMOUNT OF SALES.	AMOUNT OF ASSESSMENTS	ADVANCE OVER ASSESSMENTS	Per Cent.
Ward 1.....	11	\$139,540	\$132,300	\$ 7,240	05.47
Ward 2.....	10	37,760	28,700	9,060	31.56
Ward 3.....	16	56,395	44,920	11,475	25.55
Ward 4.....	22	60,925	45,450	15,475	34.05
Ward 5.....	19	71,225	51,550	19,675	38.20
Ward 6.....	22	53,500	45,500	8,000	17.58
Ward 7.....	14	41,025	32,500	8,525	26.23
Ward 8.....	35	81,347	56,425	24,922	44.17
Ward 9.....	11	17,895	11,400	6,495	57.00
Ward 10.....	93	62,354	42,645	19,709	46.21
Ward 11.....	50	71,841	51,550	20,291	39.36
Ward 12.....	66	38,850	21,920	16,930	77.23
Totals.....	369	\$732,657	\$564,860	\$167,797	29.71

353 Pieces sold above assessments\$173,872

Amount of Sales.....\$686,582

Amount of Assessments 512,710

Per cent. of advance over assessments33.91

16 Pieces sold below assessments \$ 6,075

Amount of assessment\$52,150

Amount of Sales... 46,075

Per cent. of sales below assessments.....11.65

WM. AIKEN KELLY,

*City Assessor.**Charleston, S. C., January 1st, 1887.*

REPORT OF CITY SHERIFF.

The general management and good order of this office is commendable, and the exhibit made of the transactions of the past year are so plainly stated as to need no special mention from me. I renew the suggestion in my last Review that there should be an arbitrary limit of time for the action of the Sheriff. There are regular tax delinquents who procrastinate as long as they can, and it is not easy for the Sheriff to refuse under present indefinite custom. It will be noticed that collections fell off 25 per cent. in 1886 from previous year, which may be accounted for, to some extent by the earthquake; but seven months of the year had passed before that misfortune, and that should have been the extreme limit of time for collecting the previous years' arrearage. There is altogether too much indulgence given to regular non-taxpayers, which is unfair to those who pay promptly, and a remedy should be found.

CITY SHERIFF'S OFFICE,)
CHARLESTON, S. C., January 1st, 1887. }

To the Honorable the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston:

GENTLEMEN—I respectfully submit the following condensed report of the business of this office for the year ending December 31st, 1886.

On account of the destruction of property and the great distress caused our people by the earthquake, I refrained from all forced collections until the close of the year.

Very respectfully,

GLENN E. DAVIS, *City Sheriff.*

TAXES COLLECTED BY CITY SHERIFF DURING THE YEAR
1886.

Tax—1874.	Amount collected on	Judgments.....	\$	5.00
" 1876.	"	Executions.....	\$	29.00
" 1876.	"	Judgments..	42.55	
				71.55

Tax—1877.	“	“	Executions.	96.00	
“ 1877.	“	“	Judgments	17.00	
					113.00
“ 1879.	“	“	Judgments.		55.89
“ 1880.	“	“	Executions.	8 31	
“ 1880.	“	“	Judgments	71.61	
					79.92
“ 1881.	“	“	Executions.	80.27	
“ “	“	“	Judgments.	187.43	
					267.70
“ 1882.	“	“	Executions.	81.13	
“ “	“	“	Judgments.	44.75	
					125.88
“ 1883.	“	“	Executions.	356 28	
“ “	“	“	Judgments.	324.89	
					681.17
“ 1884.	“	“	Executions.	1,822.45	
“ “	“	“	Judgments	585.84	
					2,408.29
“ 1885.	“	“	Executions.		7,171 02
“ 1886.	“	“	Executions.		1,092.19
					\$

AMOUNT COLLECTED FOR SCHOOL TAX—

Tax—1880.	School Tax Collected.	\$.44	
“ 1881.	“ “	4.88	
“ 1882.	“ “	6.22	
“ 1883.	“ “	27.87	
“ 1884.	“ “	56.32	
“ 1885.	“ “	638.10	
“ 1886.	“ “	59.62	
			793.45
Amount collected through this office for licenses.			2,910.00
Total Collections for year 1886.			\$15,775.06

Respectfully submitted,
GLENN E. DAVIS, *City Sheriff.*

CORPORATION COUNSEL'S REPORT.

The annual report of this officer shows a continuous service throughout the year, requiring careful action and constant work for the protection of the city's varied interests.

I had hoped that the escheat of the Malone estate would have been concluded before this, but the delays have continued up to this writing.

OFFICE OF CORPORATION COUNSEL,)
Charleston, S. C., January 10th, 1887.)

To the City Council of Charleston :

GENTLEMEN—I respectfully submit the following report of this office for the year 1886 :

Judgments for past due taxes have been taken in seventy-two cases, aggregating five thousand seven hundred and ninety-three $\frac{49}{100}$ dollars, and executions issued to the Sheriff.

There has been collected and paid over to the City Treasurer and other departments the sum of three thousand one hundred and ninety-six $\frac{35}{100}$ dollars.

On questions of law submitted there have been thirty nine written opinions given.

Ordinances prepared :

1. Relating to the College of Charleston.
2. To amend Sections 281 and 282 of the General Ordinances.

The titles to the following pieces of property were examined :

1. Lots from Cannonsboro Wharf and Mill Company.
2. Lots from Hutson and Fitzsimons to extend Payne Street.
3. Lot from Breuer to extend Cannon's Court.
4. Lot from Executors of Slattery to widen Cannon's Court.
5. Lot from J. A. Chase to widen Cannon's Court.
6. Lot from Moses Berry to widen Cannon's Court.
7. Lot from B. Doscher to widen Cannon's Court.
8. Lot from Wm. Alston to widen Cannon's Court.

9. Lot from Catherine Kruger to widen Cannon's Court.
10. Lot from Andrew Smalls to widen Cannon's Court.
11. Lot from E. J. Beard to widen King Street.

Contracts prepared :

1. With J. A. Schumacher, to remove buildings on Cannon's Court.
2. With J. C. LaCoste, for dwelling and buildings at Quarantine Station.

Judgments in six license cases, aggregating six hundred and six $\frac{10}{100}$ dollars, were taken and commitments lodged with Sheriff.

The following pieces of forfeited property have been disposed of, and deeds made therefor :

1. Estate John Clear, lot North side Ashton Court.
2. Eliza T. McCarthy, lot West side Bedon's Alley.
3. Estate L. V. Martin, two lots East side Coming Street.
4. Estate Jacob Miller, East side Vanderhorst Street.
5. John Moore, lot East side Church Street.
6. W. R. Osborne, lot North side Duncan Street.
7. Abram Peroneau, lot South side Charlotte Street.
8. Thomas Rivers, lot North side Queen Street.
9. Cuffy Richardson, lot South side Clifford's Alley.
10. Estate H. B. Turnbull, two lots North side Bogard Street.
11. W. N. Turnbull, two lots North side Bogard Street.
12. Selena Wilkinson, lot East side Jasper's Court.
13. Sidney Turnbull, two lots corner Percy and Line Streets.

There are forty-six pieces unsettled, of these the Court has confirmed the titles in the City to eighteen pieces. The former owners are paying to redeem in four cases. Ten are arranged for, and two in possession of the City, six in Court, and in six no action taken, for want of proper information.

The following Bills were prepared and sent to the General Assembly. They have become law :

1. To vest in the City Council fee to lot east side King Street, for Police Station.
2. To amend the law relating to wooden buildings.

Thirty-three cases were referred to me by the Commissioners of the Markets for violations of Section 380 of the General Ordinances. Of these the fines have been received in seventeen cases, and sixteen are pending.

GENERAL CASES.

1. Fraser & Dill *vs.* City Council. This case is finally ended.
2. Sedgwick *vs.* City Council. An order has been taken in the U. S. Supreme Court discontinuing the appeal. Ended.
3. City Council *vs.* R. D. White, Trustee, *et al.* This case has been decided in favor of the City, and the property sold by Master, in December.
4. City Council *vs.* J. C. Meyer. Under reference.
5. Bruns, *et al.*, *vs.* The City Council. Nothing further has been done by the plaintiffs in this case.

ESCHEAT.

In the matter of the estate of T. W. Malone, deceased, testimony was taken during the summer by some of the traversers in Maryland. I attended the reference, and cross-examined the witnesses. The case will probably be tried at the February Term.

ORPHAN HOUSE.

I have examined into the matter of the legacy left the Orphan House by Mrs. Hellen M. Brunner, of California, and taken the opinion of eminent counsel in San Francisco as to the rights of the Orphan House, and regret to say that, in our opinion, the legacy is void, as the will was executed within thirty days of the death of the testatrix. I subsequently wrote the residuary legatees, asking them, under the circumstances, to consent to the legacy, but have received no reply, and probably will not.

Respectfully,
G. D. BRYAN,
Corporation Counsel.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF STREETS.

The reduction in the appropriation, of about \$25,000 from the sum allowed in 1885, of course restricted the work of permanent improvements to roadways and sidewalks in 1886; still much substantial work has been done the past year, the particulars of which may be seen in the following report of the Superintendent of Streets. The work on the East Battery promenade now presents a very substantial appearance, while the seaside railing, being of lighter character, is more attractive than the clumsy yellow pine posts and rails previously used there. The top rail, however, is no longer available for impromptu seats as heretofore, still this inconvenience, to some, is compensated for by the safety from accidents which has marked the old habit of perching thereon.

The annual expense of repairs to the West end of Tradd Street is, I hope, forever ended by the construction of the heavy concrete wall on the river side, and the filling in of the street to a higher grade.

The stone roadway on King Street has advanced beyond the William Enston Home, and the blocks, as I write, are on the ground for completing this work to the city boundary. A similar work on Meeting Street, from Calhoun Street to the city limits, should claim the early attention of City Council hereafter. The heavy hauling to and from the farms and manufacturing establishments in the upper part of the city, and just beyond the city, need this improvement, and by this means the useless and costly shell road will have been done away with.

All interested in the subject of street work—good roads and sidewalks—will be repaid by reading the particulars of the reports for details of cost and other items of interest.

CHARLESTON, December 31, 1886.

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston :

GENTLEMEN—In accordance with the Ordinances, I have the honor, respectfully, to submit my annual report for this department of the City Government :

General appropriation	\$112,500.00	
Special appropriation ..	2,200.00	
By sale of material, &c.	1,469.56	
Balance in hand of Treasurer .....	.86	
Total amounts received		\$116,170.42
Gross expenditures for the year		<u>\$116,170.42</u>

All of which is accounted for as follows :

Balance returned to Treasury... ..	86	86
Amount paid for granite paving blocks.	\$19,636.50	
Amount paid for blue stone flag and curb	13,891.77	
Amount paid for cobble stones.....	<u>111.50</u>	
Total stone account		33,639.77
Amount paid for bricks	\$1,416.31	
Amount paid for drain pipe	3,484.67	
Amount paid for lumber for pipe drains... ..	839.50	
Amount paid for lumber for plank roads, &c....	3,293.78	
Amount paid for lime and cement.....	705.95	
Amount paid for shell, gravel and earth.....	1,450.58	
Amount paid for hardware, castings, supplies, &c.....	<u>3,638.59</u>	
Total miscellaneous account ..		14,829.38

CONCRETE WORK.

Amount paid for west end Tradd Street.....	\$7,869.19	
Amount paid for bulkhead, Council Street	<u>631.80</u>	
Total for concrete work.		8,500.99

PURCHASE OF LAND.

Amount paid for land, Cannon's Court ..	\$3,696.15	
Amount paid for land, John Street	<u>150.00</u>	
Total for purchase of land....		3,846.15
Amount paid for filling Ogier Street.....	<u>\$1,328.89</u>	
Total filling .		<u>1,328.89</u>
		<u>\$62,146.04</u>

LABOR ACCOUNT.

Wentworth Street roadway.....	\$ 118.62
Pipe drainage	4,051.76
Stone curbing and crossings	1,249.54
Flag pavement.....	1,203.65
Brick pavement.....	1,650.23
Cobble stone roadways	746.13
Wooden curbs and crossings.....	552.59
Plank roads	810.93
East Battery.....	2,334.40
Repairs to Chisolm's Causeway (filling).....	373.91
Wooden drains.	189.90
Eastway roadway	2,351.07
General repairs	5,450.46
General police.....	7,236.76
Earthquake repairs.....	1,380.64
Spring Street roadway.....	1,392.77
King Street roadway	1,044.95
King Street, Wentworth to Hasel.....	416.65
King Street, South of Broad (block)....	186.45
<hr/>	
Total labor account	\$32,741.41
<hr/>	
Total expense of Street Department.....	\$94,887.45

SCAVENGER DIVISION.

Amount paid for labor.....	\$10,265.31
Amount paid for forage.....	5,447.03
Amount paid for material, shoeing, &c.....	3,706.63
Amount paid for repairs.....	1,864.00
<hr/>	
Total scavenger account	\$21,282.97
<hr/>	
Grand total.....	\$116,170.42

STONE ROADWAYS.

The King Street roadway, North of Shepard Street, which was commenced last year, has been continued to a point North of Romney Street; the remainder of the road to the city boundary will be completed during the year 1887. When this permanent roadway is finished and open to travel, it will be as well to consider the repair of the Meeting Street Shell Road, which is at present in very bad condition. The roadway on East Bay, North of Pinckney

Street, has been for many years in bad order. This is a very important thoroughfare, and to enable us with our limited appropriation to place it in good condition, it was determined to make a combination roadway of block and cobble, using the old cobble as far as possible. This much needed work has been done as far North as Laurens Street, at which point it connects with a good roadway through Laurens, Middle, Alexander and Chapel Streets to the Railroad Depots. To meet the wants of the general public, and specially the travel across the Ashley River Bridge, the Spring Street roadway, from Rutledge Avenue to Chinquapin Street, which was formerly of plank, has been paved with a combination roadway of blocks and cobble, the cobble used being those not required for paving East Bay. This has been of great benefit to the inhabitants of the vicinity, the business community, and also affords a pleasant outlet for pleasure-seekers. The old wooden roadway in King Street, between Hasel and Wentworth, having been worn out, it was taken up and a block roadway laid instead.

The cost of the stone block roadways for this year is less per square yard than formerly, as the blocks have been purchased at a less price, owing to sharp competition among block-makers, for instance :

King Street roadway, North of Shepard, 3,596 square yards, at.....	\$1.97 per square yard.
East Bay, 2,773 square yards, at.....	2.25 per square yard.
Spring Street, 4,232 square yards, at.....	1.98 per square yard.
King Street, from Hasel to Wentworth, 1,009 square yards, at....	2.17 per square yard.

The slight differences in the cost per square yard is owing to the amount of grading, &c., incidental to the different localities.

FLAG AND CURB.

There has been purchased during the year 20,085 square feet of flag and 18,527 feet of curb. The following list will show where the above has been used :

FLAG PAVEMENTS.

On East Battery	15,337 square feet.
Queen Street, at Roper Hospital	1,295 square feet.
Rutledge, near Montague	995 square feet.

The balance were used in repairing East Bay, North Market Street, in front of the Citadel, and other localities. The old flag taken from East Battery were used in paving West side of King Street, from Broad to the Battery, Legare and Vernon Streets.

STONE CURBING.

Vernon Street	630 feet.	Morris Street	1,045 feet.
New Street	1,022 feet.	Hanover Street	77 feet.
Friend Street	640 feet.	Coming Street	369 feet.
Reid Street	1,824 feet.	Franklin Street	502 feet.
Cannon Street	1,195 feet.	Savage Street	1,929 feet.
Ashley Street	517 feet.	Rutledge Avenue	411 feet.
Rutledge Street	1,043 feet.	President Street	305 feet.
Wall Street	1,523 feet.	Lynch Street	648 feet.
Pitt Street	419 feet.	Marsh Street	1,347 feet.

Brick sidewalks have been laid in Church, Meeting, George, Vanderhorst, Society, Franklin, Logan, King, Queen, Archdale, Tradd, Coming, Cordes, Wharf, Mazyck, Atlantic, St. Philip, Magazine, Vanderhorst, and Fraser's Wharves, New and East Bay South of Broad. Some of this work is relaid, and others entirely new.

COBBLE STONE ROADWAYS.

King Street, from Broad to Lamboll, has been taken up and the stones relaid. Much other work has been done, under this head, in the shape of repairs.

PIPE DRAINS.

This system has continued to commend itself, and is being gradually extended, so that in a few years the city will be thoroughly drained. The following drains have been laid during the year :

Cannon Street, from Coming to Rutledge.....	15 inch.
Cannon Street, from Rutledge to President.....	12 inch.
Cannon Street, from King to St. Philip.....	12 inch.
Bay Street, from Reid to Columbus.....	12 inch.
Glebe Street, from Wentworth to George.....	12 inch.
Vernon Street, from Concord to River.....	18 inch.
Rutledge Street, from Montague North.....	12 inch.
Concord Street, from Vernon to Laurens.....	12 inch.
Marsh Street, from Vernon to Laurens.....	15 inch.
Washington Street, from Vernon to Laurens.....	15 inch.
St. Philip Street, from Spring to Warren.....	15 inch.
St. Philip Street, from Warren to Vanderhorst.....	12 inch.
Rodgers Alley, from King to St. Philip.....	8 inch.
Nassau Street, from Amherst Street, North.....	12 inch.

The plan for draining Gadsdenboro, inaugurated last year, has been completed, and its successful working, which has changed an unhealthy and unsightly locality into a dry and salubrious one, is a full recompense for the cost.

PLANK ROADS.

The various plank roads have been kept in repair, as a matter of necessity, but I feel it my duty to advise that they should be replaced as soon as possible by stone roads, as a matter of economy as well as health.

EAST BATTERY PROMENADE.

The Cyclone of August, 1885, damaged this valuable property to an extent which necessitated a complete repair and general overhauling. This has been done in a very substantial manner. The old flags were removed, and new ones, ten feet long and not less than four inches thick, placed in their stead; the stone and brick work reset and repainted; new iron railing substituted for the old wooden one, and new cedar posts furnished. All of which was done at a total cost of \$10,696.80. The flag stones, being of exceptional large sizes, cost 45 cents per square foot.

For many years the City has expended large sums in endeavoring to keep the West end of Tradd Street in order, especially from the inroads caused by storms. A short piece of concrete wall was placed on that street, opposite Savage Street, by me, immediately after the storm of 1881. This

proved so satisfactory, and the rest of the causeway being in such bad condition, the concrete wall has been extended to the extreme end of the causeway, forming a substantial barricade or retaining wall, which is confidently expected to withstand the heaviest storms. This work, over one thousand feet long, and containing one thousand three hundred and forty cubic yards of concrete, although completed but a short time before the earthquake, sustained but one serious crack in its entire length. A concrete wall has been placed across Council Street, on a line with the one across Limehouse Street.

The earthquake of August 31st, did little damage comparatively, to this department. Falling walls and chimneys broke many of the flag stones, causing a loss in this particular amounting to about \$5,000.00. Singular to say, the drains, brick and pipe, were not in a single instance injured or thrown out of grade. The only drain broken was one in Legare Street, which was caused by the fall of a large chimney, which crushed in the arch of the drain.

An expense of \$1,380.64 was incurred in removing the debris from the streets, which was necessary to enable the people to carry on their business and afford the necessary facilities for traffic.

The Scavenger Division, as will be seen by the tabulated statement, has cost \$21,282.97. While this is seemingly a large item, the amount of work performed, not only in its legitimate sphere, but the extra hauling of material, &c., for the general use of the City, is, when carefully considered, not excessive for the number of our population. The number of loads of carbage hauled, as by report of the Supervisor is 27,629.

Columbus Street, from Bay to Town Creek, has been raised with the garbage and debris of the City above spring tides; President Street, North of Spring, has been completed, and much filling done in many minor localities.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. A. HUGUENIN,
Superintendent of Streets.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

The reports herein annexed are so detailed in their character, and so interesting as a whole, that it is better to read them all than for me to attempt any summary of them.

There is one matter, however, that I deem it best to refer to, and that is Quarantine. An intelligent administration of this branch of the Health Department has been reached, in a uniformity of regulations at all the ports, which actually excludes vessels infected with sickness or from infected ports; and the Federal Refuge Station at Sapelo Sound is of incalculable advantage to the Southern Atlantic and Gulf ports. It is a sure protection. Of course, commerce is ever pressing against these restraints, which hamper its freedom, and has summoned science to its aid to remove the disabilities which are deemed necessary for the public protection. Included in these Annual Reports is one on "Maritime Sanitation," which illustrates how strong is the desire to open the ports at all seasons to commerce; but it would seem that the penalties of the proposed disinfecting process are heavy, as will appear from the following editorial from the *New York Marine Journal*, speaking of

THAT NEW ORLEANS QUARANTINE.

"It will be remembered that when the United States war ships Swatara and Yantic were ordered to New Orleans to transfer a quantity of silver from the latter city to Washington, that the Yantic remained at quarantine, seventy miles below New Orleans, while the Swatara lightened the former's cargo down the river and placed it on board of her. The reason for this action was that the commanding officer of the Yantic, very properly, refused to have his officer's and crew's clothing, the ship's bedding and upholstery damaged by the fumigating process in force at this quarantine station. The Yantic, being from a tropical port in summer, would have been subjected to the severest fumigative method adopted by the Board of Health of Louisiana, which consists of pumping, by the aid of steam,

a chemical vapor into the cabins and holds of vessels, that ruins nearly every article of cloth texture with which it comes in contact. Our informant states that trunks upon trunks filled with valuable clothing have been utterly ruined by this detestable chemical bath. Worse than this even, our informant says that female passengers from infected ports have been obliged to have the dress they were traveling in subjected to such fumigation, and when returned to them it was unfit to appear on shore in.

The enforcement of such a pernicious system of quarantine seems hardly possible in a civilized State. Detention at quarantine of vessels from unhealthy ports is necessary. The destruction of personal effects and damage to vessel and cargo can and should be avoided."

REPORT OF CITY REGISTRAR, FOR YEAR 1886.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,)
January 1st, 1887.)

To the Honorable the Mayor and Aldermen of Charleston :

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit my annual report, conveying the tables of vital statistics and meteorological observations, with such procedures of this department as have been undertaken for the benefit of the general health of the city for the year 1886.

We have to report the continued good health of the city, having been free from epidemic pestilence, and another year has passed by with immunity from yellow fever. The United States again has escaped this scourge, and the hope gains ground that as long as the present efficient and vigilant system of quarantine procedure is permitted to be employed, that we will number this dreaded scourge of humanity as among the things of the past.

The mortuary records show the following differences in certain diseases during the past year : In diphtheria, among

the whites, we find for 1886, 10 deaths, as against 4 in 1885 ; consumption, 59 in 1886, against 51 in 1885 ; 23 dentition in 1886, against 7 in 1885 ; and 19 whooping cough, against 2 in 1885 ; but there were fewer typhoid fever—9 in 1886, against 12 in 1885.

Among the colored race the number is in excess of the average for the past ten years ; while there has been no epidemic, there has been simply a larger number of deaths from the diseases generally prevalent ; for instance, there were 47 deaths from apoplexy in 1886 among the colored, and 31 in 1885 ; 45 cholera infantum in 1886, and 30 in 1885 ; 48 convulsions in 1886, and 28 in 1885 ; 65 from dentition in 1886, and 40 in 1885 ; 40 from diarrhœa in 1886, and 23 in 1885 ; 83 from fever in 1886, and 54 in 1885 ; 101 from marasmus in 1886, and 63 in 1885 ; 27 from whooping cough in 1886, and 10 in 1885 ; consumption, as always reaping the heaviest harvest, 59 whites and 202 colored. Total, 261, against 260 in 1885, or about one in every eight deaths ; there were about 150 more deaths among the colored race during the last six months than during the first, and there were about 125 causes of death in 1886, and 114 in 1885.

QUARANTINE.

It has been quite healthy at the quarantine station for the past year, and no death except that of Capt. Echevera, Spanish steamer *Pedro*, of acute Bright's disease, and Melvin Hodge, of malarial fever, from Doboy, Ga. Both in October. Every care and vigilance is exercised, as has been practiced under the supervision of Dr. Lebby for several years back ; and all ballast from suspected or infected ports is put under or in the water at the quarantine station, at Fort Johnson. The vessel is then entirely cleansed and fumigation with sulphurous acid gas and disinfection with bi-chloride of mercury practiced.

There has been erected a large and commodious dwelling at the quarantine station for the residence of the quarantine officer, which is almost ready for occupancy, and as soon as this is done, there will be present, day as well as night, the

officer at the station. It is also intended, at an immediate date, to have erected suitable appliances for the ready removal and quick dispatch of ballast and vessels, so as to have the minimum period of detention.

There were 236 arrivals at quarantine during 1886 :

Steamships.....	61	Brigs.....	12
Barks.....	130	Schooners.....	33

From the following ports :

Great Britain.....	51	Africa	1
Germany.....	28	Cape de Verde.....	3
Holland	9	Portugal	5
South America.....	13	Ascension Islands.....	1
West Indies.....	65	Norway.....	1
Coastwise.....	29	Spain.....	2
Belgium	1	Canada.....	3
Italy	2	France.....	1
Sicily.....	21		—
Total.....			236

Sapelo Refuge Quarantine Station is continuously kept open on the coast of Georgia, and a vessel arriving with cholera or yellow fever, winter or summer, would be sent there immediately, thus relieving the port of the presence of so unwelcome a visitor. In connection with quarantine matters, I would call attention to the accompanying report of my visit to New Orleans during last May. I there had the opportunity of witnessing the methods introduced by Dr. Joseph Holt, President of the Louisiana Board of Health, and characterized by him as maritime sanitation. It will be seen by this method that vessels are handled with quickness and dispatch, and the best modern scientific methods utilized for the safety of the communities interested.

DISINFECTION.

The disinfection of the principal drains, sewers and drain gratings, market places, and public as well as private places requiring it, was carried out, as usual, from May 1st to

Nov. 1st. A large supply of chloride of lime was distributed,* and every day, day by day, hundreds of gallons of copperas solution † were placed where necessary.

Under the care of Mr. Nipson, Health Detective, every house reported by a physician as containing a case of infectious or contagious disease and requiring it was visited, and such precautions taken as is indicated by modern scientific methods. There were 113 houses disinfected with sulphurous acid gas, and 336 premises visited and carefully cleaned up, and disinfected by the Health Detective.

With this method thoroughly carried out, we would be certainly assured of the visitation of an officer to every infected household who would convey, free of charge, every necessary supply of disinfecting material. The hearty co-operation of the physicians is invited to assist by information immediately given at this office.

CITY BURIALS.

Interments were made within the city limits during the year 1886 at the following burial grounds :

WHITE.

St. Philip's Church.....	9
St. Michael's Church	5
First Baptist Church.....	5
First Presbyterian Church....	3
Bethel Church.....	7
K. K. Beth Elohim.....	9
Trinity Church.....	11
Circular Church.....	4
St. Peter's Church.....	2
St. Mary's Church.....	2
St. Paul's Church.....	7
Unitarian Church.....	4
St. John's Chapel.....	18
Westminster Church.....	2
Second Presbyterian Church....	7
St. John's Lutheran Church....	6
Christ Church.....	1
Total.....	102

* To 4,086 citizens in number.

† Amounting during the season to 76,700 gallons.

COLORED.

Field of Rest.....	115
Baptist Cemetery, Line St.....	5
Colored Lutheran.....	44
Calvary Episcopal.....	16
Colored Catholic.....	12
Bathsheba.....	22
Macpelia.....	10
Ephrat.....	21
Colored Scotch.....	13
Brown Fellowship.....	1
Total.....	<u>259</u>

SUMMARY.

Total white	102
Total colored	<u>259</u>
	361
Public Cemetery Ashley River, Ward 12.....	<u>453</u>
Total	<u>814</u>

SCAVENGERING.

As will be seen from the accompanying record, the garbage carts have removed an immense quantity of material, 27,629 in 1886 as compared with 27,544 in 1885, under the supervision of Mr. E. Milan, superintendent of city carts.

The material has been utilized, and the levels of Columbus, President and Spring streets made into good roadways. Besides this amount of garbage, there has been carted away an immense quantity of debris resulting from the earthquake, many thousands of loads which has also been utilized in filling low places, especially the western end of Broad Street, improving this portion of the city. The gutters, which for some time were filled up, are now free, and there is an unimpeded flow of all storm water. As was noted in my last annual report that an enormous quantity of material was removed after the cyclone and no injurious effects noticed, so in this dread calamity, although the gutters were for some weeks choked up, no apparent injurious effect as to sickness has been noticed.

Number of loads of garbage removed in 1886, in each month :

January.....	2,173	August	3,110
February	2,148	September	2,481
March.....	1,917	October	2,216
April.....	1,902	November	2,273
May	1,872	December	2,327
June	2,309		
July	2,901	Total.....	27,629

NIGHT SOIL.

There are still the 7,000 vaults, with the addition of those built as habitation after habitation is erected, requiring the daily house to house inspection of the Sanitary Inspectors for report for cleaning. This removal is done comparatively free from nuisance in the day time, using close barrels and burning sulphur while the removal is carried on. There were 1,639 vaults thus cleaned in 1886, and this necessity will continue until proper water conduit is adopted.

From year to year I have called attention to this vital necessity, namely, the immediate removal of sewage by water conduit through small pipes by the separate system as adopted in Memphis, thus relieving our soil from pollution, night and day, by millions of gallons of faecal matter. There could be no greater boon given to Charleston than this sewerage system, and I only repeat what I have before called to your attention, that as the health of the city is improved, with her balmy climate and many attractions of situation, there can be no reason why a very large and prosperous community should not occupy her well-favored soil.

CITY DISPENSARY SERVICE.

In looking over the accompanying table it will be seen that a very large number of our community are reached by this widespread charity. As I have previously characterized it, it is bountiful and beneficent. Thousands and thousands, it will be seen, received medical attention and have had dispensed to them the medicines which were required. When it is considered at how limited an outlay this ex-

tremely large charity is accomplished, it is a matter and source of congratulation to the community at large.

With a comparatively small amount of money 33,040 patients have been treated, and 29,540 prescriptions dispensed, thus indicating that the poor have *not* been forgotten or neglected.

During the year 1886 there were dispensed 29,540 prescriptions as follows, in comparison with 29,896 prescriptions in 1885 :

Health District No. 1.....	9,579	|	Health District No. 3.....	6,694
Health District No. 2.....	5,900	|	Health District No. 4.....	7,367

The difference in the number of patients and prescriptions is due to the payment for the prescription when the patient is able to do so.

FINANCIAL.

City Dispensary Physicians' salaries.....	\$ 4,000.00
Keep of four horses	600.00
Rent of four offices	400.00
Salary of City Registrar.....	2,000.00
City Dispensary Druggists and supplies for Dispensary....	3,000.00
Salary of Clerk to City Registrar.....	720.00
Salary four Sanitary Inspectors.....	2,400.00
Salary Health Detective and keep of horse.	960.00
Telephones	185.00
Disinfecting Department.....	960.00
Miscellaneous, annual report, books of record, library book, prescription books, stationery, printing, re-fitting office, etc., etc..	602.50
<hr/>	
Amount Expended.....	15,827.50
Unexpended Balance.....	172.50
<hr/>	
Amount appropriated.....	\$16,000 00

Respectfully submitted.

H. B. HORLBECK, M. D.

City Registrar and Secretary Board of Health.

REPORT OF DR. HORLBECK ON MARITIME
SANITATION AT NEW ORLEANS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 9th, 1886.

To the Chairman and Members of the Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit the following report of my visit to New Orleans, under resolution of your body, to inspect the quarantine methods of that port under the management of Dr. Joseph Holt, President of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana:

Imprimis. I was received by Dr. Holt with great consideration, and through his kindness, and associate members of his Board, the system of quarantine recognized in New Orleans as

MARITIME SANITATION

was unfolded and demonstrated to me. A brief geographical survey of the field may be useful. The commerce of New Orleans is almost entirely confined in arrival to the South Pass of the Mississippi River, deepened through the work of Capt. Eads, and furnishing twenty-eight feet of water.

Let us, however, to understand thoroughly the approaches to New Orleans by the Mississippi River, take in view the various passes or outlets. The left hand, pointing South, will give us the opportunity easily to reach our effort, and the map before you will elucidate fully and thoroughly the Mississippi as it pours its vast body of water into the Gulf of Mexico.

The thumb, West, first to rush towards its outpour, is known as the *Jump*, on account of the break through in formation in modern times: the little finger, East, known as Cubit's Gap, a few miles further down the river, started by the United States authorities (during the period when New Orleans was held by the United States in 1862) as an opening for the procuration of oysters for the officials—

these two outlets not used; the forefinger, known as the Southwest Pass, and formerly the accepted inlet or pass; the ring finger, known as Pas a L'outré, served a ready outlet formerly for vessels of light draught; and, finally, the middle finger, as deepened by Capt. Eads, and now the great highway known as the South Pass, the most direct route to the Gulf, through which the commercial world seeks its recognition for beneficence by the interchange of the kindly fruits and laborious products of the earth. These three last passes or outlets have a common origin, about twelve miles from the Gulf.

Further North, about fifty miles from the Eads opening—"Port Eads"—and seventy miles from New Orleans, is the main quarantine station, and at this point the disinfection and purification of vessels occurs, to relieve them of such taint as may occur to them while in quarantinable ports, whether such infection suggest yellow fever, cholera, small pox, or what not, that may be considered inimical or injurious or death-dealing to the immediate New Orleans, to the vast life interested along the banks of the mighty river, or to the people of the Union beyond. At the Eads outlet of South Pass—"Port Eads"—there is stationed a medical boarding officer, who boards every craft wherever she may come from; if the vessel is from a quarantinable port, that is to say, if no sickness be aboard, and she be from say Vera Cruz, Hayana, Rio, or from some cholera port, and may contain a germ of disease and death and destruction, she is sent to the main quarantine station for disinfection; if sickness be present, she is ordered to Pas a L'outré, where, a mile from the mouth of the pass, East of the Mississippi, on the river bank, there is a complete hospital, thoroughly well appointed, where the sick are cared for and the well detained sufficiently long after purification to be able to permit their passage to their destination.

Let us now look into the methods of this purification or maritime sanitation at the main station, after saying that from quarantinable ports there is now no trade except through the Eads pass. It was our fortune, in company

with Dr. Holt, President, Dr. Oliphant and Mr. Barr, members of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, to spend two days at the main station, guests of Dr. Abbey, quarantine officer in charge, and while there to see the methods practically carried out on a steamship of 1,100 tons—1,600 tons over all. The steamer "West India" had arrived from Colon, the seaport of the Panama Canal, and a port where yellow fever is constantly present; she therefore was from a quarantinable port, and required the strictest care for purification. Under the immediate care of Dr. Abbey, quarantine officer in charge, and to whom I am greatly indebted for hospitality and instruction, the entire vestments of the ship, clothing and bedding of captain, officers and crew, and carpeting and hangings of the cabin, were carried on shore (the vessel being moored to the wharf) and there immersed in a solution of bi-chloride of mercury (corrosive sublimate) in the ratio of one part to a 1000. parts of water. This was practically done, after which they were hung out in a drying chamber fifty feet long by twelve high and ten deep (Troy Laundry Company drying-room), with steam introduced at a temperature of 230° Fahr., where they were quickly dried. While this deportation of clothing, &c., was carried out, the cabin, mess room, galley, forecastle, were subjected to a bath of the same solution, with the deck, &c., through a fine rosed syringe attached to several hundred feet of hose.

So much for the captain, crew and furniture, with decks, &c., and clothing. Now as to the hold of the ship and its contents. The idea of Dr. Holt, known as "Maritime Sanitation," with its concomitants, has been the placing of an appreciable quantity of sulphurous acid gas throughout a ship's hold; supplanting the ordinary air with the germicidal (or to speak plainly, a material for the death of the egg of the disease feared) sulphurous acid gas. This has been thoroughly perfected, and I saw poured from an Inferno great volumes of sulphur fumes at a high degree of heat passed into and down directly to the very bottom of the steamship "West India." A battery of nine pans, each

three feet long, one foot wide and two inches deep, were supplied from time to time with rolled sulphur, which being burned evolved the gas or vapor; this was passed into an apartment from which it was drawn by means of a fan (Sturtevant's Exhaust) driven at a velocity of 3,000 revolutions to the minute, and carried through a 12-inch diameter galvanized tube over the deck and down into the depths of the bottom of the ship, furnishing an air that would purify the ship and reach its innermost and outermost parts, as evidenced by escape from the hollow iron mast twenty feet from the deck, and through the forward deck and chain galley. If there be any virtue in the use of sulphurous acid gas as a disinfectant and germicide, and if there be any virtue in corrosive sublimate solution as a disinfectant and germicide, the New Orleans methods as applied by Dr. Abbey, quarantine officer in charge, under the Holt method, would seem to relieve a ship either infected or from an infected port from danger and death-dealing doom. The period of detention from quarantinable ports (with no sickness) is three days.

The receipts of coffee have doubled since the Holt method has been introduced, and there is an immense increase looked for and contracted for this year.

As to fruit and the method of importation. The bulk of the importation is from Central America and the Bay Islands, Ruatan, Utila and Bonaco, and from the coast between the points Campechi to Limon, I shall indicate on the map. Yellow fever never prevails in these ports; information to this effect having been obtained by special medical officers sent from New Orleans to investigate; and were a vessel to arrive at New Orleans from a quarantinable port with fruit when infectious disease prevailed, she would not be permitted to go up without the sulphur bath, which would destroy the cargo. Coffee is not hurt by sulphur fumes.

My visit was instructive; these methods are in daily use, and this disinfection was practised in 1885 upon 211 vessels from June 10th to the closure of active quarantine. The

methods of Dr. Holt permit a vessel after such disinfection as carried out with cargo *in situ* to pass up to the city, three days being spent for her purification. This is the experience of the year 1885 without detriment. Will it so continue? Are these appliances and methods germicidal or arrestive of death-dealing disease? On this query hangs the momentous question of human life, far more precious than commercial credits. It is in the light of such responsibilities that consideration may occur to you before accepting and fulfilling the natural behests of a port such as this is, situated South of Hatteras on the South Atlantic coast, and ready for the distribution and use of the very many products of a country, or preferably many countries to the South of us, awaiting a market. I almost feel tempted to pass from the province of the mission of the sanitarian to the possibilities of a deep bar and the usufruct of the labor and climate of the lands to the South of us, with the advantages of the output from such a port as Charleston affords, and the consequent living to those who to-day are forced to draw their life sustenance away from a natural inheritance. It is for you, gentlemen, to first thoroughly look into the issues, and step by step encourage and foster resources which are now closed to us. What is the present procedure as to a vessel from Havana, Rio, and ports known as suspected or infected? Fifteen days detention; no cargoes permitted into city; ballast removed at quarantine station; two fumigations. The opening vista is to continue the deposit of ballast and thorough fumigation, limit the detention after purification, obtain an absolute knowledge as to any crew from infected ports, with proper care lighter cargo, after fumigation by Dr. Holt's method, and keep vessel with crew to remain until every cubic inch and cubic foot be subjected to maritime sanitation as modified, and so secure under scientific procedure, safety.

Respectfully submitted,

H. B. HORLBECK, M. D.,

City Registrar.

MORTUARY STATISTICS.

REPORT OF THE NUMBER OF DEATHS IN THE CITY OF
CHARLESTON IN EACH MONTH FOR THE YEAR 1886.

WHITES.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTALS.
Abscess.....					1				1				2
Alcoholism.....	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1			14
Anasarca.....	1	1											2
Aneurism.....		1											1
Angiopleucitis.....											1		1
Angina Pectoris.....	1												1
Apoplexy.....		4	1	3		1	1		2		3	2	17
Bowels, Inflammation of.....									1				1
Bowels, Hæmorrhage of.....	1												1
Brain, Concussion of.....							1						1
Brain, Congestion of.....					1	2	3	1		1		2	10
Brain, Effusion on.....		1					1	1					2
Brain, Inflammation of.....							1	1					2
Brain, Softening of.....			1			2			2				5
Brain, Tumor of.....								1					1
Bronchitis.....	5	2	5	1			1	1	2				17
Calculus.....				1				1					2
Cancer.....		1			1	2	1	1					6
Cancer, Breast.....								1			2		3
Cancer, Stomach.....								1					1
Cancer, Uterus.....			2	1		1	1				1		6
Cholera Infantum.....					3	8	3	1		2			17
Congestive Chill.....									2				2
Consumption.....	5	5	4	3	4	5	6	4	7	7	4	5	59
Convulsions.....		1		1			3		1	1	1		9
Convulsions, Puerperal.....	1					1							2
Croup.....									1				1
Croup, Membranous.....	1					1			1	1			4
Cystitis.....								1					1
Debility.....		1				1					1		3
Dentition.....					5	6	4	2	3	1		2	23
Diabetes Mellitus.....											1		1
Diarrhœa.....	3	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1		1		16
Diphtheria.....			3	2		1			1			3	10
Dropsy.....	2			2		1			1	2			8
Dropsy, Cardiac.....												1	1
Dropsy, Renal.....											1		1
Dysentery.....					1	2		2	1				6
Endocarditis.....			1									1	2
Enteremphraxis.....				1									1
Enteritis.....					1			1					2
Enterocolitis.....			1		1	4	2	2	1			1	12
Epilepsy.....					1			2					3
Erysipelas.....						1						2	3
Fever, Intermittent.....										1	1		2

DEATHS IN THE CITY OF CHARLESTON—CONTINUED.

WHITES.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTALS.
Fever, Malarial.....							1	3	2	4			10
Fever, Puerperal....										1			1
Fever, Remittent....					1		1						2
Fever, Typhoid.....	1					1	2	2	2		1		9
Gastritis.....		1			2	1		1					5
Gastro Enteritis.....				1	2		2		1	1	2	2	11
Heart, Disease of.....	5		2	4	1		2	2	2	2	1	4	25
Hernia, Inguinal.....	1												1
Hernia, Umbilical.....								1					1
Hemiplegia.....									1	1		1	3
Hydrocephalus.....				1		1					1		3
Insanity.....	2	1											3
Intussusception.....						1							1
Jaundice.....	1												1
Kidneys, Bright's Disease of.....	1	2							1	1			5
Kidneys, Inflammation of.....		1			2	1	1				1		6
Leucocythemia.....			1										1
Liver, Abscess of.....									1				1
Liver, Congestion of.....			1				1		2		1		5
Liver, Inflammation of.....		1	1	1						1	1		5
Liver, Cirrhosis of.....								1					1
Liver, Sclerosis of.....											1		1
Locomotor Ataxia.....			1										1
Lungs, Congestion of.....	3	1		1		1	1		1	1			9
Malarial Cachexy.....						1				1			2
Marasmus.....	1	1		1	3	4	5	3			2		20
Measles.....							1	2		1	1		5
Melancholia.....		1											1
Meningitis.....					2			1				1	4
Meningitis, Cerebro-Spinal.....	1						1				1		3
Mesenteritis.....					1								1
Edema Glottidis.....	1									1			2
Old Age.....	2	3	4		4		3	2	4	4	2	3	31
Ovariectomy.....						1						1	1
Ovaritis.....								1					1
Pachymeningitis.....													
Paralysis.....	1	2	1	1	2			1		1	3	2	14
Parturition.....									2			1	3
Peritonitis.....										1	1		2
Peritonitis, Puerperal.....					2			1					3
Pneumonia.....	3	1		1	1					2	2	6	16
Pyæmia.....												1	1
Rheumatism.....		1		1				1	1				4
Sarcoma.....							1			1			2
Scrofula.....					1						1		2
Septicæmia.....	1	1		2							1		5
Stricture, Urethral.....				1									1
Sun Stroke.....							1						1
Syphilis.....		1								1	1	2	5

DEATHS IN THE CITY OF CHARLESTON—CONTINUED.

WHITES.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTALS.
Tetanus.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	5
Trismus Nascentium.....	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	3	1	1	1	10
Tuberculosis.....	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	7
Tumor, Abdominal.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Tumor, Uteri.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Uræmia.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Whooping Cough.	1	3	5	6	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	19
Totals.....	48	40	39	39	55	56	58	44	53	48	42	49	571

DEATHS IN THE CITY OF CHARLESTON—(CONTINUED).

BLACKS AND COLORED.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTALS.
Abscess.....				1	1								2
Alcoholism.....	1									1			2
Anæmia.....				2	1		1						4
Anasarca.....	1		2		2		3	1	2	3	1	2	17
Aneurism.....	1	2		1		1							5
Aneurism, Aorta.....									1		1		2
Angeioleucitis.....						1							1
Apoplexy.....	7	4	3	6	5	2	2	2	6	2	5	3	47
Ascites.....									1				1
Asthma.....											1		1
Atheroma.....			1					1			1		3
Bowels, Congestion of...	1												1
Bowels, Inflammation of.				1		2	3		1	1			8
Brain, Abscess of.....												1	1
Brain, Congestion of....	1	1			1	2		3		1	3		12
Brain, Inflammation of...				2			2		1				5
Brain, Sclerosis.....			1										1
Brain, Softening.....				1									1
Bronchitis.....	1	5	2	3	1	5	2	1		2	4	2	28
Cancer.....	2		1	1		2	2				1	1	10
Cancer, Breast.....										1			1
Cancer, Stomach.....				1				1	1				3
Caries, Spine.....							1						1
Catarrh, Gastric.....							2				1		1
Catarrh, Uteri.....						2	2		1			1	6
Cholera Infantum.....					3	7	11	13	2	1	7	1	45
Cholera Morbus.....					2	2		3		1			8
Colitis.....							1					1	2
Congestive Chill.....												2	2
Consumption.....	12	20	12	22	14	14	27	7	21	17	20	16	202
Convulsions.....	6	4	3		5	5	7	5	2	4	4	3	48
Convulsions, Puerperal...								2		1	1		4
Coxalgia.....											1		1
Croup.....												1	1
Croup, Membranous.....							1				1		2
Cystitis.....							1		1				2
Debility.....	2	1				1							4
Dementia.....									1	1			2
Dentition.....	2	1		3	9	11	10	8	10	6	2	3	65
Diarrhœa.....					7	10	7	5	3	6	1	1	40
Diphtheria.....	1									1	3		5
Dropsy.....	2	1	4	4	1	4	4	2		1	1	2	26
Dropsy, Cardiac.....	1	2					1		1				5
Dropsy, Hepatic.....	1	1		1				1				2	6
Dropsy, Renal.....										1			1
Dysentery.....		1			3	3	4		3	2	2	1	19
Elephantiasis.....									1				1
Endo carditis.....							2		1				3
Enteritis.....	2	1		2		3	5	3	1	1	1		19
Entero colitis.....					1	2		2	1				6
Epilepsy.....									1				1

DEATHS IN THE CITY OF CHARLESTON.—(CONTINUED.)

BLACKS AND COLORED.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTALS.
Erysipelas	1		1				1						3
Fever, Bilious							1		2				3
Fever, Catarrhal									1			1	2
Fever, Congestive									1				1
Fever, Continued									1	2			3
Fever, Gastric										1			1
Fever, Intermittent	1							3	3	3			10
Fever, Malarial	2					1	3	4	8	5	4	2	29
Fever, Puerperal	1						1		1				3
Fever, Remittent					3				2				5
Fever, Typhoid	2	1	2	3	1	2	4	3	4		3	1	26
Gangrene		1	2				3	1					7
Gastritis			2	2	3	3		1	1	3			15
Gastro Enteritis		1	1	2			1	1	2	4		1	13
Hæmorrhage	1				2		1	1			1		6
Hæmorrhage, Umbilical		2				1						1	4
Heart, disease of	3	3	3	7	5	5	8	4	5	5	7	8	63
Hemiplegia	1												1
Hernia, Strangulated		1				3				1			5
Hydrocephalus		1		1			1			1			4
Hydronephrosis	1												1
Hydrothorax		1		1				1					3
Insanity				1									1
Inverted Uterus	1												1
Intussusceptio	1												1
Jaundice			1							1	1		3
Kidney, Abscess of			1										1
Kidney, Bright's Disease	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	4	3	3		1	20
Kidney, Cancer of	1												1
Kidney, Inflammation of	1	1				1	1	1		1	1	2	9
Kidney, Rupture of Pelvis						1							1
Laryngitis										1			1
Leptomeningitis	1												1
Leprosy										1			1
Leucocythemia												1	1
Liver, Cirrhosis of				1			1						2
Liver, Congestion of	6		1		3			2	1		1		14
Liver, Inflammation of		1	1	1		1				1		3	8
Lungs, Abscess of				1									1
Lungs, Congestion of		4	4	2		3			1	3	1	3	21
Lungs, Emphysema												1	1
Lungs, Hæmorrhage			1		1				1				3
Lungs, Inflammation of		1						1					2
Lungs, Œdema			1										1
Lymphangitis							1						1
Marasmus	8	7	2	1	4	13	11	18	12	10	7	8	101
Measles				1	5	7	8	6		1			28
Meningitis, Cerebral	1	2					2				1		6
Meningitis Cerebro-spinal								1					1
Metritis								1					1
Necrosis, Spine								1					1

DEATHS IN THE CITY OF CHARLESTON.—(CONTINUED.)

BLACKS AND COLORED.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	January.	February	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTALS.
Old Age.....	9	10	2	3	4	6	9	12	8	6	5	11	85
Paralysis.....	3	3	2	1	1	3	...	...	7	5	1	2	28
Parturition.....	...	2	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	2	10
Pericarditis.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Peritonitis.....	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	8
Peritonitis, Puerperal.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Pleuritis.....	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
Pneumonia.....	14	8	9	6	4	3	2	1	2	4	6	14	73
Pyæmia.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Rheumatism.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	4
Scrofula.....	3	1	2	5	7	5	5	3	...	3	4	1	39
Septicæmia.....	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	8
Stricture, Rectum.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Syphilis.....	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
Tetanus.....	1	1	...	1	1	3	1	1	...	4	...	2	15
Trismus Nascentium.....	3	6	4	11	8	6	9	8	7	10	9	5	86
Tuberculosis.....	7	4	4	7	8	6	5	7	6	4	4	1	63
Tumor, Fibroid.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tumor, Uteri.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Ulcer, Rectum.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Uræmia.....	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	5
Vermes.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough.....	2	2	2	2	5	4	4	3	1	1	1	...	27
Totals.....	123	111	82	117	128	164	187	152	147	142	122	121	1596

1886.	White.	Colored.	Totals.
Undeveloped.....	4	31	35
Premature.....	12	38	50
Cyanosis.....	1	1	2
Atelectasis Pulm.....	...	2	2
Suicide.....	2	...	2
Accident.....	9	28	37
Totals.....	28	100	128

EARTHQUAKE DEATHS, 1886

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AUGUST.			SEPT'ER			OCTOB'R			TOTALS.
	White.	Colored.	TOTALS.	White.	Colored.	TOTALS.	White.	Colored.	TOTALS.	
Injuries received.....	7	20	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Injuries received	5	8	13	..	..	..	..
Cold and Exposure.....	10	26	36	..	..	..	..
Cold and Exposure.....	15	34	49	..	..	..	49
	7	7	7	7	7	7

WARDS.

WARDS.	AUGUST			SEPT'ER			OCTOB'R			TOTALS.
	White.	Colored.	TOTALS.	White.	Colored.	TOTALS.	White.	Colored.	TOTALS.	
No. 1	1	6	7	1	4	5	..	..	..	12
No. 2	1	4	5	1	2	3	..	..	..	8
No. 3	1	2	3	1	2	3	..	..	..	6
No. 4	1	4	5	3	9	12	..	2	2	19
No. 5	1	2	3	2	3	5	..	..	..	8
No. 6	1	1	2	1	2	3	..	1	1	5
No. 7	1	2	3	..	3	3	..	2	2	8
No. 8 .....	..	..	..	3	5	8	..	1	1	9
No. 9 .....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
No. 10 .....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	2
No. 11 .....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
No. 12 .....	..	..	..	1	3	4	..	..	..	4
Totals.....	7	20	27	15	34	49	..	7	7	83

EARTHQUAKE DEATHS—(CONTINUED).

AGES.	AUGUST			SEPT'ER			OCTOB'R			TOTALS.
	White.	Colored.	TOTALS	White.	Colored.	TOTALS.	White.	Colored.	TOTALS.	
Under 1 year.....	..	..	..	..	10	10	..	3	3	13
From 1 to 5 years.....	..	3	3	1	10	11	..	1	1	15
From 5 to 10 years.....	..	..	..	3	3	6	..	1	1	7
From 10 to 20 years.....	..	6	6	..	5	5	..	1	1	12
From 20 to 30 years.....	2	3	5	1	2	3	..	..	..	8
From 30 to 40 years.....	..	3	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	4
From 40 to 50 years.....	1	2	3	2	1	3	..	1	1	7
From 50 to 60 years.....	2	..	2	3	2	5	..	..	..	7
From 60 to 70 years.....	..	1	1	2	1	3	..	..	..	4
From 70 to 80 years.....	1	2	3	2	..	2	..	..	..	5
From 80 to 90 years.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
From 90 to 100 years.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 100 years.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals.....	7	20	27	15	34	49	..	7	7	83

BIRTHPLACE.

BIRTHPLACE.	AUGUST			SEPT'ER			OCTOB'R			TOTALS.
	White.	Colored.	TOTALS.	White.	Colored.	TOTALS.	White.	Colored.	TOTALS.	
City.....	1	11	12	6	28	34	..	7	7	53
South Carolina.....	1	7	8	1	6	7	..	..	..	15
England.....	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
Germany.....	3	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	4
Ireland.....	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
Alabama.....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Havana, Cuba.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
New York.....	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2
Virginia.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
Georgia.....	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
Totals.....	7	20	27	15	34	49	..	7	7	83

NUMBER OF DEATHS IN EACH WARD, IN EACH MONTH,
1886.

WHITES.

WARDS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTALS.
No. 1....	4	2	3	2	4	3	3	1	5	2	4	2	35
No. 2....	3	5	5	3	3	5	6	2	4	2	5	4	47
No. 3....	3	2	3	4	3	5	4	2	6	4	3	5	44
No. 4....	10	8	6	6	10	10	10	7	4	6	7	6	90
No. 5....	3	3	4	3	3	6	4	5	3	3	4	4	45
No. 6....	5	7	4	4	7	5	5	4	3	2	6	5	57
No. 7....	4	3	3	4	6	5	5	7	6	5	5	3	56
No. 8....	4	2	2	3	6	3	4	2	8	5	3	7	49
No. 9....	2	1	3	3	3	3	4	4	2	4	1	3	33
No. 10....	4	3	2	3	4	4	3	2	6	4	3	5	43
No. 11....	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	1	2	29
No. 12....	4	1	2	2	4	4	7	5	3	8	....	3	43
Totals....	48	40	39	39	55	56	58	44	53	48	42	49	571

BLACKS AND COLORED.

WARDS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTALS.
No. 1....	8	5	5	5	6	12	9	7	5	8	3	4	77
No. 2....	10	8	7	7	7	14	12	6	7	7	2	3	90
No. 3....	9	6	3	9	10	16	16	8	6	8	3	6	100
No. 4....	17	16	11	15	18	19	22	31	28	19	23	19	243
No. 5....	7	10	4	8	10	9	11	11	8	9	7	11	105
No. 6....	15	9	7	9	11	14	11	13	11	10	18	10	138
No. 7....	9	10	5	8	12	17	16	18	17	16	16	9	153
No. 8....	9	9	7	8	10	13	13	8	11	11	9	8	116
No. 9....	9	7	8	10	9	9	12	12	8	10	6	11	111
No. 10....	5	6	8	9	10	10	17	10	7	11	8	14	115
No. 11....	6	10	7	11	9	15	19	6	5	9	6	6	109
No. 12....	19	15	10	18	16	16	24	22	34	24	21	20	240
Totals...	123	111	82	117	128	164	187	152	147	142	122	121	1596

MARRIAGES—1886.

MONTHS.	White.	Colored.	TOTALS.
January.....	12	18	30
February.....	15	14	29
March.....	14	14	28
April.....	22	19	41
May.....	8	12	20
June.....	9	8	17
July.....	11	12	23
August.....	11	16	27
September.....	13	24	37
October...	17	23	40
November.....	23	34	57
December.....	21	28	49
Totals.....	176	222	398

BIRTHS*—1886.

MONTHS.	White.	Colored.	TOTALS.
January.....	46	83	129
February.....	56	68	124
March.....	49	58	107
April.....	40	60	100
May.....	36	45	81
June.....	36	53	89
July.....	52	81	133
August.....	43	95	138
September.....	40	63	103
October.....	56	64	120
November.....	45	51	96
December.....	30	43	73
Still-births.....	529 29	764 169	1293 198
Totals.....	558	933	1491
*Including Twins.....	7	3	10

The Births and Marriages are not correct, as it is impossible so far to obtain all the returns as required by law.

NUMBER OF DEATHS, WITH AGES, IN EACH MONTH, FOR
THE YEAR 1886.

WHITES.													
AGES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Totals in the year.
Under 1 year of age....	7	9	4	9	14	17	16	8	9	5	1	4	103
From 1 to 5 years.....	2	...	8	7	8	8	10	6	2	7	7	5	70
From 5 to 10 years....	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	3	1	2	1	4	15
From 10 to 20 years....	...	...	1	1	1	3	1	...	1	7	2	1	18
From 20 to 30 years....	2	5	3	3	3	4	6	4	6	5	3	7	51
From 30 to 40 years....	4	5	3	2	7	4	5	7	4	5	4	6	56
From 40 to 50 years....	8	4	3	6	2	5	5	4	5	7	3	2	54
From 50 to 60 years....	5	4	5	1	4	4	2	3	7	1	9	6	51
From 60 to 70 years....	11	7	5	4	9	4	6	3	9	3	6	7	74
From 70 to 80 years....	6	4	4	4	4	6	3	6	5	3	5	3	53
From 80 to 90 years....	1	2	2	1	3	...	4	...	4	3	1	4	25
From 90 to 100 years...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Over 100 years.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	48	40	39	39	55	56	58	44	53	48	42	49	571

NUMBER OF DEATHS, WITH AGES, IN EACH MONTH.

COLORED.													
AGES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Totals in the year
Under 1 year of age....	22	26	15	21	34	41	27	35	20	33	28	24	326
From 1 to 5 years.....	20	13	13	12	25	40	43	45	35	33	22	13	314
From 5 to 10 years....	1	1	1	6	7	10	9	8	8	6	6	1	64
From 10 to 20 years...	6	6	6	6	4	6	12	7	8	4	11	9	85
From 20 to 30 years....	17	13	12	17	15	10	23	12	18	14	13	13	177
From 30 to 40 years....	15	10	10	11	10	13	19	9	12	13	7	11	140
From 40 to 50 years....	12	10	4	17	12	12	13	7	10	10	12	6	125
From 50 to 60 years....	7	7	5	5	8	11	6	5	11	12	8	13	98
From 60 to 70 years....	4	8	9	10	1	9	15	9	13	5	8	13	104
From 70 to 80 years....	11	12	5	10	7	11	9	5	7	6	5	14	102
From 80 to 90 years....	7	4	2	1	3	1	10	8	3	4	2	3	48
From 90 to 100 years...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	1	2	...	1	11
Over 100 years.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Totals...	123	111	82	117	128	164	187	152	147	142	122	121	1596

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT AS TO SEX, IN EACH MONTH.

MONTHS.	WHITE.			COLORED.			Totals.
	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female		
January.....	21	27	48	48	75	123	171
February.	23	17	40	48	63	111	151
March.....	16	23	39	39	43	82	121
April.....	21	18	39	49	68	117	156
May	26	29	55	67	61	128	183
June.....	32	24	56	81	83	164	220
July	31	27	58	78	109	187	245
August.....	22	22	44	73	79	152	196
September.	23	30	53	71	76	147	200
October.	22	26	48	65	77	142	190
November	18	24	42	56	66	122	164
December.	20	29	49	54	67	121	170
Totals.....	275	296	571	729	767	1506	2167

NUMBER OF DEATHS IN EACH MONTH, WITH PLACE OF NATIVITY, 1886.

WHITES.

NATIVES OF	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTALS.
City of Charleston...	20	19	19	26	33	35	34	31	26	34	18	30	325
South Carolina...	5	5	7	5	6	6	7	3	2	4	6	8	64
Connecticut	1		1										2
Florida.....							1				1		2
Georgia.....			3			1	3	1	1	1			10
Illinois.....												1	1
Maryland.....			2	1				1					4
Massachusetts.....				2					1		1		4
New Jersey.....		1							1				2
New York.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		2	1	1		10
North Carolina.....	1				1	1	2	1			1	1	8
Ohio.....										1			1
Rhode Island.....	1				1								2
Tennessee.....						1							1
Texas.....									1				1
Virginia.....											1		1
Canada.....						1							1
Elba		1											1
England	2	2			1				2				7
Europe.....					1								1
France.....										1	2		3
Germany.....	2	4	2	2	2	2	5	2	3	2	2	4	32
Greece.....											1		1
Ireland.....	13	5	3	2	9	7	4	4	12	2	8	3	72
Portugal.....			1										1
Russia.....	1											1	2
Scotland		2											2
Sweden.....								1		1		1	3
Switzerland.....									1				1
Unknown.....	2					1	1		1	1			6
Totals.....	48	40	39	39	55	56	58	44	53	48	42	49	571

BLACKS AND COLORED.

City of Charleston	83	67	41	81	88	119	121	106	103	112	93	93	1107
South Carolina	35	38	34	33	37	39	59	40	36	26	27	27	431
Alabama.....			1					1					2
Florida.....			1	1			1	1	1		1		6
Georgia.....	2	2	3	2	2	5	2		3	1			22
Maryland.....	1												1
North Carolina.....		1	1			1		1	1	1		1	7
Virginia.....		3			1		1	1	2	1			9
Nassau, N. P.....							1						1
West Indies.....	1												1
Unknown.....	1		1				2	2	1	1	1		9
Totals.....	123	111	82	117	128	164	187	152	147	142	122	121	1596

TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES TREATED, AND OF DEATHS, IN THE CITY HOSPITAL AND HEALTH DISTRICTS DURING EACH QUARTER, 1886.

CASES TREATED.	WHITES. QUARTER ENDING.					BLACKS & COLORED. QUARTER ENDING.					Grand Totals in all Cases.
	March 31.	June 30.	September 30.	December 31.	Totals in the Year.	March 31.	June 30.	September 30.	December 31.	Totals in the Year.	
City Hospital...	151	101	104	94	450	230	163	176	143	712	1162
Health Dis. No. 1	472	429	441	327	1669	1294	2247	1438	911	5890	7559
Health Dis. No. 2	114	153	135	125	557	1134	1355	1024	892	4405	4962
Health Dis. No. 3	743	1436	1763	1866	5808	966	1445	1576	1194	5181	10989
Health Dis. No. 4	373	396	358	285	1412	1880	2486	2162	1616	8124	9536
Totals	1853	2515	2801	2701	9896	5504	7696	6376	4756	24522	34208
DEATHS.											
City Hospital...	10	14	9	11	44	30	42	49	27	148	192
Health Dis. No. 1	7	4	4	5	20	18	49	43	32	142	162
Health Dis. No. 2	1	2	2	1	6	37	48	29	20	133	139
Health Dis. No. 3	10	16	25	52	103	36	27	66	47	176	279
Health Dis. No. 4	3	3	3	7	16	51	61	95	47	254	270
Totals	31	39	43	76	189	172	227	282	173	853	1,042

TOTAL MORTALITY 1886—WHITES, BLACKS AND COLORED.

SEX AND STATUS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTALS.
Males, White	21	23	16	21	26	32	31	22	23	22	18	20	275
Females, White	27	17	23	18	29	24	27	22	30	26	24	29	296
Total White.....	48	40	39	39	55	56	58	44	53	48	42	49	571
Males, Blacks and Col'd.	48	48	39	49	67	81	78	73	71	65	56	54	729
Females, Blacks and Col'd	75	63	43	68	61	83	109	79	76	77	66	67	767
Total Blacks and Col'd.	123	111	82	117	128	164	187	152	147	142	122	121	1596
Grand Totals.....	171	151	121	156	183	220	245	196	200	190	164	170	2167

Estimated Population—Whites, 27,605 ; Blacks and Colored, 32,540 ; Total, 60,145. Proportion of Deaths—Whites, 1 in 48 ; Blacks and Colored, 1 in 20 ; Total Population, 1 in 27.

Ratio per 1,000 in the year—White.....	20.65
“ “ “ “ Blacks and Colored.....	49.01
“ “ “ “ Total	36.02

COMPARATIVE MORTALITY.

YEARS.	WHITES.			BLACKS & COLORED.		
	Population.	Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths.	Population.	Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths.
1886.....	27,605	571	1 in 48	32,540	1596	1 in 20
1885.....	27,605	487	1 in 56	32,540	1250	1 in 26
1884.....	25,000	592	1 in 42	27,286	1215	1 in 22
1883.....	25,000	540	1 in 46	27,286	1285	1 in 21
1882.....	25,000	554	1 in 45	27,286	1172	1 in 23
1881.....	22,713	651	1 in 34	27,286	1292	1 in 21
1880.....	22,713	500	1 in 45	27,286	1121	1 in 24
1879.....	22,713	517	1 in 43	27,286	1075	1 in 25
1878.....	22,713	514	1 in 47	32,012	1125	1 in 28
1877.....	24,528	555	1 in 44	32,012	1258	1 in 25

LONGEVITY.

The following list embraces the names of residents of Charleston dying at the age of eighty and upwards, during the year 1886 :

WHITES.

DATE OF DEATH.	AGE—YRS.
January 2d—Fannie Williams.....	86
January 2d—Mary O'Kief... ..	92
January 16th—Sarah Brown	91
January 24th—J. Saunders.....	95
February 20th—Mary A. S. Walkinshaw.....	83
February 22d—Mary McCall.....	85
March 11th—Theodosia Scott.....	84
March 25th—Mary McElhose.....	89
April 11th—John Blanche.....	84
May 1st—Charles U. Shepard.....	81
May 1st—Eliza O. Cromwell.....	83
May 28th—Timothy McInerney.....	80
July 9th—Johanna Murphy.....	85
July 14th—F. Watermann	83
July 21st—Eliza P. Ravenel.....	83
July 29th—Susan Bradley.....	83
August 31st—B. P. Meynardie.....	86
September 6th—Annie F. Baker	81
September 9th—Eliza Knighton.....	82
September 19th—Elizabeth S. Courtenay.....	81
September 19th—Patrick Ryan.....	83
October 9th—Harriett A. Ward	86
October 15th—Harriett Jones.....	80
October 29th—W. W. Brown.....	82
November 23d—Bridget Lyons.....	86
December 9th—Mary A. Ling	83
December 15th—L. W. Gadsden	80
December 24th—W. H. Burleigh.....	86
December 31st—Louisa C. Ravenel.....	81

COLORED.

January 3d—Anna Bennett	80
January 5th—Catherine Parker.....	89
January 12th—Hagar Williams	90
January 23d—Ben Squire.....	80
January 23d—Hannah Brown.....	80
January 26th—Scipio Seabrook	80
January 28th—Wm. Wright.....	80
January 31st—Judy Riggs.....	84
February 2d—Peter Mitchell.....	80
February 6th—Morris Smalls.....	96

DATE OF DEATH.	AGE—YRS.
February 7th—Molsey Squire.....	85
February 13th—Diana Smalls.....	85
February 28th—Rebecca Dunnison.....	86
March 22d—Catherine Vanderhorst.....	86
April 1st—Caroline Pinckney.....	80
April 11th—Selina Columbus.....	90
May 3d—Linda Carter.....	91
May 13th—Peter Mitchell.....	86
May 17th—Sarah Smith.....	103
May 20th—Eliza Francis.....	84
May 30th—Matilda Ensign.....	86
June 3d—Selina Green.....	87
July 6th—Annie M. Forrest.....	91
July 7th—Jane Prentiss.....	85
July 8th—Biddie Middleton.....	80
July 17th—Martha Reef.....	85
July 20th—Hagar Huger.....	80
July 27th—Nancy Reynolds.....	85
July 29th—Catherine Lewis.....	85
August 1st—Rose Grant.....	81
August 5th—Isabella Eady.....	85
August 7th—Patsy Hazell.....	96
August 11th—Cynthia Hopkins.....	83
August 12th—Rachel Howard.....	88
August 18th—George Mackey.....	83
August 24th—Mary Thomas.....	90
August 24th—Rose Prioleau.....	80
August 24th—Elsie Anderson.....	83
August 28th—Peggy Citizen.....	80
September 19th—Nancy Sheppard.....	109
September 24th—Lucy Scott.....	84
September 26th—Harriett Miller.....	90
September 27th—Rebecca Porter.....	86
September 30th—Adam Robertson.....	83
October 2d—Jacob Ford.....	90
October 7th—Mary Dease.....	80
October 9th—Daphne Aiken.....	98
October 10th—Hester Rivers.....	35
October 11th—Peggy Mitchell.....	86
October 11th—Emma Robertson.....	80
November 9th—Miley Savage.....	85
November 20th—John Wilson.....	83
December 8th—Abram Gibbs.....	100
December 13th—Mary Ogelsby.....	80
December 17th—Charlotte Peterson.....	83
December 18th—Hobie Wilson.....	85
December 20th—Rebecca Townsend.....	80

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1886.

Latitude, 32° 47'.

Longitude. West of Greenwich, 79° 56'.

Name of Station, Charleston, S. C.

Elevation of Top of Rain-gauge above ground, 53 ft. Elevation of Bar. Cistern above Mean Sea-level, 52 ft. Elevation of Bulb of exposed Thermometer above ground, 61 ft.

MONTHS. 1886.	MEAN BAROMETER. (Corrected for Temperature and Instrumental Error only.) 70th Meridian Time.	MEAN TEMPERATURE. 70th Meridian Time.	Self-Registering Instruments.		MEAN RELATIVE HUMIDITY.	Average Cloudiness Am't of 0-10.				RAIN FALL AND MELTED SNOW.			WIND.			NUMBER OF DAYS.								
			Maximum	Minimum		Am't of 0-10.			Greatest Daily Rainfall.	Amount in Inches and rooths.	Am't in In's and rooths.	Date.	TOTAL MOVEMENT.	Direction.	MAXIMUM VELOCITY.		Clear.	Fair.	Cloudy.	On which .01 of an inch or more Precipitation fell.	Thunder Storms.	Maximum below 32°	Minimum below 32°	
						7 A. M.	3 P. M.	11 P. M.							Mean.	Miles.								Date.
January.....	30.019	42.8	70.3	10.5	77.1	4.3	5.6	4.5	4.8	5.64	1.63	8th	5 975	W.	29	9th	12	11	3	12	1	1	4	8
February....	30.101	47.6	72.3	13.3	69.4	4.2	4.9	2.7	3.9	2.13	1.29	27th-28th	4 580	NW.	24	20th	6	16	9	10	2	0	1	4
March.....	29.998	53.9	75.9	30.5	76.6	6.1	6.8	4.0	5.6	2.60	.85	12th-13th	5 556	S	26	31st	13	18	5	7	2	0	1	4
April.....	30.031	62.4	81.4	39.4	74.9	4.9	5.3	2.6	4.3	1.19	.69	28th	6 082	NE.	32	18th	13	12	5	7	2	0	1	4
May.....	29.954	72.8	94.0	49.9	69.5	3.1	5.0	2.4	3.5	1.00	.50	23d	6 217	E.	24	17th	15	11	5	5	3	0	0	0
June.....	29.945	77.3	89.5	66.7	79.7	6.9	7.3	5.9	6.7	10.78	2.95	30th	5 869	E.	44	21st	3	12	5	15	10	0	0	0
July.....	29.923	79.9	92.1	64.7	79.3	5.5	6.7	4.1	5.4	4.16	1.88	17th	4 899	SW.	28	1st	6	19	6	14	6	0	0	0
August.....	*29.950	*78.2	92.0	66.2	*82.4	5.4	6.2	4.1	5.2	3.28	.99	3d-4th	5 313	NE.	21	9th	11	10	10	13	2	0	0	0
September...	†30.059	†76.1	87.8	60.5	†82.5	4.7	4.9	2.7	4.1	3.03	.94	9th	5 323	E.	24	6th	8	16	4	10	1	0	0	0
October.....	30.116	66.5	86.1	44.9	75.0	3.5	4.5	2.0	3.3	.01	.01	26th	5 647	NE.	26	19th	15	12	4	1	1	0	0	0
November...	30.104	57.1	78.0	34.9	69.2	4.4	4.4	2.6	3.8	.33	.11	16th-17th	4 899	SW.	23	25th	13	14	3	5	0	0	0	0
December...	30.095	48.4	71.8	24.8	79.2	5.8	6.3	4.0	5.4	1.79	1.00	5th	5 084	NW.	24	15th-16th	10	9	12	11	0	0	0	5
Sums.....	360.295	763.0	max min		914.8	58.8	67.9	41.6	56.0	35.94	....	.....	65.444	...	.....	.....	121	161	81	110	29	4	18	
An. Means ..	30.024	63.6	94.0	10.5	76.3	4.9	5.7	3.5	4.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

REMARKS.—* Average for 91 Observations. † Average for 80 Observations. Barometer reduced to Sea Level by adding the following constants for the various Months : January, + .003 ; February, March, April, May, June, July, + .020. Remainder of year Special Tables were used.

J. H. SMITH,
Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

REPORT OF TIDAL DRAIN KEEPER.

CHARLESTON, January 1st, 1887.

To the Honorable the Mayor and Aldermen of Charleston :

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit the following report of the proceedings of this department for the past year :

REPORT OF TIDAL DRAIN DEPARTMENT FROM JANUARY 1ST, 1886, TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1886.

For cleaning out tidal drains and carting mud from same, two thousand two hundred and ninety (2,290) loads—

Laborers paid for working in drains.....	\$ 878.73
Cartage on mud.....	570.00
Cameron & Barkley's bills to date for rope, shovels, wicks for lamps, oil, &c	25.99
W. Heffron & Bro.'s bills to date for repairing iron buckets, trucks, &c.....	49.75
J. H. E. Stelling's bill to date for stationery.....	13.00
W. E. Walker's bills to date for building and repairing gates.....	14.30
C. J. Schlepegrell & Son's bill to date for lumber and nails used in framing sand pit frames and covers, &c... ..	14.91
J. W. O'Brien's bill for lamps, &c....	3.00
Extra cartage during year on sand pit frames and covers.....	4.00
Water buckets used for cleaning sand pits	90
Salary for Tidal Drain Keeper up to date.....	1,000.00
Salary for Tidal Drain hands up to date.....	728.00
Total amount.....	\$3,302.58

Very respectfully,

M. HOGAN,
Tidal Drain Keeper.

DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES.

THE WILLIAM ENSTON HOME.

The expectations indulged in, at the writing of my last Annual Review, have not been realized. A few days after the contracts had been awarded by the Trustees in August last, the earthquake calamity fell upon the city, and the unusual conditions subsequently which had to be met, in the matter of mechanical labor and material, put an abrupt stop to all building. The contracts made had to be cancelled, and the Trustees waited patiently for the earliest opportunity to go forward with the work, but it was not until December, that the new contracts were let, for five cottages, with the option of fifteen additional, later on. The buildings are to be erected this year, a portion to be completed on the first of August, and the others at the end of the year, by Mr. W. F. Bowe, contractor. An artesian well has been completed, giving an ample supply of water for common purposes, and a wind-mill erected to raise the water into the water tower; this has been located, and is now also in process of erection. The sewerage pipes, extending to the deep waters of New Market Creek, are also being put down, so that before the close of 1887 I shall hope to be able to report very fully on the first half of the whole work, which had now been undertaken, as having been done.

The entire direction of the plans and the supervision of all work is in the hands of Mr. W. B. W. Howe, Jr., architect, with Mr. Cullerton as assistant on the ground. It is a large undertaking, and although retarded by various causes, is being now pressed by the Trustees to, I am sure, a very satisfactory conclusion. I append the usual annual statements of the two funds held for this trust, by which it is seen that all investments have been judiciously made, and the annual income kept up to good figures in spite of the plethora of money and the high prices for securities and corresponding low rates of interest in the market.

WILLIAM ENSTON ANNUITANTS' FUND.

*Cash Transactions of Wm. A. Courtenay, Isaac Hayne and
W. E. Butler, Trustees, from January 1st, 1886, to De-
cember 31st, 1886. Statement No. 4.*

To balance cash on hand 31st December, 1885.....	\$	17.89
Income received January, 1886	\$5,615.00	
Income received July, 1886.....	5,615.00	11,230.00
		<u>\$11,247.89</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Paid annuities January 16th, 1886 and July 16th, 1886..	\$3,750.00	
Annuities April 16th, 1886, and October 16th, 1886.	3,750.00	
July 17, paid Mrs. Enston surplus income for 1886.	3,100.00	
Sundry expenses :		
Clerk to 31st December, 1886.....	\$40.00	
Rent of box in bank to July 1, 1887.....	10.00	50.00
		<u>10,650.00</u>

Paid trustees' commissions on receipts ... }	\$11,230.00	
Trustees' commissions on disbursements from October 1, 1885, to December 31, 1885, not included in last statement.. }	1,895.00	
Commissions on disbursements for 1886. }	10,650.00	
	<u>\$23,775.00 @ 2½%</u>	594.38

Balance cash on hand	3.51
	<u>\$11,247.89</u>

ASSETS.

\$120,500.00 State of South Carolina 6% Consol Stock, costing...	\$122,782.42
\$100,000.00 City of Charleston 4% Coupon Bonds (registered), costing.....	75,584.37
	<u>\$198,366.79</u>

(Interest on above securities payable in January and July.)

WM. A. COURTENAY,
Chairman.

E. E. Charleston, S. C., December 31st, 1886.

WILLIAM ENSTON HOME.

Cash Receipts and Expenditures for Year ending December 31st, 1886.

RECEIPTS.	
From rents, \$3,695.00; interest, \$6,125.....	\$9,820.00
Loans returned.....	25,000.00
Balance cash as per statement December 31st, 1885.....	199.49
	<u>\$35,019.49</u>
EXPENDITURES.	
For insurance premiums on real estate.....	\$ 351.75
Commissions to rent collector.....	184.75
Sundry repairs, etc.....	338.94
Repairs to buildings damaged by earthquake.....	1,544.90
Salary to secretary, advertising, bills and sundry expenses ..	209.48
	<u>\$2,629.82</u>
IMPROVEMENT TO HOME PREMISES.	
Cost of stone blocks and curbing.....	\$11,506.48
Cost of sewerage pipes and freight....	1,920.34
Work on fence, painting same, hire of watchman, etc.....	695.61
Cost of artesian well.....	850.00
	<u>\$14,972.43</u>
R. Hering, engineer, for drawing plans for sewerage system..	\$ 548.00
W. B. W. Howe, Jr., architect, on account services....	600.00
Balance cash on hand.....	16,269.24
	<u>\$35,019.49</u>

Assets 31st December, 1886.

State of South Carolina Bonds, 6%, \$1,500, costing.....	\$ 1,500.00
Charleston 6% Bonds, \$5,100 @ \$1.01, costing....	5,151.00
Charleston 4% Bonds, \$51,400 @ \$75.78, costing.....	38,955.59
Savannah Bonds, 5%, \$30,000 @ 85¢, costing.....	25,500.00
* Personal Bonds and Bills Receivable, including interest to 31st December, 1886, not paid	53,319.02
Cash.....	16,269.24
	<u>\$140,694.85</u>

And the following pieces of Real Estate:

Houses and Lots corner King and Calhoun Streets.

House and Lot King Street, between Clifford and Queen.

WM. A. COURTENAY,

Chairman.

Charleston, S. C. 31st December, 1886.

* Including amount due by Wagener & Co., for purchase of King Street Store, and interest to December 31, 1886.

In October last, MRS. HANNAH ENSTON passed away, at an advanced age. The Trustees, as a mark of respect to her memory, and in appreciation of her thoughtful act in making a settlement of this large estate with the City Council in her life time, prepared and issued on a mourning card, to her family and friends, the following tribute, and ordered it to be entered upon their journals:

IN MEMORIAM.

MRS. HANNAH ENSTON.

Entered into Rest Eternal, on Tuesday, 26th October, 1886, at Spartanburg, S. C., whither in feeble health, she had been removed, on account of the earthquake shocks in Charleston, S. C.,

Mrs. HANNAH ENSTON, aged 77 years; relict of the late WILLIAM ENSTON, whom she survived more than twenty-six years.

Mrs. ENSTON, *née* SHUTTLEWOOD, born on 15th July, 1809, at Colsterworth, Lincolnshire, England, married WILLIAM ENSTON, at Philadelphia, on 10th July, 1834; they settled in Charleston the same year, and were resident here during their lives. They were childless.

Their remains now lie together, in Laurel Hill Cemetery near Philadelphia.

Mr. ENSTON, after providing for his widow and kinfolk for life, left his large estate to the City of Charleston, for a charitable foundation, "*to make old age comfortable.*" It was the high privilege and pleasure of Mrs. ENSTON, as wife, widow and executrix, to testify her full approval and deep sympathy with this tender and munificent benefaction, and to make sure in her own life time the realization of her husband's will, by effecting a full settlement of the estate with the City Council of Charleston in 1882, and to see this great trust inaugurated, and the William Enston Home established, before she passed away.

A community of forty cottages, with a gracious endowment, will preserve to posterity the beneficence and generosity of both these donors. The Trustees of the William Enston Home, in grateful remembrance of Charleston's benefactors, enter upon their journal, this brief record.

"And now abideth Faith, Hope, Charity, these three; but the greatest of these is Charity."

CHARLESTON, S. C., 31st DECEMBER, 1886.

THE ORPHAN HOUSE.

It goes without saying, that this extensive charity continues to be conducted in such a manner as to be a source of pride to all our citizens, largely due to the Principal, Miss Irving, and her able associates, and as well to the excellent Board of Commissioners, who have taken for years past a deep interest in this great charity foundation. The annual reports are stated in such detail as to require only a reference to them.

It is a source of profound gratification, that in the terrible earthquake calamity of August last, there was not a single casualty among the inmates of these extensive buildings.

It was my misfortune to be absent from the city at the time, but I have an account of the occurrences there that night, in a letter from Mr. George W. Williams, one of the Commissioners, in which he says:

"All thoughts very naturally turned to the children in the Orphan House, after realizing that a great earthquake had shaken the city, and as fires were seen in that quarter, I feared that the home of the orphans was being destroyed.

"Shortly after the first shocks, I reached the premises, to find the 250 inmates standing in the yard, near the front gate, like a little band of soldiers on duty. The building had been shaken and injured; the statue of Charity, which surmounted the cupola, had been thrown out of position, and threatened to fall, but it was an immense relief to learn that there had been no casualties. As soon as the ladies in charge realized the calamity that had come upon them, the children were awakened from their slumbers, dressed, and brought down in a quiet, orderly manner, showing the wholesome discipline and training of the house.

"They remained in the open air, in the grounds, until Saturday night, protected only by blankets brought from the house, and yet, marvellous to state, not a child was made sick from the excitement or exposure to the night air. On Saturday, Acting Mayor Huger sent the first tents that were received, and General Huguenin had them immediately

put up, for which considerate and prompt attention the Commissioners and the community felt very grateful. These tents were used for a week or more, after which, upon examination, it was found that portions of the building were tenantable, and the children were removed thereto. The Lodge, at the entrance, which was not injured much, accommodated the little ones, and those that were sick."

The Principal, Miss A. K. Irving, was in Europe, on vacation, but upon hearing of the misfortune to the city hastened her return, and arrived in Charleston in ample time to open the Schools on the 1st of October.

THE ORPHAN HOUSE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., February 12th, 1887.

To the Honorable the City Council of Charleston :

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to send you the annual reports of the Charleston Orphan House, ending 31st December, 1886, which includes the detailed reports of the Committee on School, Library, Purveyance and Supervision, and Committee on Binding Out, with Statement showing Receipts and Expenditures of the Institution for the past fiscal year, 1886, up to December 31st, inclusive, with annexed statement of the Commissioners' Trust Fund :

STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE CHARLESTON ORPHAN HOUSE, FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1886.

RECEIPTS.

Amount received from interest on Public Fund.....	\$8,932.24
Amount received from Commissioners' Trust Fund.....	\$3,291.42
Balance due Treasurer of do	152.30 3,443.72
Balance from City Treasury.....	11,645.69

EXPENDITURES.

	\$24,021.65
Amount expended from Public Funds as per monthly returns to City Council.....	\$19,377.93
Amount expended by City Treasurer for Physician's salary, \$700.00	
For Insurance on House.....	500.00 1,200.00
Amount expended from Commissioners' Trust Fund, as per return to City Council	2,998.72
Investments for same.....	445.00 3,443.72
	<u>\$24,021.65</u>

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SCHOOLS.

The Committee on Schools beg to present their annual report :

Average number of Pupils on Register : boys, 115 ; girls, 109. Total, 224.

Average attendance : 216.

Admitted during the year : boys, 29 ; girls, 13. Total, 42.

Discharged during the year : boys, 22 ; girls, 15. Total, 37.

All of the classes (eight in number) are taught Reading, Writing and Orthography ; six, Mental and Written Arithmetic, three, Primary Geography ; three, Advanced Geography ; one, Physical Geography ; four, History (Modern and Ancient) ; four, Grammar ; and two, Familiar Science.

Twice a week the entire school receives instruction in Vocal Music, the good results of which are shown in the Sunday services. Six of the little girls, who evinced a decided talent, are being instructed in Instrumental Music. At the opening of the present session of the school, Dr. Manigault, President of the Art School, called on the Principal to offer its advantages to a class of fifteen pupils, or any number less that she saw fit to send. She sent one, but we hope soon to accept Dr. Manigault's kind offer for others, who may develop a talent in this direction.

Although the building was considerably injured, and teachers and pupils were somewhat demoralized by the earthquake, yet their conduct during the trying ordeal, through which they passed, exhibited, in a striking manner, the wholesome discipline of the school. All were in their places, and the school was opened punctually by the Principal, on the 1st Monday in October.

The sessions of the school have been uninterrupted, and the attendance has been very good throughout the year. Of the forty-two children admitted since our last report, though many of them were over ten years of age, thirty-five were obliged to enter the kindergarten, never having learned the alphabet. Two of the boys, in October, passed a competitive examination (in a class of fifteen) for scholarships in

the High School; one took the first position, and the other, the third. They and the boys mentioned in last year's report, have all given satisfaction.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. W. WILLIAMS,
FRANCIS J. PELZER,
THEO. D. JERVEY,
B. A. MUCKENFUSS,
C. A. CHISOLM,

Committee on School.

THE COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY.

CHARLESTON, January 6, 1887.

The Committee on Library report that the Library contains 2,816 volumes. The children have drawn out and read during the year 2,148 volumes, and continue to take the same interest in reading. The Librarian, Miss Henderson, has given much time and attention to her duties, and takes a deep interest in all that tends to improve the children.

Respectfully submitted,

H. H. DELEON.
B. A. MUCKENFUSS,

Chairman Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PURVEYANCE, CHARLESTON ORPHAN HOUSE.

The Committee on Purveyance beg leave to submit this, their annual report of the expenditures and other items of interest of the Charleston Orphan House, for the year ending December 31st, 1886:

POUNDS.		COST.
24,531	Fresh meat (beef, pork, mutton, veal, etc.).....	\$ 1,620.44
6,160	Bacon and other salt meats.....	619.46
2,176	Coffee.....	250.85
5,447	Rice.....	222.71
1,558	Butter ...	398.29
464	Lard	36.28
78½	Tea.....	54.15

POUNDS.		COST.
4,213	Sugar.....	266.46
704	Molasses, gals.....	253.99
15	Barrels Flour.....	95.05
33	Barrels Irish Potatoes.....	90.55
56 $\frac{7}{8}$	Barrels Sweet Potatoes.....	70.80
57,231	Loaves of Bread....	2,135.63
173 $\frac{3}{8}$	Bushels Corn and Peas.....	135.78
639 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bushels Crist and Meal.....	405.49
1,780 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gallons Milk—expense of cows furnishing same.....	432.68
	Small items, as per petty cash.....	257.03
	Soap, Starch, &c.....	84.72
	Fuel, Wood and Coal.....	833.50

THE COMMITTEE ON RETRENCHMENT.

The Committee on Retrenchment of the Charleston Orphan House respectfully report, after looking carefully into its several departments, that they are unable to see where any retrenchment can be made.

Respectfully submitted,

A. T. SMYTHE,	} <i>Committee.</i>
E. F. SWEEGAN,	
H. H. DELEON,	

BINDING OUT COMMITTEE.

The Binding Out Committee would respectfully report that during the year ending December 31st, 1886, there have been admitted into the Institution 32 boys and 19 girls—total, 51; and there have been discharged 19 boys and 7 girls—total, 26.

Of this number 6 have gone to merchants, 2 to farmers, 2 to machinists, 1 to an engineer, 1 to a plumber, 1 to a stone-cutter, 2 to bakers, 2 to learn domestic work, 1 hair work, 1 dressmaking, and 7 have been delivered to relatives. It is gratifying to the committee to note some very satisfactory reports, and but few complaints—the latter occasioned by the interference of relatives. When they compare the conduct of the children who have left this home with many who have had a farther's and mother's care, they think the

results of the training received here do not lose by comparison.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE W. EGAN, *Chairman B. O. C.*,

THEODORE D. JERVEY,

B. BOLLMANN.

ORPHAN HOUSE, January, 1887.

The Chapel attached to the Institution was so much injured by the earthquake, that the Sabbath services during the repairs were for fully three months uninterruptedly held in the School Room.

The Board again gratefully acknowledges the faithful services of the clergy, who never fail in this most important work.

There has been no change in the Sunday School since last report, the same teachers serving with their accustomed zeal and fidelity.

I am happy to note that Providence has favored the Institution with remarkably good health during the past year, even during the trying hours of August 31st, 1886, and the exposure of the children to out-door encampment, not one took sick in consequence. Beulah Bunch, aged two years, admitted January 28th, 1886, had whooping-cough, and was immediately placed under medical treatment. She died on March 6th following.

George Hederly, aged 6½, a constant sufferer from injuries received from a fall when an infant, and before he was admitted into the house, died November 23d, 1886. Both children were interred in our lot at Magnolia Cemetery.

The scrupulous maintenance of cleanliness, both in-doors and out, contributes vastly to the healthfulness of the house.

In conclusion, I beg to invite attention to the several Committee reports referring to the uniform health of the Institution, the economy with which it is administered, the high standard of its school, its educational progress, and

the careful promotion of religious instructions, all of which bear full testimony to the fact that the various departments are managed with marked ability by the Principal, Miss A. K. Irving, and her competent and experienced assistants, whose faithfulness and zeal have been long known and appreciated.

Respectfully submitted,

JACOB SMALL,
Chairman of Board of Commissioners
Charleston Orphan House.

Abstract of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Commissioners' Fund of the Charleston Orphan House, for the year ending December 31st, 1886.

DR.	
To balance in hand January 1, 1886.....	\$ 153.65
Cash received from interest on investments.....	2,602.00
Cash received from Mrs. Mary Toye (Montgomery Legacy) ...	525.37
Cash received from Union Bank in liquidation on 12 shares @ 80c	9.60
Cash received donation.....	80
Balance.....	152.30
	<hr/>
	\$3,443.72

CR.	
By cash paid as follows:	
For Officers' Salaries.....	\$2,592.00
Magnolia Cemetery Lot.....	31.50
Picnic Bills.....	110.72
L. Baker's Expenses at Vanderbilt University..	181.00
Clothing for High School Boys.....	32.50
Sundries.....	51.00
Investments.....	445.00—
	<hr/>
	\$3,443.72
E. E.	<hr/>
	\$3,443.72

E. MONTAGUE GRIMKÉ, *Treasurer.*

Examined and found correct.

FRANCIS J. PELZER,
THEO. D. JERVEY,
Committee on Accounts.

List of Bonds, Stocks and other Securities belonging to the Commissioners' Fund of the Charleston Orphan House, exhibited to us this 1st day of January, 1887.

50 Bonds of the City of Charleston, 4 %, \$1,000 each.....	\$50,000
6 Bonds of the City of Charleston, 4 %, \$500 each.....	3,000
1 Bond of the City of Charleston, 4 %.....	100
1 Certificate of Consolidated Stock of the State of South Carolina, 6 %, for.....	4,500
2 Bonds of the Northeastern Railroad Company, 1st mortgage, 8 %, \$500 each.....	1,000
1 Certificate for 20 shares Magnolia Cemetery Company, \$100 each.....	2,000
1 Certificate for 3 shares in Bank of Charleston National Banking Association, \$100 each.....	300
1 Certificate for 12 shares in Union Bank.	
1 Title Deed to 6 Lots in Magnolia Cemetery.	
1 Certificate of Deposit for one Charleston and Savannah Railroad Bond, for,.....	\$500
1 Bond of the Savannah and Charleston Railroad Company for \$150	

FRANCIS J. PELZER,
THEO. D. JERVEY,

Committee on Accounts.

Clothing, House Linen, Hats and Shoes.....	2,354.03
Books, Stationery, &c.....	219.14
Medicines, Carbolic Soap, &c.....	201.50
House Furnishing, Garden Seeds, &c.....	344.95
Salaries and Labor	5,483.90
Incidental Expenses.....	1,001.46
Repairs	1,087.80

Total.....\$18,956.64

It will be seen from the amount expended for the support of the Institution during the past year, that strict economy has been exercised in every department of the establishment. The children have been well cared for, and have enjoyed the best of health. The vegetable garden has not contributed as much as usual to the support of the House, which may be attributed somewhat to the excessive heat and drought of the past summer.

Very respectfully,

C. A. CHISOLM.
GEO. W. WILLIAMS.

THE CITY HOSPITALS.

This Department of the Charities of the City continued to be managed, during the past year, in a very satisfactory way, the Board of Commissioners taking great interest in its affairs, and giving much time to it.

The Training School for Nurses, which had been organized some years ago, was discontinued in March. The City Council had taken much interest in this effort to improve the service of attendants in the Hospitals, and had appropriated moneys from time to time, directly to the Training School, and had in other ways otherwise authorized expenditures to promote this object. Upon the first class completing their course, and in anticipation of their graduation, it was ascertained, that while the city had practically furnished their education, there was no obligation of service to the city, even for a limited time, and Council made no appropriation for 1886. Subsequent to these occurrences the City Council recorded itself as approving entirely of a Training School for Nurses in the interest of the city and its citizens. This most desirable work has been postponed by the calamity of the earthquake, which has temporarily destroyed the hospital buildings, but in their re-establishment, this object should be kept steadily in view, for there can be no doubt of the great advantages of having in our hospitals and resident in this community skilled nurses. It is not necessary for me to add anything to the account of the earthquake and its effect upon the hospitals, as this will be found in the report of the Chairman, hereto appended.

In the resignation of Bernard O'Neill, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Commissioners, which occurred in June last, the city loses a painstaking and efficient officer, who has given liberally of thought and time to this exacting charity, and I have to regret the absence of a wise counsellor and good friend, who remained at this post of duty long after he felt he was entitled to be relieved, in deference to my wishes. May the evening of his life be all sunshine.

CITY HOSPITAL, CHARLESTON, S. C.,
January 1, 1887. }

To the Honorable the Mayor and City Council of Charleston, S. C.:

GENTLEMEN.—I have the honor to submit the following report of the management of the City Hospital for the year 1886:

During the past year the board of commissioners have been reorganized, and increased from 7 to 9 members. Mr. Bernard O'Neill, whose indefatigable zeal in behalf of the best interests of the City Hospital, deserves the highest consideration, sent in his letter of resignation as chairman in June last, and since that time it has been the pleasure of the Board of Commissioners that I should act as their chairman.

It is our pleasure and duty to call to your attention the faithful performance of the various and manifold duties incident to hospital care by the officials of the institution, and the efficient services being rendered the city in this most noble charity, is a matter of pride and congratulation. The devotion displayed in the care of the sick and wounded on the night of August 31, during the earthquake, and just after, in their immediate removal from the ruins of the City Hospital on Queen street, to the Agricultural Hall on Meeting street, at a time when the community were naturally most uneasy from continued seismic disturbance, is most especially commendable, and the Board of Commissioners have signalized their approbation by presenting gold and silver medals in commemoration.

The City Hospital is now quartered in the Agricultural Hall building on Meeting street, and it is fortunate for the city that so large, spacious and suitable a place was available. The hall was immediately divided off with cloth partitions, separating the colors and sexes. It is our pleasure to record a most satisfactory record of relief under the circumstances, and the inmates are very comfortable.

The Board, on the cessation of the Training School in

April last, secured the services of two graduates of the school, who have continuously and courteously served the Hospital. Mr. W. D. Hard was elected superintendent in February last, and to his efficiency and constant attention much of the success of the management of the past year is due

We take pleasure, hereby, in making public acknowledgment, with high appreciation of the immediate assistance rendered by several of the members of the medical profession on the morning of September 1, just after the earthquake, to the wounded; also, to the officers of the Agricultural Society for their immediate and cheerful tender of their hall, and to the Street Department, and the Express Company for valuable services in moving the hospital inmates and furniture.

Herewith annexed will be found the report of the Finance Committee, with tabulated statements showing expenditures. It will be noted, that despite an expenditure of \$1,525.22 for expenses rendered necessary by the earthquake, there is a balance in the hand of the City Treasurer. It will be seen that the *per diem* has been reduced from 65 cents for the years 1882, 1883, 1884, and 59.50 for 1885, to 56.84 in 1886. I append, as a matter of record, the report made to the Board of Commissioners in reference to the earthquake.

Respectfully submitted,

H. B. HORLBECK, M. D.,

Chairman Board of Commissioners.

REPORT OF DR. HORLBECK, CHAIRMAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF CITY HOSPITAL, ON REMOVAL OF HOSPITAL SUBSEQUENT TO EARTHQUAKE OF AUGUST 31ST.

CITY HOSPITAL, CHARLESTON, S. C. }
October 5th, 1886. }

To the Board of Commissioners City Hospital:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor at this, our first meeting since the earthquake shock of August 31st, to make record of its awful effect upon the entire premises which have been

under your confident care and wise control. By a curious dispensation, the largest collection of buildings grouped together in the city, and devoted to the alleviation and removal of human misery, have been rendered untenable and practically destroyed. A few minutes sufficed not only to destroy these buildings, but further to sweep away an organized system of relief founded on our wants as indicated, specially directed in consonance with the wards of the Hospital as they existed. In a few moments 125 patients were rendered houseless, and were removed from the dangerous wards which had contained them. Only two victims were caught, a colored man, Robert Ridoff, and a colored woman, Florence Rector, who perished under the falling bricks of the buildings known as the colored wards. Wednesday, the day after the shake, was devoted to relieving the sick and the wounded, and some were so wounded as to be only relieved by the amputating knife.

On Thursday, 36 hours after the destructive shake, the entire inmates were removed to the Agricultural Hall on Meeting Street, and a new Hospital Service suitable to the great change was organized, and has been successfully carried out up to this time. A long frame building 60x15 feet has been erected for the coffin department and for quarters for the ambulance driver, and is now occupied. Sheds for the ambulance and a stable and also a dead house have been put up. Six Eagle odorless tanks have been purchased and put in position, and are now used. Three large and suitable stoves for cooking have been purchased and put in position, and are doing effective service. The entire dispensary has been removed and properly established. The wards have been divided into wards suitable for the sexes, and diseases are partitioned off. We have under immediate contract the placing of six bathing tubs removed from the old building, and the only serious problem now pressing for your consideration will be the heating of this large hall (since done by stoves) 180x80 feet, in a manner suitable to the comfort of the patients.

I have engaged the brick building on Meeting Street on the premises recently vacated, for a home for the female nurses. I beg to bring to your consideration the very faithful and devoted services of the Superintendent, the white female trained nurses, and the house staff of young medical gentlemen and the attendants generally, in this most distressing and appalling crisis: there was displayed a singular loyalty to duty under circumstances of peril and under surroundings, calculated to weaken the stoutest bonds which tie good humanity together. The city of Charleston can well remember with pride the services rendered during that awful night and the momentous hours succeeding at the City Hospital. Miss Clara Barton, the distinguished President of the Red Cross Society, whose efforts in the cause of suffering humanity are known on both sides of the Atlantic, honored Charleston by an immediate visit, coming from a distant Northwestern State, to see for herself if any service could be rendered. She expressed much gratification at the self-reliance and courageous conduct of the people of Charleston, and on her visit to our improvised Hospital said that she had nothing to suggest, as everything seemed to be admirably organized. As an expression of her sympathy she donated \$100 to the inmates, which was distributed by Miss Alma Jenkins, one silver dollar to each patient. This incident will be pleasantly remembered in Charleston; our thanks are also due the Express Company for loan of wagons in the removal of sick and wounded.

H. B. HORLBECK, M. D.,
Chairman.

NOTE.—Miss Barton also gave \$100 each to the Orphan House, Confederate Home, House of Rest, and Old Folks Home. Total \$500.

TABLE B.

SHOWING PATIENTS DISCHARGED AND DIED DURING YEAR.

	White.	Colored.	Total.
Treated free and pay, per Table A	564	631	1195
Discharged free and pay	491	449	940
Died	45	145	190
Remaining in Hospital December 31st, 1886			65

TABLE C.

SHOWING PATIENTS REMAINING 31ST DECEMBER, 1886.

	White.	Colored.	Total.
Free	29	31	65
Pay	2	3	

TABLE D.

SHOWING BY NATIVITY PATIENTS REMAINING JANUARY 1ST, 1887.

	FREE.		PAY.		Total.
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	
City	25	30	..	..	55
Berkeley County . . . . .	..	..	..	2	2
Charleston County . . . . .	..	..	1	1	2
Foreign	5	..	1	..	6
	30	30	2	3	65

TABLE E.

PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING YEAR.

	FREE.		PAY.		
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	
City	244	418	9	4	
State at large	115	79	42	9	
United States Government . . . . .	..	..	59	24	
Charleston County . . . . .	..	..	3	10	
Berkeley County . . . . .	..	..	9	26	
Italian Consul . . . . .	..	..	4	..	
Foreign . . . . .	..	..	..	6	
Norwegian and Swedish Consul . . . . .	..	..	..	2	
Russian Consul . . . . .	..	..	..	1	
Foreign . . . . .	..	..	6	..	
	359	497	132	82—	1070

Number patients admitted Table A	1070
Admitted on physician's certificate	620
Admitted as emergency cases	185
Admitted on order Mayor	4
Admitted on order Faculty Medical College	59
Admitted on personal application and pay	202
	1070

TABLE F.

SHOWING LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN CITY OF FREE PATIENTS PRIOR TO
ADMISSION.*(Compiled from Certificates of Admission.)*

	W.	C.	Total.
Admitted on Physicians' Certificates, Table E.			620
From Health District No. 1, residence over 6 months....	85	97	
“ “ “ over 90 days.....	8	2	
“ “ “ less than 90 days..	19	25	
“ “ No. 2, “ over 6 months....	48	84	
“ “ “ over 90 days.....	1	..	
“ “ “ less than 90 days..	3	7	
“ “ No. 3, “ over 6 months....	46	58	
“ “ “ over 90 days.....	1	..	
“ “ “ less than 90 days..	3	3	
“ “ No. 4, “ over 6 months....	33	81	
“ “ “ over 90 days.....	1	1	
“ “ “ less than 90 days..	2	12	
	<u>250</u>	<u>370</u>	620

TABLE M.

Number of free patients, Table A.	958
“ pay “ “	237
Total number patients treated 1886.....	<u>1195</u>
Number days treatment to free patients.....	34,783
“ “ pay “	8,731
Total days treatment in 1886.....	<u>43,514</u>
Average number days to each free patient.....	36.31
“ “ “ pay “	36.83
Cost of 43,514 days' treatment..	\$24,731.54
Cost of one day's treatment.....	56.84
Average cost of each free patient.....	20.64
“ “ “ pay “	20.94
Cost of 958 free patients.....	\$19,773.12
“ 237 pay “	4,958.42—\$24,731.54

TABLE O.

EARNINGS FOR YEAR 1886.

Russian Vice Consul... ..	\$ 19.00
South Carolina Railway Company	88.50
British Consul.....	222.00
United States Government.....	3,578.50

Bolton Mines.....	16.00
German Consul.....	15.00
Italian Consul.....	70.00
Northeastern Railroad Company.....	349.75
Charleston and Savannah Railroad Company.....	81.00
Berkeley County.....	1,998.90
Charleston County.....	872.00
Pay patients.....	1,514.50
Beaufort County.....	97.00
St. Andrew's Phosphate Company.....	95.00
Norwegian and Swedish Consul.....	62.00
Ashepoo Phosphate Company.....	10.00
Pinckney Phosphate Works.....	44.00
	<hr/>
	\$9,133.15

TABLE P.

COLLECTIONS FOR THE YEAR 1886.

Private patients.....	\$1,468.57
Russian Vice-Consul.....	19.00
South Carolina Railway Company.....	88.50
Sumter County.....	96.00
British Consul.....	264.00
United States Government.....	4,302.00
Bolton Mines.....	16.00
German Consul.....	15.00
Italian Consul.....	70.00
Charleston and Savannah Railway Company.....	81.00
Northeastern Railroad Company.....	349.75
Berkeley County.....	1,311.25
Berkeley County bond.....	437.50
Coupons.....	30.00
Norwegian and Swedish Consul.....	62.00
St. Andrew's Phosphate Company.....	171.00
Fines.....	4.50
Sale of old wagon.....	15.00
Sale of old barrels.....	12.15
Sale of coffins, crutches, &c.....	10.50
Rent of bakery and rooms.....	20.00
Donation to patients.....	7.00
	<hr/>
	\$8,850.72

TABLE Q.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1887.

Cash on hand.....	\$	13.94	
Certificate receivable (Berkeley County).....		2,414.25	
Charleston County.....		924.05	
Beaufort County.....		97.00	
Private accounts.....		45.00	
Berkeley County.....		107.00	
			\$3,601.24
Abbeville County.....	\$582.00		
Barnwell County.....	60.00		
Beaufort County.....	45.00		
Colleton County.....	395.00		
Williamsburg County.....	836.50		
Private accounts.....	91.00	In suspense account	\$2,009.50

TABLE R.

FINANCIAL.

Cash on hand January, 1886.....	\$	28.03	
Appropriation for 1886.....		16,000.00	
Collected.....		8,850.72	
Cost of Hospital for year 1886.....			\$24,731.54
Balance cash on hands City Treasurer.....			147.21
		\$24,878.75	\$24,878.75
By balance at credit with City Treasurer.....	\$	147.21	
Extra expenses incurred in moving to and fitting up Agricultural Hall for Hospital.....		1,525.22	
Balance at credit City Hospital.....	\$	1,672.43	

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 1, 1887.

To the Chairman and Gentlemen of the Board of Commissioners of City Hospital:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor of presenting to your Board this my annual report for the year ending December 31st, 1886, showing work done and materials consumed in my department during the year.

MATERIALS CONSUMED—

Coffin boards, 12,200 feet, at \$20.00 per thousand, of which 1,000 feet have been used in and around the Hospital.

Nails, 200 pounds, at \$3.90 per 100 pounds, of which 25 pounds have been used as above for Hospital purposes

Screws, 13½ gross, at 30 cents per gross, of which 2 gross have been used for Hospital purposes.

Number of coffins issued during the year.....531
Distributed as follows:

District No. 1.....	39
District No. 2.....	41
District No. 3.....	43
District No. 4.....	115
To order of City Registrar.....	63
“ “ Coroner.....	66
“ “ Alms House.....	5
“ “ Dr. R. B. Rhett, Jr.....	2
“ “ William A. Courtenay Mayor.....	1

531

MATERIALS ON HAND—

Coffins.....	35
Nails.....	90 pounds
Screws.....	1 gross
Lumber.....	2,800 feet

In addition to the above statement, there have been many repairs, and work done of various kinds at the Hospital, such as making splints for the doctor's purposes, making crutches, making fracture beds, etc.

After the earthquake I superintended and assisted in erecting the new buildings around the present Hospital, viz: carpenter's shop, stable, ambulance house, quarters for ambulance driver, dead house, and closets, and various other work.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. FLYNN, C. C. H.

THE CITY ALMS HOUSE.

I can repeat my words of commendation of the past seven years in regard to the excellent management of this charitable institution, once a source of considerable expense, but for several years past most efficiently and economically managed by the present Commissioners. The

building suffered severely by the earthquake, but it is a pleasure to note that no casualties ensued. It is in times of sudden calamity that the opportunity is presented of judging of the efficiency of organization and the earnest devotion of those in responsible public trusts. I think our citizens can read the annual reports in all departments of the City Government for 1886 with proper pride. It makes a record of courage and endurance and devoted performance of duty which is the reflex of the heroism and fidelity of the whole community. The annual reports hereto annexed are worthy of a careful perusal :

OFFICE OF BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF ALMS HOUSE,)
 Charleston, S. C., January 26, 1887. }

Hon. Wm. A. Courtenay, Mayor,
and City Council of Charleston, S. C. :

GENTLEMEN—At the close of the fiscal year ending December 31, 1886, the Master of the Alms House submitted to the Board of Commissioners of the Institution a detailed report of the administration of the affairs of the City Alms House for year 1886, which was ordered to be forwarded to your honorable body for your information, and is herewith appended.

The expenses of the Institution during the year under review were considerably augmented by the earthquake, as in the preceding year (1885) by the occurrence of a cyclone, which swept over the city with terrible violence.

Reference to the accompanying report of the Master will show that there has been a decrease of fifteen in the number of admissions during the year 1886 in comparison with the preceding year. The number of discharges also show a decrease of eight in comparison with the year 1885. In the number of deaths during the year there has been a marked increase over the previous year—the deaths in 1886 aggregating fifteen against seven in 1885, making an increase of eight. The deaths, as usual, have occurred principally among the aged inmates, who were seriously diseased before their admission into the House—their death,

in most cases, being only a matter of time. There has also been a slight decrease in the average number of inmates in the Institution during the year, as well as in the number remaining at the close of the year. In the former the decrease was only three, while in the latter it was four. There has also been a decrease of twenty-three in the number of out-door pensioners in comparison with the year 1885. This decrease is, without doubt, attributable to the extra demand for laborers occasioned by the earthquake.

Notwithstanding the decrease in the number of inmates and out-door pensioners, the cost of the maintenance of the Institution during the year shows an increase of \$91.73 over the year 1885. The exhibit for 1886 is as follows:

Amount of appropriation.....	\$8,100.00
Cost of maintenance, etc.....	8,542.46
	<hr/>
Excess over appropriation.....	\$ 442.46

The expenses rendered necessary by the earthquake were as follows:

Cost of taking down tower and making repairs necessary for temporary partial re-occupation of the House.....	\$ 510.67
Less amount received from sale of old tank and lead..	55.90
	<hr/>
Total earthquake expenses.....	\$454.77

There are on the premises 40,000 old bricks, saved from the tower, cleaned and ready for use.

The above exhibits show that the actual cost of maintenance of the Institution for the year 1886 was \$12.31-100 less than the appropriation—\$8,100.00.

The cost of transportation of paupers for the year 1886 has been some \$15.00 in excess of the appropriation. The City Treasurer has paid \$398.90 of the amount out of the appropriation of \$400.00, leaving the excess to be paid out of the appropriation for 1887.

It is with great gratification that the Board of Commissioners are able to present so favorable a report of the administration of the affairs of the Institution during the

past year, to your honorable body, as well as to their fellow-citizens. When it is considered that eighty-four of the poor of the city have been provided with good wholesome food, clothed, sheltered, and otherwise provided for in a comfortable manner, besides one hundred and seventy-six needy poor, non-residents of the House, have been materially aided in their daily support, at a cost of only eight thousand one hundred dollars, the Board of Commissioners of the Institution, without indulging in self-egotism, feel great pride in the fact of their having been selected as the almoners of this great public charity, which has been the means of alleviating so much distress, and which, in many instances, is entirely unknown to the community at large.

I cannot close this report without alluding to the admirable conduct of the Master and Matron of the Institution during the trying scenes of the ever-memorable earthquake of August last. The House was shook up and shattered to its very foundations, at an hour when nearly all of its occupants had retired for the night. When it is remembered that the inmates are composed of aged and infirm people, many of whom are cripples and imbeciles, it is indeed remarkable that they were all gotten out of the main building without the least accident or injury to any one of them, and provided with temporary shelter for the night. Several of the inmates showed great presence of mind during the trying ordeal through which all were passing, and nobly aided the officers of the Institution. Great praise is also due to all the members of the Board who were in the city at the time, for the assistance they rendered, from time to time, in restoring confidence, and by their advice and counsel, contributing materially in making the inmates as comfortable as possible in their hastily improvised temporary quarters.

I beg to be permitted to allude specially to the assistance rendered by Commissioner (Alderman) Johnson, who resides in close proximity to the House, and who early appeared on the scene, and by his wise counsel and good judgment aided in restoring confidence among the excited and terror-stricken

inmates, as well as providing shelter for them. He also devoted almost his entire time for several days succeeding the awful calamity, in aiding the Master in looking after the comfort of the inmates.

Too great praise cannot be accorded to all concerned for their display of self-possession, overtaken as they were so suddenly by a calamity so unlooked for and terrible in its consequences, and most trying to persons of the stoutest hearts and strongest nerves. God grant that our dear old city may never be again visited by a like occurrence.

I again take pleasure in referring to the efficiency of the officers of the Institution, especially to the Master and Matron—Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Frazer—who have continued to discharge their several duties in the most efficient manner, receiving the commendation of the entire Board, which they have well merited by their humane and judicious management of the affairs of the Institution.

Yours, with great respect,

WM. L. DAGGETT,

Chairman Board Com'rs City Alms House.

MASTER'S REPORT.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 10th, 1887.

To the Board of Commissioners of the Alms House :

GENTLEMEN—In conformity with the rules I have the honor to submit for your consideration this my annual report for the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1886:

Admitted.

Males, 41..... Females, 29..... Children, 8..... Total, 78

Classified as follows :

Natives of Ireland	24
" " Spain	2
" " France	3
" " Nova Scotia	1
" " England.	3
" " Germany	4
" " Italy.....	2
" " South Carolina.....	28
" " New York.....	5
" " Georgia	5
" " New Jersey.....	1

Total admitted... 78

Of those from South Carolina eighteen were natives of Charleston, one of Columbia, four of Colleton, one of Williamsburg, one of Orangeburg, two of Berkeley, and one of Hampton.

Discharged.

Males, 24...	Females, 18.....	Children, 7.....	Total, 49
Natives of Ireland			15
“ “ France			2
“ “ England.....			2
“ “ Germany			1
“ “ Spain			1
“ “ Georgia.....			4
“ “ New York.....			3
“ “ New Jersey.....			1
“ “ South Carolina 20, as follows :			
Columbia			1
Edgefield ...			1
Hampton			1
Charleston			17
			<hr/>
Total discharged.....			49

Transferred to City Hospital.

Males, 10	Females, 8.....	Total, 18
Natives of Ireland.....		7
“ “ Germany		2
“ “ Italy		1
“ “ Nova Scotia..		1
“ “ New York.....		1
“ “ South Carolina.....		6
		<hr/>
Total transfers.....		18

Of the above reported from South Carolina, three were from Charleston, one from Berkeley, and two from Colleton.

Deaths.

Males, 9.....	Females, 5.....	Children, 1	Total, 15
Natives of Ireland.....			10
“ “ England.....			1
“ “ Germany.....			1
“ “ Charleston, So. Ca.....			3
			<hr/>
Total deaths.....			15

Inmates of the House.

Males, 33.....	Females, 48.....	Children, 1	Total, 82
Natives of Ireland			34
“ “ Germany.....			8
“ “ Italy.....			2
“ “ Russia.....			1
“ “ France			1
“ “ Spain			1
“ “ Nova Scotia			1
“ “ Canada			1
“ “ New York.....			1
“ “ Georgia			1
“ “ North Carolina....			1
“ “ South Carolina.....			30
Who were born in the following Counties—Charleston			24
	Colleton		3
	Marion		1
	Williamsburg		1
	Berkeley		1
<hr/>			
Total number of inmates.....			82

Out-door Pensioners.

White... Males, 7....	Females, 22....	Children, 48.....	Total, 77
Colored.. Males, 9....	Females, 65....	Children, 25... ..	Total, 99
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Total “ 16	“ 87	“ 73	“ 176
Number of rations drawn weekly by out-door pensioners, 72½.			

Expenditures.

The total expenses for the year amount to.....\$8,542.46

Most of the inmates of the Institution are old and infirm, utterly destitute and unable to take care of themselves. The average number in the House for the year was eighty-four (84). They have been well cared for, having been provided with good and wholesome food, clothing and shoes during the past year. Those who needed it have received medical attention, and everything has been done to alleviate their wants and to make them comfortable.

The Physician in charge has always promptly responded to my calls.

I thank you, gentlemen, for your kind consideration and for your undivided aid, counsel, and support during the past year, which have enabled me to perform my duties, which, I trust, have been done in a satisfactory manner.

Respectfully submitted,

H. G. FRAZER, *Master.*

THE OLD FOLKS HOME.

Nothing of importance occurred during the year at this charitable institution. The buildings, being of wood, escaped serious injury from the earthquake, the fall of the chimneys doing all the damage. Improvements have been made and some needed accommodations added, and the inmates are well cared for.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS PUBLIC LANDS,)
Charleston, S. C., January 31st, 1887. }

*To the Honorable the Mayor and Aldermen
of the City of Charleston, S. C. :*

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Ashley River Asylum, House of Correction, the Farm and Potter's Field, for the year ending December 31st, 1886.

The Ashley River Asylum is under the charge of Mr. S. H. Hare, Steward, and Mrs. M. O'Neile, Matron, which has been well conducted by them in caring for the sick and infirm :

Number of inmates in the Asylum.....	68
Admission during the year.. .. .	40
Left voluntarily	3
Died during the year.....	40
Received from City Hospital	9
Sent to City Hospital....	1
Returned from City Hospital.....	1

The interments in Potter's Field during the year have been as follows :

In Port Society's Ground—

White—Males.....	6
Females.....	1
Children.....	1
Total.....	8

In Public Cemetery—

Whites—Males.....	13
Females.....	2
Children.....	2
Total.....	17

In Public Cemetery—

Colored—Males.....	114
Females.....	89
Children.....	..
Males.....	144
Females.....	82
Still born.....	93
Total Colored.....	522
Total Whites.....	25

Whole number of interments..... 547

The funds for the support of the Asylum have been received from—

Appropriation by City Council.....	\$4,000.00
Revenue from farm, &c.....	265.00

4,265.00

Unpaid bills.....	1,244.70
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\$5,509.70

Less due by County Commissioners of Berkeley County...\$606.00

Less due by County Commissioners of Charleston County.. 125.00—

731.00

Cost for the year.....\$4,778.70

The expenses of repairs caused by the cyclone in 1885, which was necessary to be done for the preservation of the buildings, amounted to \$459.00, and the repairs from damages by the earthquake, in rebuilding chimneys and foundations to the buildings, amounted to \$501.00, which had to be done to protect the insurance thereof.

The House of Correction and Farm, under the management of Mr. Edward Fordham, was conducted in a faithful manner up to the time of his death, which occurred on 17th September, 1886, whose place was filled by electing Mr. R. W. Sanders, Gardener, for the unexpired term. There were no prisoners received at the House of Correction during the year. The revenues from the farm and other sources is set forth in the report of the Secretary and Treasurer.

R. C. BARKLEY,
Chairman.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

1886—April 1—Cash balance from E. Fordham, purchase of mule, cart and farming utensils.....	\$ 65.00
June 30—Revenue from farm.....	200.00
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	\$265.00
	<hr/>
April 1—Deposited with City Treasurer.....	\$ 65.00
June 30—Deposited with City Treasurer.....	200.00
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	\$265.00
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T. B. MAXWELL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT—THE FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH—
THE POLICE FORCE—LIGHTING THE CITY.

THE PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Annual Reports showing the cost of the Department, the record of fires, and other details of the work of the past year, are herewith submitted for the information of all our citizens.

It has been my pleasure, in previous annual reviews, to speak of the admirable discipline and faithful work of this Department, which has reached a very high degree of efficiency. During the past year, however, in the sudden emergency of the earthquake, the whole Department was brought to a test, both as to discipline and courage, which has never been equaled by any Fire Department in the history of this country.

A few minutes after the disastrous earthquake shocks, fires were discovered in several different quarters of the city, the fire alarm telegraph had been rendered useless, several of the engine houses themselves were obstructed by débris from their own fallen walls; an entire community was in the confusion incident to a sudden calamity, and yet, amid all these disabilities, the firemen displayed their devotion to duty, and amidst crumbling buildings and walls, and entangling wires obstructing the streets, moved their apparatus to the several scenes of conflagration, and carrying their hose by hand over ground so obstructed, and still trembling under earthquake shocks, by their supreme efforts saved the city from further disastrous destruction by fire.

The Charleston Fire Department have, by their conduct, added to their high reputation heretofore enjoyed, and

to-day the whole force commands the respect and confidence of the community in the highest degree, and certainly deserves it. It is to be hoped that these splendid services will be suitably acknowledged by the City Council in the erection of modern engine houses, and thus provide every convenience for the officers and men of the Department.

It will be seen by these reports that these accidental fires, growing out of the earthquake, have increased the figures of losses over those of 1885—deducting these and a fire on the Steamship *Horse Guard*, also, the total losses for the year were only \$11,191.64.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF FIRE-MASTERS.

OFFICE BOARD OF FIRE-MASTERS, }
CHARLESTON, S. C., January 1st, 1887. }

To the Honorable the Mayor and City Council of Charleston :

GENTLEMEN—The Board of Fire-Masters respectfully submit the following report of the operations of this department from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1886, and its condition at this date.

The department consists of 103 officers and men, 9 steam fire engines, 7 hose carriages, 2 hook and ladder trucks, 28 horses, 8,900 feet hose, 2 fuel wagons, 3 alarm bells and a complete system of fire alarm telegraph. All of the apparatus in the department have been kept in good order, the necessary repairs being done from time to time as needed.

No change has been made during the past year as regards the active force, 7 engines and 1 truck being kept in active service, and the remaining 2 engines and 1 truck being held in reserve for any emergency.

The supply of hose is sufficient for present purposes, but to guard against destruction of any part of what is now in the department from heavy service it will be necessary to purchase 1,000 feet during this year.

The number of horses in the department is 28, all of which are in good condition, except 2, which are unfit for service and which will have to be sold or exchanged for others.

The houses of the department are, as a whole, in bad condition, largely caused by the earthquake of the 31st August last. To repair the damages which were not forced to be done at once, and render the houses fit to live in, will cost from six to eight thousand dollars. When this is done the department will simply have houses not intended or constructed for a first-class fire department. To remedy this difficulty, it is advisable to sell the present houses and erect new buildings in one or two locations. With the above amount of six to eight thousand dollars, and the proceeds of the sale of the present buildings, it is believed that modern engine houses can be erected for the whole department and its efficiency increased thereby.

The fire alarm telegraph continues a most important medium of efficiency for the department, and has never failed to give notice of a fire, except at the time of the earthquake, when the whole system was disabled. The work necessary to repair the whole line was very great, but was at once started, and through the kind assistance of Mr. J. M. Gardner, who originally erected the line and who was fortunately here at the time, all the repairs necessary were made promptly, and the operation of the whole system resumed in a few weeks.

There have been only 53 bell alarms of fire during the past year, no alarms having been sounded for those fires which occurred on the night of the earthquake, making a total of 57 calls on the department during the year. In consequence of there being no alarms given for the earthquake fires, the department was necessarily delayed in responding, and the four fires all occurring at one time, the force had to be divided to take care of all; this caused greater loss in each case than would have been on any ordinary occasion when the alarms were promptly sounded.

The force on every occasion responded promptly, and especially at the various fires occurring on the night of the earthquake, when their families were all in danger, none knowing what was to be the end of the terrible disaster which had befallen our city. Too much credit cannot be

given to the members of the department for their action at this time.

Leaving out the earthquake fires and that of the steamship *Horse Guard*, loaded with cotton, the total losses by all other fires have only been \$11,191 $\frac{64}{100}$.

As will be seen from the statement of expenses of the department, the total amount drawn from the City Treasurer was \$43,311 $\frac{43}{100}$; of this amount \$1,947 $\frac{58}{100}$ was expended for damages and extraordinary expenses caused by the earthquake, leaving \$41,363 $\frac{85}{100}$ as the actual running expenses; of this amount there was paid out

For salaries.....	\$36,347.54
For the keep of 28 horses....	2,378.62
	<hr/>
Or a total of.....	\$38,726.16
Leaving.....	\$2,637.69

as the total amount expended for keeping up the whole department outside of salaries and forage. No important department of any city can be kept up on a more economical basis. For a more full and detailed report of the transactions of this department, your Board would refer you to the papers accompanying this report, which will show:

Condensed expenses from 1st January to 31st December, 1886.

Summary of expenses by companies from 1st January to 31st December, 1886.

Record of fires from 1st January to 31st December, 1886.

Inventory of property 31st December, 1886.

Comparative statement of property at risk, insurance and losses.

FRANCIS S. RODGERS,
Chairman Board Fire-Masters.

CONDENSED EXPENSES OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT FROM
JANUARY 1, TO DECEMBER 31, 1886.

Pay roll	\$36,347.54
Pay roll—extra services of call men during the earthquake.....	788.50
Grain and hay for twenty-eight horses.....	2,378.62
Wood and coal.....	307.60
Oil, waste and other supplies.....	201.27
Repairs to houses.....	252.28
Partial repairs of earthquake damages to Engine House No. 2 ...	137.72
Partial repairs of earthquake damages to Engine House No. 3....	164.45
Repairs to Truck House No. 2 of earthquake damages ...	481.11
Repairs to apparatus.....	441.35
New harness and repairs to harness.....	19.90
Horse-shoeing	260.00
New hose and suction hose.....	86.89
Fire Alarm Telegraph, for regular supplies.....	567.08
Fire Alarm Telegraph, paid Electric Supply Co. for repairing and putting the Line in order after the earthquake.....	375.80
Fire Alarm Telegraph, repairs of damages to tower.....	12.00
Incidental expenses, shirts.....	145.80
Incidental expenses, blankets and whips.....	101.85
Incidental expenses, music, rent of telephone, rent of stable, medi- cine for sick horses, sawdust, stoves, wheelbarrows, shov- els, etc.....	311.67
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	\$43,381.43
Less amount received for manure and bags.....	70.00
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	<u>\$43,311.43</u>

Summary of the Expenditures of the Fire Department by Companies, from January 1 to December 31, 1886.

	Pay Roll.	Forage.	Wood and Coal.	Oils, Waste and other Supplies.	Repairs and Improvements to Apparatus.	Repairs and Improvements to Horses.	Harness and Repairs.	Horse Shoeing.	New Hose.	Fire Alarm Telegraph Supplies.	Incidental Expenses	Total Expenses of each Company.
Chief, Assistant Chiefs and Clerk	\$ 3,414.96											\$ 3,414.96
Engine No. 1	4,092.29	\$ 241.24	27.19	26.58	\$118.50	\$ 6.29		\$ 30.00	\$10.00			4,555.09
Engine No. 2	4,092.29	247.55	27.19	31.29	48.94	196.10	\$ 1.50	30.00				4,602.21
Engine No. 3	4,085.29	249.02	27.19	19.29	1.86	177.10		30.00				4,580.69
Engine No. 4	4,111.52	224.49	27.19	27.56	148.28	1.50	1.00	30.00				4,571.54
Engine No. 5	4,086.19	248.69	13.00	24.44	56.68	.76	3.55	30.00				4,473.31
Engine No. 6	4,085.08	268.72	27.69	22.60	7.45		4.70	30.00	76.89			4,523.13
Engine No. 7	4,094.63	272.97	27.19	25.14	4.67	20.23		30.00				4,474.83
Truck No. 2	3,388.44	190.00	22.46	17.15	12.75	631.58	.60	20.00				4,282.98
Fire Alarm Telegraph	1,387.50	53.21			31.58	2.00				\$954.88		2,420.17
Supply Wagon	366.00	153.53		4.22	11.00		8.15	20.00				557.50
Reserve Engines		103.73										103.73
Superintendent of Horses		134.97	108.50				.40	10.00			\$559.32	812.29
Department—General use.												
Totals	\$37,136.04	\$2,378.62	\$397.60	\$201.27	\$141.35	\$1,035.56	\$19.90	\$260.00	\$86.89	\$954.88	\$559.32	\$43,381.43

Total Expenses.....\$43,381.43

Less amount received for Manure and Bags..... 70.00

\$43,311.43

Record of Fires for Twelve Months ending December 31st, 1886.

The Fire Department.

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DATE. 1886.	TIME.	Box	LOCATION OF FIRE.	OWNER OF REAL ESTATE.	Value of Property at Risk.	Insur- ance.	Loss on Real Estate.	Loss on Personal Property.	TOTAL LOSS.	ORIGIN OF FIRES.	OCCUPANTS OR OWNER OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.
Jan. 1	3 a.m.	272	Cor. Market & Arch- dale Sts.							False Alarm	
Jan. 5	6.04 p.m.	333	15 Smith St.	D. Rhode	\$ 8,500	\$7,500				Chimney	
Jan. 7	7.47 "	343	74 563 King St.	Robert Evans.	1,600	1,500		\$ 50	50	Accident.	Simmons & Reeder.
Jan. 10	10.55 p.m.	624	83 Smith St.	Mrs. Julia Dawson	5,000	5,000			20	"	Robert Evans.
Jan. 11	11.25 a.m.	234	36 Meeting St.						167.55	"	Mrs. Julia Dawson.
Jan. 11	5.50 p.m.	125	Cor. Meeting St. & St. Michael's Alley								
Jan. 12	1.30 "	613	King St.	H. D. Shumaker	2,150	1,250	450	115		Chimney	Collins and Others.
Jan. 12	11.55 "	713	Station House, N. E.						565	Accident	
Jan. 14	8.33 a.m.	74	R. R. Track	Northeastern R. R. Co.	50		50		50	"	Northeastern R. R. Co.
Jan. 14	8.33 "	74	Cor. King & Mary Sts.	L. F. Koester	12,250	8,000	700	1,500	2,200	"	C. L. Schwacke
Jan. 14	8.33 "	74	40 Mary St.	C. H. Schwacke	1,600	1,000	615	20	635	"	Mrs. Wescot.
Jan. 15	7.05 p.m.	74									
Feb. 13	6.35 "	272	5 Trapman St.	P. Frost.	1,400		350	20	370	False Alarm	
Feb. 20	1.09 "	532	12 America St.	A. W. Marshall	5,600	4,000	25	75	100	Chimney	Various Persons.
Feb. 20	8.50 "	232	— King St.							Accident	H. D. Lesene.
Feb. 24	7. "	136	5 Chalmers St.								
Feb. 24	10. "	74	502 King St.	E. F. Petit	6,000	2,500	400		400	Chimney	J. Lounsburg.
Feb. 28	2.50 "	454								Accident	
Feb. 28	6.27 "	325	11 Charlotte St.	C. W. Seignious.	2,500		10		10	False Alarm	Wm. Byrnes.
Feb. 28	9.03 "	83	191 St. Philip St.	Est. McKinlay	700		350	25	375	Accident	Various Persons.
Mch. 3	7.01 "	621	42 Kadcliffe St.								
Mch. 7	8. "	262	— King St.	James Whipple	3,000	1,700	300	60	360	Chimney	James Whipple.
Mch. 22	4.15 "	181	Cor. Hayne & Church	Goldsmith & Loeb	14,500	6,000		800	800	Accident	Goldsmith & Loeb.
Mch. 23	4.31 "	512	33 Henrietta St.	I. Solomons	1,000	800	25		25	"	Jno. Hopkins.
Mch. 29	1.35 a.m.	715	Cor. America & Blake	D. O'Callaghan	3,500	2,700	825	600	1,425	Incendiary	J. B. Grossman.
April 6	6.05 "	72	Cor. Meeting & Line.							Chimney	Sarah Mumford.
April 6	7.30 p.m.	715	32 Cooper St.	Sarah Mumford	1,000		110		110	Accident	Test Alarm.
April 7	7.20 p.m.	616								Chimney	
April 30	3.50 "	621	— Jasper's Court.								
May 17	1.41 "	526	Washington St., Wil- loughby's Wood Yd.	Northeastern R. R. Co.						Accident	R. H. Willoughby.
May 24	5.40 "	326	77 America St.							Chimney	Mrs. Horlbeck.
June 25	9.40 "	343	Cor. Rutledge & Queen	Mrs. M. Brown	3,500	3,500	75	25	100	Accident	Paterson, Downing & Co
July 2	3.23 a.m.	525	— Charlotte St.	Mrs. D. Werner.	8,500	4,500	118	350	550	"	Mrs. D. Werner.
Aug. 16	10.05 "	414	89 Smith St.	Mrs. Wagner.	1,700	1,450	1,450		1,450	"	Misses Gibbes.
Aug. 31	10. p.m.	*	37 Legare St.	Est. Mrs. S. Schwig.	2,500	1,800	1,800	200	2,000	"	John Cleary.
Aug. 31	10. p.m.	*	Cor. George & St Philip								

Record of Fires—Continued.

DATE. 1886.	TIME.	Box.	LOCATION OF FIRE.	OWNER OF REAL ESTATE.	Value of Property at Risk.	Insur- ance.	Loss on Real Estate.	Loss on Property.	TOTAL LOSS.	ORIGIN OF FIRES.	OCCUPANT OR OWNER OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.
Aug. 31	10.		George St.	Jas. F. Redding	1,400	1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 100	1,100	Accident	Mrs. Beausamy.
Aug. 31	"	*	116 King St.	J. H. Muller	5,500	5,500	1,000	100	2,000	"	Various Persons.
Aug. 31	"	*	118 King St.	Thos. Nicholson	800	"	600	"	600	"	Thos. Nicholson.
Aug. 31	"	*	"	S. A. Prince	800	"	"	50	850	"	Various Persons.
Aug. 31	"	*	"	"	800	"	800	50	850	"	"
Aug. 31	"	*	"	"	"	"	"	50	1,250	"	"
Aug. 31	"	*	"	J. L. McCauley	1,200	6,000	6,000	100	6,100	"	"
Aug. 31	"	*	"	R. J. Morris	6,000	6,500	4,000	8,000	12,000	"	R. J. Morris.
Aug. 31	"	*	"	D. Broadfoot	14,000	3,000	3,000	150	3,150	"	Various Persons.
Aug. 31	"	*	"	Charlesston Gas Light Co	3,000	"	"	"	"	"	"
Aug. 31	"	*	"	"	7,000	7,000	7,000	500	7,500	"	"
Aug. 31	"	*	"	M. Friedberg	2,200	1,500	2,000	100	2,100	"	"
Aug. 31	"	*	"	Jos. Mintz	14,000	9,000	4,000	4,500	8,500	"	"
Aug. 31	"	*	"	Mrs. L. S. Witcofsky	6,500	5,850	5,800	1,000	6,500	"	L. S. Witcofsky.
Aug. 31	"	*	"	Stencke & Donald	4,000	4,000	150	"	150	"	J. W. Stencke.
Sept. 11	3. 09	615	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	False Alarm	"
Sept. 13	1. 35	524	Fernoline Works, Cal- houn St.	"	45,525	45,525	450	50	500	Accident	Fernoline Chemical Co.
Sept. 28	3. 36	81	239 Coming St.	John Rahall	1,000	1,000	30	"	30	"	Various Persons.
Oct. 10	8. 57 a.m.	436	281 King St.	Mrs. P. David	37,000	18,000	125	800	925	False Alarm	J. L. David & Bro.
Oct. 13	2. 15	341	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Oct. 22	2. 48 p.m.	444	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Oct. 30	10. 21 a.m.	615	— Vanderhorst St	"	"	"	"	"	"	Chimney	"
Nov. 8	9. 10	154	Dunage Palmetto Whf	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Nov. 16	2. 30 p.m.	146	87 B/c Champion Press	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Nov. 21	10. 02	713	Loose cotton, Factory Yard.	"	3,510.43	3.5 0.43	"	1,132.43	1,132.43	Accident	Wm. Fatman.
Nov. 22	9. 38 a.m.	94	Cotton on board S. S. Horse Guard.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Charlesston Man'g. Co.
Nov. 22	6. 03 p.m.	65	142 St. Philip St.	Mrs. D. Riker	171,389	171,389	"	41,550	41,550	"	F. F. Reed and others.
Nov. 28	3. 26	164	Rosin, Carolina Wharf	W. W. Whilden	1,700	"	25	"	25	"	Mrs. M. W. St. Amand.
Nov. 30	12. 33	72	85 Nassau St.	Mrs. W. Bredeman	12,500	12,500	"	128.66	128.66	"	Paterson Downing & Co.
Dec. 6	4. 15	454	22 Burns Lane	Jno. S. Horbeck	1,650	1,000	5	15	5	"	W. H. Welch.
Dec. 10	5. 38	351	Market St, Oil in St.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Various Persons.
Dec. 14	11. 16	272	40 New St.	E. J. Lewith	2,200	2,000	"	"	"	"	W. W. Smith.
Dec. 15	8. 15	82	— Bogard St.	"	"	"	"	"	"	Chimney	"
Dec. 20	8. 40	615	— Vanderhorst St.	"	"	"	"	"	"	False Alarm	"
Dec. 25	12. 13 a.m.	612	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Totals.					\$431,774.43	\$356,024.43	\$46,225.55	\$62,216.09	\$108,541.64		

* No Box was pulled for these Fires, the Fire Alarm Telegraph being disabled by the Earthquake.

*Inventory of Property under the Control of Fire-Masters, 31st December, 1886, and
Location of Same.*

LOCATIONS.

LOCATIONS.																										
Houses and Fixtures.	Engines and Fixtures.	Hose Carriages and Reels.	Scales.	Feet Hose.	Trucks.	Ladders, Rams, Hooks, &c.	Horses.	Hose Dryers.	Bedsteads.	Pieces of Bed Clothing.	Sets Harness.	Horse Blankets.	Chairs and Tables.	Gongs.	Bells and Towers.	Miles of Wire.	Wagons.	Repeaters.	Telegraph Poles.	Galvanometers, Time-Wheels and Switch-Boards.	Wheelbarrows, Brooms, Shovels, Forks and Stable Utensils.	Tools.	Signal Boxes.	Clocks.	Cells Battery.	
Engine House No. 1, Chalmers Street.....	1	1	1	1,000	...	...	3	1	12	47	2	3	12	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	21	...	1	...
Engine House No. 2, Queen Street.....	1	1	1	1,000	...	...	3	1	12	83	2	3	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	18	...	1	...
Engine House No. 3, Anson Street.....	1	1	1	1,000	...	...	3	1	12	71	2	3	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	1	...
Engine House No. 4, Wentworth Street...	1	1	1	1,000	...	...	3	1	12	104	2	3	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	20	...	1	...
Engine House No. 5, Archdale Street.....	1	1	1	1,000	...	...	3	1	12	118	2	3	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	18	...	1	...
Engine House No. 6, John Street.....	1	1	1	1,000	...	...	3	1	12	97	2	3	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	6	...	1	...
Engine House No 7, Cannon Street..	1	1	1	1,000	...	...	3	1	12	107	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	18	...	1	...
Truck House No. 2, Meeting Street.	1	...	1	1,000	1	34	2	13	112	2	2	12	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	20	10	...	1	...
Reserve House No. 1, Queen Street.....	1	...	1	1,900	34	5	...	...	2	1	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reserve House No. 2, John Street.....	1	...	1	...	1	34	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Department Headquarters, Queen Street...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
Fire Alarm Telegraph, Queen Street.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	30	...	...	450	...	...	...	...	97	...
Totals.....	8	9	7	8	8,900	2	102	28	7	100	751	17	25	78	16	3	30	2	1	450	9	98	118	97	8	250

Inventroy of Condemned Property on hand 31st December, 1886: 7 Hose Reels, 2,000 Feet Hose, 1 Truck.

Comparative Statement of Property at Risk, Insurance and Losses.

Years.	Number of Alarms.	Property at Risk.	Insurance.	Loss on Real Estate.	Loss on Personal Property.	Total Loss.
1882..	34	\$ 293,500.00	\$ 106,205 00	\$ 12,539.09	\$ 20,087.52	\$ 32,626.61
1883..	72	1,229,885.41	1,112,350.00	50,261.19	243,699.11	293,960.30
1884..	43	412,163.00	305,238.54	31,665.00	70,494.98	102,159.98
1885..	50	394,802.14	251,100.00	5,103.80	22,359.79	27,463.59
1886..	57	431,774.43	356,024.43	46,325.55	62,216.09	108,541.64
Total.	256	\$2,762,124.98	\$2,130,917.97	\$ 145,894.63	\$418,857.49	\$564 752 12

AVERAGE FOR FIVE YEARS.

Property at risk.....\$552,424.99

Insurance 426,183.59

Loss on Real Estate... ..\$ 29,178.93

Loss on Personal Property....., 83,771.49

Total loss.....\$112,950.42

THE POLICE FORCE.

I have to record another year of quiet and good order throughout the city, not a single serious disturbance having taken place. It is a pleasure to testify here, and make a permanent record of the fact, that during the earthquake calamity, which necessarily caused great confusion throughout the city, the members of the force, without exception, discharged their whole duty faithfully and well. There were many complaints of the excited and emotional religious services by a portion of our community, and there were some citizens who thought these meetings a proper subject of Police interference, and because of their non-action, criticised them sharply; but the Police were obeying the orders of the acting Mayor, which I, myself, would have given, had I been on the spot. It was certainly very trying to weak nerves to hear these distressful supplications and lamentations, but to the participants it afforded relief, and was certainly not intended to give offence. In a very few days these meetings were discontinued, and, as a whole, it may be truthfully said, that the colored population of Charleston behaved, throughout these trying scenes, with most commendable propriety.

The usual Annual Reports are appended hereto, to cover all the details of the year's work in this department.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 10th, 1887.

To the Honorable the City Council of Charleston :

The Board of Police Commissioners submit herewith the annual report of the Police Force, and the amount of expenditures for the Department for the year 1886 :

As will be seen by this report, the expenditure of the Department for the year 1886, amounted to		\$76,297.48
This amount includes the cost of repairs during the year.....	\$2,667.90	
Also for amount expended for pay of extra police on duty just after the earthquake, say.....	1,200.00	3,867.90
		<hr/>
		\$72,429.58
Deduct also amount paid into the Treasury, for cash received for fines recovered in the Recorder's Court, lost time of Policemen, sales of unclaimed property, etc.....		\$4,248.15
		<hr/>
Which will leave the amount of....		\$68,181.43
Or the actual cost of the Department for the year.		

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 10th 1887.

Police Department in account Appropriation 1886.

By appropriation.....	\$75,000.00
By error, bill.....	1.00
By Extra appropriation.....	1,500.00
	<hr/>
	\$76,501.00

CR.

To Pay Roll.....	\$69,446.71
Miscellaneous account	706.73
Stationery account.....	117.27
Overcoats.....	458.63
Telephones.....	135.00
Petty cash.....	600.00
Belts, Clubs, etc.....	112.50
Coal.....	120.00
Clerk to Board.....	100.00
Cell Blankets, etc.....	25.00
Retired Orderly.....	300.00
Bread for prisoners.....	19.50
Forge and horse-shoeing.....	1,488.24
Repairs to stations.....	2,667.90
	<hr/>
Balance	\$203.52

Statement of Amount Paid City Treasurer for Income Account of City.

Amount of Fines, Recorder's Court.	\$2,387.14
" " Policemen.	225.05
" Lost time.	1,510.81
" Sale unclaimed property.	65.30
" Sale belts and clubs.	35.60
" Sales stable manure.	24.25
	<hr/>
	\$4,248.15

The force has been maintained at its full complement during the year, vacancies having been filled as soon as reported.

Respectfully submitted,
G. W. DINGLE,
Chairman of the Board.

ANNUAL REPORT OF CHIEF OF POLICE.

MAIN STATION, OFFICE CHIEF OF POLICE, }
CHARLESTON, January 1st, 1887. }

To the Commissioners of Police :

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit my third annual report, as Chief of Police, for the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1886.

STRENGTH OF THE FORCE.

The police force has been maintained at its full strength during the year, as per Ordinance, viz :

One Chief of Police.	Seventy-five Privates.
Two First Lieutenants.	Six Door Sentinels.
Two Second Lieutenants.	Four Hostlers.
Two Junior Second Lieutenants.	Three Daymen.
One Clerk.	Four Detectives.
Four Orderly Sergeants.	One Gateman.
Six Line Sergeants.	

HOW APPORTIONED.

Main Station.

One First Lieutenant.	Forty-two Privates.
One Second Lieutenant.	Four Door Sentinels.
One Junior Second Lieutenant.	Two Hostlers.
One Clerk.	Two Daymen.
Two Orderly Sergeants.	Four Detectives.
Three Line Sergeants.	

Upper Station.

One First Lieutenant.	Thirty-three Privates.
One Second Lieutenant.	Two Door Sentinels.
One Junior Second Lieutenant.	Two Hostlers.
Two Orderly Sergeants.	One Dayman.
Three Line Sergeants.	One Gateman.

HOURS OF DUTY.

During the year a change was effected in the hours of duty, which were made to embrace four watches of six hours' duration each—day and night. In place of a leave of absence formerly granted every third night, an absence, with leave, every third day was substituted. By this method the number of posts filled at night and the Station House reserves are considerably increased. Immediately after the earthquake the force was increased for fifteen (15) days by the appointment of fifty (50) special policemen.

REPORT OF ARRESTS.

The statement of arrests for all causes, herewith furnished, attests the fact of continued good order in our midst.

The total arrests of the year were 2,820, as against 2,618 for the previous year.

REMARKS.

The injury to the Main Station by the earthquake of August 31st, rendering the building uninhabitable, the Headquarters of the Department was removed to the High School Gymnasium on September 5th.

The work of repair was at once undertaken, and on October 9th, the Main Station was re-occupied.

It gives me pleasure to record the attention to duty displayed by the command during the troublous times of the past year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOS. FROST, JR.,
Chief of Police.

STATEMENT OF CHARGES PREFERRED AGAINST MEMBERS
OF THE FORCE, THE DISPOSITION OF THE CHARGES,
THE AMOUNT OF FORFEITURES DEDUCTED FROM THE
PAY OF POLICEMEN FOR LOST TIME, AND AMOUNT
OF FINES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATION OF RULES AND
REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE FORCE, TOGETHER
WITH NUMBER OF RESIGNATIONS AND DISCHARGES.

<i>Charges.</i>	<i>Disposition.</i>
Intoxication.....	} Five (5) Discharged. Two (2) Suspended.
Neglect of Duty.....	
Conduct Detrimental to Discipline.....	Two (2) Discharged.
Continual Absence—40 days	Two (2) Suspended.
	One (1) Discharged.

RECAPITULATION.

Intoxication..... 7	Discharged..... 8
Neglect of Duty..... 2	Suspended..... 4
Continual Absence..... 1	
Conduct Detrimental to Discipline. 2	
<hr/> 12	<hr/> 12

Amount of Forfeitures from Pay of Police for Lost Time from sick- ness and otherwise.....	\$1,510.81
Amount of Fines imposed on Policemen for violation of Rules and Regulations....	225.15
	<hr/>
	\$1,735.96
	<hr/>

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE TO THE BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF CHARLESTON, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED IN THE CITY OF CHARLESTON DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1886, AND THE CAUSES OF THEIR ARREST.

OFFENCES.	WHITES.		COLORED.		Total Arrests.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Assault.....	20	...	60	4	84
Aggravated Assault.....	...	...	1	...	1
Assault with Deadly Weapons.....	2	...	3	...	5
Attempt to Rape.....	...	...	3	...	3
Attempt to Kill.....	4	...	5	...	9
Burglary.....	1	...	9	...	10
Burglary and Larceny.....	2	...	7	1	10
Breach of Trust.....	...	...	1	...	1
Breach of the Peace.....	202	9	334	108	653
Breaking Letter Box.....	1	...	...	...	1
Buying Stolen Goods....	...	...	1	...	1
Careless and Fast Driving..	3	...	9	...	12
Cruelty to Animals.....	...	...	4	...	4
Committing a Nuisance	6	...	3	...	9
Carrying Concealed Weapons.....	6	...	15	1	22
Disorderly Conduct.....	33	...	93	22	148
Drunk.....	167	8	37	6	218
Drunk and Disorderly. . .	25	1	21	3	50
Escaped Convict.....	...	...	1	...	1
Found Sick.....	30	...	29	8	67
Found Wounded.....	11	...	12	3	26
Foundling.....	...	1	1	1	3
Firing Pistol..	1	...	...	...	1
Gambling.....	...	...	1	...	1
Grand Larceny.....	6	...	36	7	49
Highway Robbery.....	1	...	1	...	2
Homicide.....	...	...	1	...	1
Insanity.....	3	...	3	2	8
Interfering with an Officer..	19	1	21	3	44
Indecent Exposure.....	...	...	...	3	3
Keeping a Disorderly House.....	1	...	...	...	1
Lodged on Suspicion.....	13	...	17	1	31
Lodged as Witness .....	...	...	2	...	2
Lodged on Warrant.....	7	...	53	3	63
Lodged for Safe-keeping.....	9	...	24	...	33
Lodgers.....	601	2	108	1	712
Larceny	16	...	177	24	217
Lost Children.....	2	2	1	...	5
Malicious Trespass.....	4	...	5	2	11
Murder.....	...	...	1	...	1
Rape	1	...	1	...	2
Swindling.....	2	...	7	...	9
Trying to Obtain Goods under False Pretences...	...	...	1	...	1
Trespass.....	7	...	43	3	53

NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED, AND CAUSES OF ARREST—CONTINUED.

OFFENCES.	WHITES.		COLORED.		Total Arrests.
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	
Threatening to Kill.	1	..	3	..	4
Vagrancy.....	29	...	17	...	46
Violation City Ordinances.....	69	...	52	19	140
Wife Beating.....	2	...	8	...	10
Total Arrests	1307	24	1232	225	2788
Found Dead.....	...	2	6	3	11
Found Drowned.....	2	...	1	...	3
Killed by Accident.....	2	...	2	...	4
Suicide	2	..	..	...	2
Sudden Death	3	1	3	5	12
Grand Totals.....	1316	27	1244	233	2820

SENTENCES.

Dismissed.	937	9	440	80	1466
Delivered to Coroner. ....	...	...	2	..	2
Delivered to Warrant.....	3	...	47	3	53
Delivered to Parents.....	4	2	1	...	7
Delivered to Sheriff.....	1	...	14	...	15
Delivered Aboard Ship.....	2	...	...	...	2
Paid Fines.	176	3	212	55	446
Referred to Coroner.....	9	3	13	8	33
Referred to Corporation Counsel ..	11	...	...	1	12
Referred to Mayor.....	1	...	...	...	1
Referred to Trial Justice.....	63	...	156	15	234
Sent to Alms House.....	4	...	...	...	4
Sent to Hospital.....	44	3	42	7	96
Sent to Old Folks Home.....	...	..	..	1	1
Sent to their Homes.....	4	1	4	4	13
Sent to Jail.....	57	6	313	59	435
Grand Totals.....	1316	27	1244	233	2820

Amount of Fines imposed at Police Court.....	\$4,657.73
Amount of Fines Paid by Prisoners.....	2,387.14
Amount paid to Treasurer.....	2,387.14
Amount of forfeitures deducted from pay of Police for lost time..	1,510.81
Amount of Fines imposed on Police for violation of Rules and Regulations.....	225.05

In addition sixty-five $\frac{30}{100}$ dollars were received from the sale of unclaimed property; thirty-five $\frac{60}{100}$ dollars from the sale of belts and clubs; twenty-four $\frac{25}{100}$ dollars from the sale of stable manure; one hundred and twenty-five $\frac{15}{100}$ in

all, which, with the amount twenty-three hundred and eighty-seven $\frac{14}{100}$ dollars fines paid by prisoners, was turned into the City Treasury to the income of the city.

Twenty-one dogs and one mule killed by the police at request of their owners.

Sixteen horses, twenty-three cows, twenty-two mules, eight goats, three calves, one donkey, one buggy and one wagon going at large contrary to City Ordinance, were brought to the Station House and disposed of in accordance with Ordinance.

Twenty-eight stores and one alarm box found open by the police were secured and owners notified.

Property valued at twelve hundred and seventy-nine $\frac{40}{100}$ dollars was recovered from thieves and restored to owners.

Forty-one alarms of fire sounded.

Four turkeys and one wheelbarrow dropped by thieves brought to Station.

THOS. FROST, JR., *Chief of Police.*

LIGHTING THE CITY.

The contract with the Gas Company was continued during the past year, and extended to 1st March, 1888.

The Electric Light, which had disappeared two years ago from Charleston, has again made its appearance, a number of our citizens having put up a new plant of the Thompson Houston System, which is working very satisfactorily. To recognize the effort to have Electric lighting in Charleston, a number of lamps have been taken by the city. These are used to illuminate the Markets, and Marion Square, the largest open space in the city, and it is hoped that the new company will be sufficiently patronized to make its success permanent.

PLEASURE GROUNDS.

WHITE POINT GARDEN—THE COLONIAL COMMON AND
ASHLEY RIVER EMBANKMENT—MARION SQUARE,
AND OTHER PUBLIC GROUNDS.

WHITE POINT GARDEN.

Since my last annual reference to this the most attractive pleasure ground, a considerable amount of work has been done in the way of restoration. I quote the following from the report of Alderman Murray, Chairman of the Committee of Pleasure Grounds, Lower Wards:

“The cyclone of 1885 damaged to a very great extent this extremely popular and beautiful pleasure resort. Both the east and south walls and walks were seriously washed and injured.

“The outer stone wall on East Battery has been levelled up, the inner retaining wall almost rebuilt, the high promenade repaved with extra large blue stone flags at considerable cost; the old wooden guard rail replaced with a substantial one, with turned cedar posts and galvanized iron piping. The south concrete wall repaired, and all breaks refilled with concrete.

“The brick curbing within the garden, which had worn or melted away, was replaced with blue stone, the walks refilled with shell (over 10,000 bushels), and regraded and rolled. All the benches have been repaired and reset, with a view to protect the grass.

“The soil in the grass plats, which was greatly impoverished, and had sunk in many places, was restored by a liberal use of clean sweepings from some of our paved streets.”

COLONIAL COMMON AND LAKE.

The work of last year was completed along Rutledge street to Broad, and it is proposed this year to extend the terrace around the Broad street side to Lynch street, which will add very much to the appearance of the premises. Great difficulty has been experienced in getting trees to grow, and the use of the terrace for temporary shelter during the earthquake seems to have injured the grass seriously. All of this will be restored this year. The damage to the concrete wall by the earthquake shock was not great and has been fully repaired.

This lake attracts a great deal of attention, not only from our own residents in the western part of the city, who resort to it daily, but strangers visiting the city are surprised to find a beautiful sheet of water like this right in the city.

An additional number of park settees have been supplied, and in a few weeks the work of restoration will be entirely completed.

Our citizens are indebted to Mr. C. A. Chisolm for his personal supervision and attention to all this work of improvement, which reflects great credit on him.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 10th, 1887.

Hon. Wm. A. Courtenay, Mayor :

DEAR SIR—In response to your request for information, as to the amount of work, &c., done by the Commission of Colonial Common and Ashley River Embankment during the year 1886, and the cost of same, your Committee would report as follows, viz: the extension of the terrace on Rutledge Street Lake from Beaufain to Broad Street on Rutledge Street; filling and grading same and planting grass on terrace; also, the building of a substantial concrete curbing from Beaufain to Broad Street on Rutledge Street, for protection of terrace. The obstructions in the Lake, at the Lynch and Beaufain Street angle, were also removed, and

the water in the Lake considerably deepened by the removal of the mud, which was used for filling on the terrace, The cost of the above work was as follows :

For labor, concrete curbing, planting grass, &c.....	\$1,488.40	
Materials of all kinds.....	523.34	
		<u>\$2,011.74</u>

RECEIPTS.

By appropriation from city	\$1,000.00	
Rent from P. P. Toale... ..	1,000.00	
Incidentals.....	11.74	
		<u>\$2,011.74</u>

Very respectfully,

C. A. CHISOLM,

Chairman C. C. and A. R. Embankment.

MARION SQUARE.

This, our largest and most central public ground, presents a very different appearance since the King street buildings were removed and the whole premises thrown open to the public, and with the stately buildings of the South Carolina Military Academy on the north line, make up as fine a locality as can be seen anywhere in the country. It is to be hoped that the western wing of the Citadel building, which was destroyed by fire some years ago, will soon be replaced ; when this is done and the lot on Meeting street occupied as that on the King street side is about to be, there will not be a more imposing pile of public buildings in the country than these will present. I indulge the hope that the growth of the Military Academy will be so great as to warrant these successive extensions and occupations.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 10, 1887.

Hon. Wm. A. Courtenay, Mayor of Charleston :

DEAR SIR—I beg to hand you the following statement of receipts and expenditures of the Board of Commissioners of Marion Square, for the year 1886 :

Appropriation by City Council.....\$750.00

CONTRA.

Paid for keeping grounds, labor, &c.	\$477.83
Horse Hire.....	9.00
Street Department, for balance due from last year.....	223.16
Trees	14.01
Tools.....	26.00
	<hr/> \$750.00

Yours, respectfully,

GEO. D. JOHNSTON,

Chairman Board of Commissioners Marion Square.

Attest:

CHAS. F. HARD,

Secretary Board of Commissioners Marion Square.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, GROUNDS, ETC.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

The following list of Public Buildings and Grounds is published in this permanent annual record, as customary, for information of the corporators, as of date December 31, 1886:

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

William Enston Home, 11 acres, Ward 10.

City Hall.

Orphan House.

Upper and Lower Station Houses.

Upper and Lower Markets.

Alms House.

Hospital.

College of Charleston.

PUBLIC GROUNDS.

White Point Garden and East Battery Promenade.

Colonial Common and Ashley River Embankment.

Washington Square.

Cannon's Mall.

Hampstead Mall.

Aiken Mall.

Wragg Mall.

Bennett's Mall.

The title to Marine Square, in front of Citadel Buildings, is in the name of the Field Officers of the Fourth Brigade, S. C. V. T., and is held in trust for a Military Parade and Common by a Board of Commissioners representing the City Council and Fourth Brigade.

ENGINE HOUSES.

Engine House—Wentworth Street.
Engine House—Queen Street.
Engine House—Cannon Street.
Engine House—Chalmers Street.
Engine House—Anson Street.
Engine House—Archdale Street.
Engine House—John Street.
Engine House—Meeting Street.

WATER LOTS.

Water Lot, South Battery.
Water Lot, West end Broad Street.
Water Lot, East end Pinckney Street.
Water Lot, East end Calhoun Street.
Water Lot in front of Della Torre's Mill, North Accommodation Wharf, extension of Chapel Street.
Water Lot, East end Society Street, to channel.
Water Lot, East end Charlotte Street, to channel.
"The Cannonsboro Mill Ponds"—Wards 8 and 12.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lot on Meeting and Queen Streets, occupied by Street and Health Departments.
Artesian Well Lot, corner Meeting and Wentworth Streets.
Scale House Lot, East end Calhoun Street.
Lot Cannon Street, adjoining Engine House.
Potter's Field.
Butcher Pens.
Powder Magazines and Farm.
Land at Prince's Point—Old Magazine.
Lot Morris Island (Lazaretto).

PUBLIC MARKETS.

MARKET HALL,)
 CHARLESTON, S. C., December, 1886. }

To the Commissioners of the Public Markets :

GENTLEMEN—In accordance with law, I hereby submit a statement of the transactions of this office from January 1, 1886, to January 1, 1887 :

Balance Cash on hand.....	
Collections from Fish and Vegetables.....	\$2,098.20
“ Centre Beef and Pork Markets... ..	4,607.05
“ Upper Market.....	766.20
“ Weights and Measures.....	188.60
“ Scale.....	65.90
“ Mount Pleasant Ferry Co	183.37
“ Fish Licenses	200.00
“ Ice House Rent Upper Market.....	120.00
“ Fines.....	36.00
	<hr/>
	\$8,205.32

EXPENDITURES.

Stationery.....	\$ 45.90
Wages to hands.....	876.00
Repairs.....	594.95
Sundry Expenses.	351.91
City Treasurer.....	6,336.56
	<hr/>
	\$8,205.32

H. L. TOOMER,
Chief Clerk Markets.

Examined and found correct.

D. B. GILLILAND,
Chairman Committee on Accounts.

January 5th, 1887.

THE PORT OF CHARLESTON.

REPORT OF HARBOR COMMISSIONERS—THE JETTIES—REPORTS OF HARBOR-MASTERS AND PORT WARDENS—STATISTICS OF COTTON, RICE, NAVAL STORES, LUMBER, PHOSPHATE ROCK AND FERTILIZERS.

My absence in Europe last year, and the engrossing character of my work since my return, has necessitated my leaving all the important matters connected with the Harbor Commissioners with the Vice-Chairman, Mr. S. Y. Tupper, to whom I make my formal acknowledgments and thanks for his valuable services. I append his report made to the General Assembly at the last session.

REPORT OF THE HARBOR COMMISSIONERS.

PORT OF CHARLESTON,
OFFICE OF THE HARBOR COMMISSIONERS, }
CHARLESTON, S. C., November 22, 1886. }

*To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives
of the State of South Carolina :*

In compliance with the requirements of Section XV of an Act to amend an Act creating a Harbor Commission for the Port of Charleston I have the honor to report :

That the duties of the Board have been diligently performed, and the officers under its control have given entire satisfaction in the duties confided to them. But few complaints have been made of those engaged in the pilotage of vessels during the past year, and these cases have been harmoniously adjusted.

Under resolutions of the Board, since April last, pilot boats are required to keep station at the bar alternately for three days each, to render all necessary aid for taking out and receiving pilots from outward bound vessels, and to

sound the bar at each high water for all inward and outward bound vessels, giving depth of water with signals at the masthead, as established and published for this purpose.

From the absence of adequate appropriations by the General Government for the completion of the Jetties at the entrance of the harbor, but little progress has been made since our last report, and for nine months the work has been entirely suspended. The work will shortly be renewed by the Engineer Department with the very inadequate means placed at its disposal at the late session of Congress. The Board would respectfully petition your honorable body to aid in the efforts to be made by the City Council and citizens in obtaining from the coming session of Congress a sufficient appropriation for the completion of this important work, whereby the commerce of the port will greatly be increased and Charleston advanced to that condition which her proximity to the ocean and other advantages entitle her.

The channels of the harbor have not been affected by the recent earthquake as was apprehended by some : and from the surveys made since that calamity the depth of water continues the same as previous to that event.

From the records of the Harbor Master's office I find that there were during the twelve months from November 1, 1885, to October 31, 1886, 637 arrivals of American vessels, classified as follows : Steamships, 257 ; schooners, 367 ; barks, 6, and brigs, 7 ; aggregating 466,843 tons. Of British, there were 66 arrivals, classified as follows : Steamships, 37 ; schooners 4 ; barks, 24, and 1 brig ; aggregating 57,099 tons. Of Norwegian, Russian, Spanish, Italian, German, Danish, Austrian, Swedish and French, there were 117 arrivals, classified as follows : Steamships, 3 ; barks, 96, and brigs, 18 ; aggregating 54,786 tons ; or a total of 820 arrivals and 578,728 tons, as compared with 919 arrivals and 645,933 tons in the previous year.

The Port Wardens report that they have surveyed 264 vessels during the past year, with fees amounting to

\$3,104.60, which sum is paid to them as sole compensation for their services.

There was cash on hand November 1, 1885, \$3.58; against this the indebtedness of the Board to that date amounted to \$192.50. On the 31st December, 1885, the expenses for salary of Harbor Master, rent, porter, fuel, stationery, &c., amounted to \$554.05. The General Assembly appropriated at the session of 1885, \$1,100. The Board commenced collecting fees from vessels, sufficiently large to defray the actual expenses of the Board, on January 18th last. The amount collected from that day to the present date is \$1,497, and the amount expended during the same period is \$1,481.93.

The reports in detail, above referred to, are duly recorded in this office at the service of your honorable body.

It is with deep regret that I have to announce the death of Gen. Wilmot G. DeSaussure, a most efficient and estimable member of our Board. His high reputation in the city and throughout the State; his earnest labors in the interest of commerce, and his great experience in all that relates to the supervision and duties of the Board, has occasioned by his death an almost irreparable loss.

S. Y. TUPPER,

Vice Chairman Board of Harbor Commissioners.

MR. TUPPER'S LETTER ON THE JETTIES.

To the Hon. W. A. Courtenay :

DEAR SIR—The failure of the President to approve the River and Harbor Bill appropriating \$300,000 for the work upon the Jetties was a sad disappointment to our expectations. It delays the prospect of deep water for a year at least, is an injury to our commerce and occasions a great and growing loss to the Government from the neglect of unfinished work. No work was done on the Jetties last year from inadequate appropriations, except for about a week in

December; and the prospects are that no progress will be made the present year beyond the partial protection to be given to the walls already raised.

This is deeply to be regretted, as from the reports of the resident engineers the new channel between the Jetties was in its early stage of development, and, as stated by General Gillmore, the channels were in the critical stage of transformation from bad to good navigation when the work should be vigorously progressed. This eminent engineer has expressed his profound regrets at the constant delays of the work from insufficient appropriations, and he has never entertained a doubt of the ultimate success of the undertaking if funds were provided, feeling assured that 30 feet of water could be maintained throughout the channel when completed. The difficulty with our legislators at Washington seems obvious; they are besieged with applications for appropriations for impracticable creeks and works of trifling importance. Anxious to accommodate their constituents they cut down the amounts absolutely required for works of national consequence, and yet overload the bill with unnecessary sums for insignificant streams and rivulets, some not to be found on the largest maps and others undiscovered by exploring expeditions sent to locate them.

In the present instance the Executive, disregarding the merits of laudable and advantageous projects, looks narrowly to the objectionable ones, then fearfully noting the excessive gross amount of appropriations for rivers and harbors, pockets the bill.

It would be injustice to the President to suppose, as has been stated, that he had constitutional doubts as to his right to approve and sign the bill, inasmuch as Congress had adjourned soon after its passage, and within the ten days allowed by law for him to consider and determine upon his action.

Without going into the argument in the case, I hold to the following proposition, which has been sustained by some of the first legal authorities of the country:

“Under Article 1, Section 7, of the Constitution of the

United States, a bill passed by both Houses of Congress and presented to the President of the United States during the session, may become law by his signature, if he approve it within ten days after its presentation to him, *whether Congress is in session at the time of his signing or not.*

I regard the immediate continuance of this work as vital to our commerce, and so important to the Commonwealth at large, as affecting the general welfare of the State and its chief city and emporium, that I would invoke the Legislature at its earliest session to use its utmost influence, through our Senators and representatives in Congress, and by a direct appeal to the President, for the passage and approval of a special bill, unhampered by appropriations for innumerable projects of doubtful utility, but providing for the speedy completion of the works in this harbor.

With propriety could reference be made to the present insecure condition of the Jetties and the necessity of immediate prosecution of the work until it assumes a more permanent form, or at least until the scour on the bar between the Jetties, already developed, shall be so decided as to make the channel available.

We can justly claim the protection of the General Government for the preservation of our commerce from the existing disorders of the harbor, and the uncertain state of the channels now in use, occasioned by the long delays and stoppages of a work initiated by Federal authority, and which evils require all the skill and watchfulness of our most experienced pilots to obviate.

Both Houses of Congress at their late session by large majorities manifested their desire and intention to prosecute this work. Those majorities are not likely to grow less at their next session, and in the interim the Executive can be enlightened as to the great and growing loss to Government from the neglect of a *national* work and the injustice done to a loyal community by unnecessary obstructions to their commerce.

Very respectfully yours,

S. Y. TUPPER,

Ex-President Chamber of Commerce.

HARBOR MASTER'S REPORT.

OFFICE OF HARBOR MASTER, }
CHARLESTON, S. C., January 4, 1887. }

*Hon. Wm. A. Courtenay, Mayor and Chairman ex-officio
Board of Harbor Commissioners :*

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to submit the accompanying report of the arrivals of vessels at this port for the year ending December 31st, 1886.

Permit me to express my profound gratitude for repeated favors received at the hands of Capt. Henry F. Baker, the energetic and efficient Chairman of the Board of Port Wardens. The other Port Wardens, Messrs. Charles Lining, J. W. Smyser, M. Moran and E. Fourgeaud, have also rendered me assistance.

Yours respectfully,

JAMES ARMSTRONG,
Harbor Master.

No. 1.

MONTHS.	Steamers.	Schooners.	Barks.	Brigs.	Ships.	Tonnage.	NATIONALITY.
January.....	19	38	2	1	....	44,971	United States.
February.....	19	13	1	....	....	27,695	United States.
March.....	25	32	1	....	....	40,741	United States.
April.....	22	33	....	....	....	41,054	United States.
May.....	20	31	....	....	....	37,439	United States.
June.	23	27	....	....	....	39,727	United States.
July.	22	40	....	1	....	44,550	United States.
August.....	23	22	1	1	....	37,053	United States.
September.....	19	17	....	1	....	29,589	United States.
October.....	24	43	....	....	....	42,841	United States.
November.....	27	36	1	2	....	51,363	United States.
December.	25	44	1	....	....	56,959	United States.
Totals	268	376	7	6	....	493,982	

No. 2.

MONTHS.	Steamers.	Schooners.	Barks.	Brigs.	Ships.	Tonnage.	NATIONALITY.
January.....	5	....	....	1	....	6,852	British.
February.. .	2	....	3	....	....	4,171	British.
March .....	....	....	2	....	....	1,378	British.
April.....	....	....	1	....	....	718	British.
May.....	1	....	2	....	....	2,199	British.
June.....	1	1	....	....	....	2,429	British.
July.....	1	....	1	....	....	1,325	British.
August.....	....	1	2	....	....	1,504	British.
September.....	4	....	1	....	....	4,608	British.
October.....	10	....	2	....	....	12,640	British.
November.....	19	....	3	....	....	24,420	British.
December.....	9	1	2	....	....	11,402	British.
Totals.....	52	3	19	1	....	73,646	

No. 3.

MONTHS.	Steamers.	Schooners.	Barks.	Brigs.	Ships.	Tonnage.	NATIONALITY.
January	4	.	.	1,696	Norwegian.
"	I	.	307	German.
"	2	I	.	1,436	Spanish.
February.	2	.	.	1,008	Spanish.
"	6	.	.	2,970	Norwegian.
"	4	.	.	1,856	Italian.
"	I	I	.	827	German.
"	I	.	348	Swedish.
"	I	.	.	535	Austrian.
March	6	.	.	3,021	Norwegian.
"	I	.	342	Italian.
"	I	.	.	405	Spanish.
"	I	.	.	699	Swedish.
April	I	I	.	691	Norwegian.
"	I	.	.	594	Spanish.
"	I	.	.	426	German.
"	3	.	.	1,451	Italian.
May	2	I	.	1,350	Italian.
"	I	.	.	332	Spanish.
"	3	.	.	1,213	Norwegian.
"	I	.	.	844	Russian.
June	2	.	.	837	Spanish.
"	5	.	.	2,252	Norwegian.
"	I	.	.	410	Italian.
July.	2	I	.	1,046	Norwegian.
"	I	.	174	German.
"	I	.	.	426	French.
"	I	I	.	803	Italian.
"	I	.	.	533	Austrian.
August	4	.	.	1,750	Norwegian.
"	I	I	.	921	Italian.
"	I	.	.	443	Russian.
"	I	.	.	578	Austrian.
September	2	.	.	1,279	Italian.
"	3	.	.	1,330	Norwegian.
"	2	.	.	1,211	Spanish.
"	I	.	I	.	.	1,679	German.
October.	5	.	.	2,329	Norwegian.
"	I	.	I	.	.	1,191	Spanish.
"	I	.	.	840	Austrian.
November.	I	.	6	.	.	3,839	Norwegian.
"	5	.	.	2,736	Italian.
"	I	.	I	.	.	1,790	German.
"	I	.	.	953	Austrian.
"	I	.	.	.	.	953	French.
December.	2	.	.	691	Spanish.
"	2	.	.	1,003	German.
"	2	I	.	1,498	Italian.
"	5	.	.	2,123	Norwegian.
"	I	.	.	794	Austrian.
"	I	.	.	598	Swedish.
Totals	5	.	102	12	.	59,561	

Making a total of 133,207 tons Foreign.

PORT WARDENS' REPORT.

Statement of the number of vessels surveyed by the Port Wardens from the 1st of January, 1886, to the 1st of January, 1887, and the amount of fees received :

1886—January...	26	Vessels.	Fees, \$	355.00
February...	20	"	"	246.00
March	20	"	"	236.75
April.....	23	"	"	246.35
May.....	24	"	"	272.00
June.....	21	"	"	247.50
July.....	18	"	"	266.30
August.....	19	"	"	199.80
September..	17	"	"	176.00
October.....	19	"	"	247.50
November.....	31	"	"	247.55
December.....	33	"	"	420.75
<hr/>				
271 Vessels.			Fees, \$	3,161.50

Respectfully submitted,

H. F. BAKER,

Chairman Board Port Wardens.

Charleston, S. C., January 3d, 1887.

COTTON AND RICE.

COTTON.

Receipts of Sea Island Cotton at Charleston for 1885 and 1886..	7,000	bags
" Upland " " " "	501,744	bales

Exports of Cotton from Charleston for 1885 and 1886—

To Great Britain.....	94,186	bales.
To France.....	23,089	"
To Continent.....	217,011	"
To Channel.....		"
Coastwise.....	164,349	"
Shipped to Interior by rail.....		"
Taken by City Mill.....	8,928	"
Burnt.....		"

Total.....507,563 "

Estimated receipts of Sea Island Cotton at Charleston for 1886

and 1887... 7,800 bags

Estimated receipts of Upland Cotton at Charleston for 1886 and

1887.....408,000 bales

RICE.

Receipts of Rice at Charleston for 1885 and 1886.....86,126 barrels

Exports of Rice from Charleston for 1885 and 1886—

To Foreign Ports.....		barrels
To Boston		"
To New York.....	5,922	"
To Philadelphia.....	10,154	"
To Baltimore.....	6,000	"
To other Ports.....	3,000	"
To Interior, per rail.....	40,000	"
Local Consumption.....	20,000	"

Total.....85,076 "

Estimated receipts of Rice at Charleston for 1886 and 1887.... 95,000 "

 " exports " from " " " " 75,000 "

RICHARD A. TAVEL,

Superintendent "Charleston Exchange."

Charleston, S. C., March 28, 1887.

NAVAL STORES.

CHARLESTON, April 1st, 1887.

Statement showing Stock, Receipts, Domestic and Foreign Exports of Naval Stores in the Port of Charleston, S. C., for the period from April 1st, 1886, to March 31st, 1887:

	TURPENTINE. Casks.	ROSIN. Barrels.
Stock on hand April 1st, 1886.....	309	13,812
Receipts from April 1st, 1886, to March 31st, 1887.....	42,747	178,836
	<u>43,056</u>	<u>192,648</u>

DOMESTIC EXPORTS—

	TURPENTINE.	ROSIN.
Interior, by rail.....	2,628	550
Boston.....	141	1,336
Philadelphia.....	4,033	2,484
New York.....	3,477	18,773
Total Domestic Exports.....	<u>10,279</u>	<u>23,143</u>

FOREIGN EXPORTS—

Bristol.....	3,848	5,776
Liverpool.....	3,479	4,557
Garston Dock.....	...	2,500
Glasgow.....	2,680	2,793
Goole.....	...	8,077
London.....	1,040	4,936
Cardiff.....	...	3,066
Hull.....	1,300	1,200
Queenstown, f. o.....	1,792	.....
Antwerp.....	500	6,060
Rotterdam.....	10,966	37,074
Amsterdam.....	...	5,630
Haarburg.....	...	3,721
Hamburg... ..	6,264	20,530
Lubeck.....	...	2,400
Stettin.....	...	2,850
Dantzic.....	...	3,600
Barcelona.....	...	600
Genoa.....	...	10,075
Naples.....	...	1,460
Trieste.....	900	18,024
Odessa.....	...	4,300
Paysandu.....	...	502
Total Foreign Exports.....	<u>32,769</u>	<u>149,731</u>

Total Domestic Exports.....	10,279	23,143
Total Foreign Exports.....	32,769	149,731

Grand Total Exports.....	<u>43,048</u>	<u>172,874</u>	<u>43,048</u>	<u>172,874</u>
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Leaves Stock on hand April 1st, 1887.....	8	19,774
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Yours, very respectfully,

DRESSEL & KLEINE.

*Exports of Resawed Lumber and Railroad Cross-ties, from
Charleston, S. C., from January 1st to December 31st, 1886.*

PORTS.	RESAWED LUMBER.	RAILROAD CROSS-TIES	TOTAL.
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
New York.....	4,340,831	11,544,976	15,885,820
Philadelphia.....	4,744,125	.....	4,744,103
Baltimore.....	394,000	.....	394,000
Boston.....	447,000	.....	447,020
West Indies.....	1,347,420	.....	1,347,417
South America.....	509,511	.....	509,510
Nova Scotia.....	209,000	.....	209,000
Europe.....	543,450	.....	543,450
Grand Total.....	12,535,335	11,544,976	24,080,311

COHEN & WELLS,
Ship Brokers.

PHOSPHATE ROCK—FERTILIZERS.

*Statement of Phosphate Rock Shipped from, and consumed in
South Carolina during the year 1886.*

PREPARED BY MR. P. C. TRENHOLM.

FROM CHARLESTON.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS—			
Destination.	Tons Crude.	Tons Ground.	Total Tons.
Baltimore	63,794	.....	63,794
Philadelphia.....	24,661	20	24,681
New Town Creek, N. J.....	2,675	1,813	4,488
Weymouth, Mass.....	14,989	.....	14,989
Wilmington, N. C.....	5,815	.....	5,815
Boston*.....	1,165	.....	1,165
Richmond, Va.....	3,489	.....	3,489
Barren Island	5,050	700	5,750
Seaford, Del.....	920	..	920
New York.....	3,226	5,548	8,774
Neantua Creek, N. J.....	2,741	1,008	3,809
Linden, N. J.....	.....	450	450
Milford, Conn	500	.....	500
Wilmington, Del.....	9,810	.....	9,810
Staten Island, N. Y.....	4,596	.....	4,596

*In part for re-shipment to Weymouth.

Destination.	Tons Crude.	Tons Ground.	Total Tons.
Orient, L. I.....	1,810	.....	1,810
Elizabethport, N. J.....	2,314	.....	2,314
Duxbury, Mass.....	520	.....	520
Union Landing, Mass.....	837	.....	837
South Carolina Railway.....	5,241	.....	5,241
Charleston and Savannah Railway....	22,260	.....	22,260
Northeastern Railroad.....	1,546	.....	1,546
Total Domestic.....	177,959	9,599	187,558
FOREIGN EXPORTS—			
Liverpool	1,865	....	1,865
Havre	716	.....	716
Gottenburg.....	100	.....	100
Newport, Eng.....	525	.....	525
Norrkoping, Sweden.....	60	.....	60
St. Petersburg	70	.....	70
Reval	240	.....	240
United Kingdom.....	1,625	.....	1,625
Cronstadt	125	.....	125
Antwerp	200	.....	200
Nantes.....	400	.....	400
Total Foreign.....	5,926	.....	5,926
Grand Total shipped from Charleston...	183,885	9,599	193,484

FROM BEAUFORT AND VICINAGE.

	Total Tons.
Domestic Ports, except that mined in the marshes, on which no royalty is paid, and not cleared through Custom House....	14,622 Tons
Foreign Ports.....	153,443 Tons
	<u>168,065</u>

SUMMARY.

	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total Tons.
From Charleston.....	187,558	5,926	193,484
From Beaufort and Vicinage.....	14,622	153,443	168,065
Estimated Consumption at Charleston.....			60,000
Estimated Consumption at Port Royal.....			9,000
Grand Total shipped from and consumed in South Carolina in 1886...			430,549
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ 1885...			437,856
Decrease in shipments in 1886 over 1885 (estimated consumption in- creased 9,000 tons), Port Royal.....			7,307

Increase in shipments from Charleston 4,380 tons, and decrease from Beau-
fort and vicinage 20,695 tons.

Charleston shipments—

Increase, Domestic 11,605 Tons.

Decrease, Foreign. 7,217 "

 Net Increase..... 4,388 Tons.

Beaufort shipments—

Decrease, Domestic..... 25,928 Tons.

Increase, Foreign..... 5,233 "

 Net Decrease, as above..... 20,695 Tons.

 Total Decrease..... 16,307 "

 "Crude" Rock shipments from Charleston increased this year
 over last.... 4,388 "

 Ground Rock shipments from Charleston, decrease this year over
 last.... 10,405 "

 Net Decrease, shipments as above..... 6,017 Tons.

 NOTE—Ninety-nine per cent. of the shipments from Charleston is "Land" Rock, and
 from Beaufort and Vicinage is all "River" (and marsh) Rock.

Charleston, 7th February, 1887.

I am indebted to the polite attention of Captain L. J. Walker, Deputy Collector of Customs, for the following Tables of Imports here and at Beaufort :

Statement showing Importation of Fertilizers, and the Value thereof, into the Port of Charleston from the 1st January, 1886, to 31st December, 1886.

MONTHS.	SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.		BRIMSTONE.		KAINIT.		NITRATE OF SODA.		MURIATE OF POTASH.		GUANO.	
	Cargoes.	TONS. VALUE.	Cargoes.	TONS. VALUE.	Cargoes.	TONS. VALUE.	Cargoes.	TONS. VALUE.	Cargoes.	TONS. VALUE.	Cargoes.	TONS. VALUE.
January.....	3	3,350 \$36,183	.....	.....	.....	2,820 \$16,516	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February.....	1	500 4,899	.....	2,300 \$43,805	.....	1 246 1,369	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,173 13,585	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May.....	.....	.....	.....	2,125 23,248	.....	1 450 2,593	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June.....	.....	.....	.....	3 1,730 32,362	.....	1 501 3,630	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August.....	.....	.....	.....	2 1,100 21,122	.....	1 258 1,432	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September.....	.....	.....	.....	3 1,608 29,458	.....	2 812 5,312	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October.....	.....	.....	.....	1 620 11,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	7	5,552 \$55,656	21	12,220 \$225,866	28	15,484 \$92,658	1	242 \$10,666	9	2,111 \$70,498	1	420 \$3,360

RECAPITULATION:

Number Cargoes.....	67	Total Value of Direct Foreign Imports, \$632,204.
Number Tons.....	36,029	
Value.....	\$458,104	R. Q. PINCKNEY.

Statement of Importations at the Port of Beaufort, S. C., for the same period, furnished by Mr. W. R. Darlingdon, Deputy Collector.

Sulphur..... 660 tons. | Kainit..... 1,410 tons.

EDUCATION IN CHARLESTON.

THE CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS—PORTER ACADEMY—CATHOLIC SCHOOLS—WALLINGFORD ACADEMY—AVERY NORMAL INSTITUTE—THE HIGH SCHOOL OF CHARLESTON—THE COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON—THE SOUTH CAROLINA MILITARY ACADEMY—PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN SOUTH CAROLINA—HISTORIC SKETCH OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF CHARLESTON.

The Annual Report of Mr. Archer is so full and interesting as to leave little to be said in this Annual Review. It is a source of great satisfaction to read in this report the earnest words of the writer, as to making progress in the public schools, in the direction of practical education. I have so often spoken and written in advocacy of industrial schools, where drawing and technical instruction can be imparted, that it is not necessary to repeat my opinions here. It is a pleasure to know that instruction is given in drawing, and we can only hope that an enlightened public opinion will make provision at an early day for the greater advance to industrial schools.

The provisions of an Act passed December, 1882, to reorganize the School Board of the City of Charleston, and to give it the power of *providing a liberal education for a certain number of meritorious pupils from the public schools*, by scholarships in the High School, has never been carried into effect. As a matter of fact, the first step to that desirable result has yet to be taken. The public school year ends at Easter, and the High School year begins in October. This gap of six months defeats this beneficent legislation. There may be good reasons for suspending the operation of this wise law, but I do not understand them. Clearly, there should be a continuous school course for the youth of our city; offer at least the opportunity for their progressive advance, but do not erect a barrier against them.

The energy and successful effort of the School Commissioners in overcoming the damages to the school-houses by the earthquake should not be forgotten by this community, and it is a satisfaction to know that the gentlemen of the Executive Relief Committee, in charge of the funds acted promptly on the suggestions of donors, to use some portion of the funds entrusted to them for repairing the school-houses of the poor.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT ARCHER.

CHARLESTON, S. C., December 31st, 1886.

To the Honorable the City Board of School Commissioners :

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit for your consideration the following report of the operations of your schools for the year just ended :

After the usual recess at Christmas (1885), the exercises of the schools were resumed under the most favorable circumstances. The schedules and course of study had been revised, new work mapped out and every arrangement made for thorough and practical instruction.

Not the least of these improvements was the arrangement with the authorities of the Art School in this city for teaching drawing to our pupils three times a week. It affords me pleasure to be able to report commendable proficiency in this department, under the charge of Professor McDowell, the Principal of the Art School, and to bear witness to the zeal and enthusiasm of Dr. Gabriel E. Manigault, the President of the Carolina Art Association. To this latter gentleman your Board is in no small degree indebted for the success which has attended your efforts to emphasize the importance of drawing as a specialty. He first conceived the idea of engrafting this useful branch upon the curriculum of our public school system, and to him was accordingly entrusted the delicate task of arranging the details for carrying the scheme into practical operation. His service in this direction was altogether gratuitous, and was but another illustration of his spirit of

self-sacrifice and of his devotion to the cause of popular education.

The art of drawing is no longer an accomplishment ; it is a necessity, and there is no vocation in life in which a knowledge of its principles is not of the greatest advantage. This is particularly the case with the employments selected by the boys who annually pass out from our public schools. A very large percentage of them enter at once upon the learning of a trade. Some are to be found as apprentices in factories and machine shops ; others at the lathe and the bench, but all in the pursuit of knowledge that will enable them to earn their bread. For such it is evident that the common school course does not go far enough. Something more is needed, and to meet this demand we must do more for the boys ; we must broaden our public school system ; we must readjust its machinery, accommodate its studies to the necessities of the times, and introduce the elements of an industrial education. The Age in which we live is eminently practical ; all must work, and the useful is what is wanted in every department. At this crisis in our history as a people, when social, educational and labor questions are shaking society to its very centre, the question which should most engage the attention of us all is : What kind of education is best suited to the masses ? What kind of education will best enable them to help themselves ? What will best qualify them for the duties of citizenship ? Upon the solution of this problem depend the life and the prosperity of a community. Consumers must be made producers. Skilled and industrious men and women must take the place of untrained and idle ones ; the virtuous and the intelligent must supplant the vicious and the ignorant. As competition increases, the preparation for the business of life increases also, and that education would seem to be best which develops all man's powers, the creative as well as the receptive, the constructive as well as the instructive, the practical as well as the æsthetic.

The annual examination was held during the last two

weeks in March, with results, on the whole, satisfactory. For thorough and effective work it was far superior to those of previous years, and reflected the highest credit upon the pupils and their teachers. The Peabody silver medal, as usual, was awarded to the first honor graduate of the Memminger School, the bronzes to the leading pupils at the Bennett, Crafts, Meeting Street, Morris Street and Shaw Schools, and books of poems to others less distinguished. I take pleasure in reporting that the graduating class of the Memminger School this year was one of unusual ability, and that six of its members are already employed as teachers in our schools.

Were argument needed to prove that this school is performing its functions in training up teachers for our public school system, this statement, I think, would be sufficient.

Your buildings, without an exception, shared in the calamity which befell our stricken city on the 31st of August last, and suffered such damage that it was found impossible to open more than one (the Meeting Street School) before the 11th of October. Appreciating the necessities of the hour and the responsibilities of the situation, the Board addressed itself at once to making arrangements for the opening of the schools.

Foremost among those who were ready and willing to help were the colored people of the Morris Brown and Old Bethel Churches. These two congregations, in the exercise of a genuine spirit of accommodation, gave up their buildings for the use of the Morris Street School, and its exercises were resumed on the 14th of October. I record this fact with no little pleasure, as it serves to show how popular education is appreciated by our colored fellow-citizens in Charleston.

Next in the order of opening was the Memminger School, and in this connection I also record a pleasing item. When the Commissioner of the Fourth School District (the Rev. Dr. Porter) became aware of the difficulty experienced in providing suitable accommodations for this school, he magnanimously vacated his rooms at the Porter Academy and

placed them at the disposal of the Board, *free of rent*. The offer was accepted, and the exercises of the Memminger School were resumed on the 18th of October.

The boys' Grammar and Primary Departments of the Crafts School were located at the Silcox Building, at the corner of King and Clifford Streets, kindly loaned by Capt. F. W. Wagener, its owner; and the Girls' Grammar Department was most comfortably fixed in the Sunday-school building of St. John's Lutheran Church, on Clifford Street. To the vestry of St. John's we are particularly indebted, and an acknowledgment of their kindness is eminently due.

The pupils of the Bennett School, in all its departments, were located at the Waverly House on King Street, arrangements for its occupancy having been effected through the kindness of your honorable Chairman, Judge Simonton. It having been determined to make all necessary repairs to the Shaw School building with a view to its permanent occupation, much time was required, and it was not until the first of November that these were completed. On that day the exercises of this school were resumed, and have been uninterruptedly continued under the judicious administration of its Principal, Mr. Carroll.

It will thus be seen that within one month after the usual time for the opening of the schools, every arrangement had been made by the Board for the temporary accommodation of their pupils, and for their prompt and decided action under circumstances of the most extraordinary character, they are eminently entitled to the "well done" of the whole community.

The matter which next engaged the attention of the Board was the repairing of their buildings, and for this they received the most practical sympathy. Through the influence of Ex-Governor Aiken, one of the Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund, four thousand dollars were unanimously voted by that philanthropic body, and the Hon. Wm. A. Courtenay, who has always exhibited a deep interest in our schools, came promptly to their assistance,

and in consonance with the wishes of contributors in Boston and elsewhere at his suggestion, the Executive Relief Committee placed \$20,000 to the credit of the Chairman of the Board for repairs of school-houses.

Thus did a kind Providence raise up friends for the schools in the hour of their sore calamity. The prompt action of Mayor Courtenay and the kind words of Mr. Winthrop at the meeting of the Peabody Board in October are most gratefully appreciated.

The average number of pupils belonging to the schools, the average attendance and the percentages of the sessions will be seen in the following exhibit made up from the reports of the Principals to my office :

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PUPILS BELONGING TO THE CITY
PUBLIC SCHOOLS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER
31ST, 1886.

SCHOOLS.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Bennett, Mr. F. W. Clement, Principal....	399	380	779
Crafts, Mr. R. E. Seabrook, "	311	309	620
Memminger, Miss Simonton, "		251	251
Meeting Street, Mr. J. A. Finger, "	197	218	415
Morris Street, Mr. A. Doty, "	513	634	1,147
Shaw Memorial, Mr. Edw. Carroll, "	448	532	980
Grand Totals.....	1,868	2,324	4,192

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

SCHOOLS.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Bennett	372	355	727
Crafts.....	283	287	570
Memminger		239	239
Meeting Street.....	178	199	377
Morris Street.....	467	584	1,051
Shaw Memorial	416	495	911
Grand Total	1,716	2,159	3,875

AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE.

Bennett School.....	93
Crafts School.....	92
Memminger School.....	95
Meeting Street School.....	90
Morris Street School.....	91½
Shaw Memorial School.....	93
Grand Total.....	92½

These figures compare favorably with those of other cities, and show unmistakably the popularity of our Public School system. During the year the schools have been visited twice by State Superintendent Coward, once at the exhibition in April, and once in the month of November. On both occasions he addressed the pupils in graceful terms on the importance of Education, and of the necessity of preparing themselves for the duties of life.

In concluding this Report, I beg to call your attention to the faithful and painstaking labors of our teachers, and particularly to the good work which has been done in the Department of Vocal Music by Professor Rudock. I desire also to bear testimony to the uniform courtesy and kindness which have marked my official intercourse with the Principals during the past year. To them I am much indebted for valuable assistance in making arrangements for opening the schools after the earthquake, and I avail myself of this opportunity to make an acknowledgment of the same. With the hope that the Board may be able to carry out its plans for developing the possibilities of the system, I am,

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

HENRY P. ARCHER,
Superintendent City Public Schools.

THE PORTER ACADEMY.

This beneficent institution, which for nearly two decades, under the name of the Holy Communion Church Institute, has been so influential and valuable an educational factor in our midst, continues its past good work. The record of its life reads more like romance than reality. Its origin in troublous and depressing times, when even hope was feeble, the wonderful energy, the intelligent management, and the wide scope of its founder, all make up a marvellous story of faith and work, which Charleston and the State should never forget.

Twenty-seven hundred boys have had educational opportunities here. As a separate and special class, surely these should remember Dr. Porter and his life-work. The common feeling of gratitude should prompt at least this, and a proper self-respect should make this an army of supporters for the future of this worthy foundation. The great majority of these numerous pupils have grown to manhood, and are making their way in life on Dr. Porter's capital—the instruction he has been so instrumental in giving them, without price. That education they have, and they cannot be dispossessed of it; it is part of themselves; and when they look back, at so great a benefaction, these thousands should not forget the unequalled labors of Dr. Porter, who secured it all for them. As they journey on in life they may well give utterance to and act up to the ennobling sentiment:

" I'll remember thee, Glencairn,
And all that thou hast done for me."

At a meeting of the Trustees, held at the South Carolina Loan and Trust Company's banking house January 28, 1886, the name of the Holy Communion Church Institute, by resolution of Hon. Henry Buist, Hon. W. A. Courtenay in the chair, was changed to the Porter Academy, after its founder, the Rev. A. Toomer Porter, D. D. Mr. John Gadsden having resigned as Principal, Rev. Theo. A. Porter, as assistant to his father, took charge of the Home and administration of the same. Mr. R. Fulton Cutting, of New York, and Mr. Edw. P. Waring were added to the Board of Trustees.

By this action the Institute has been severed from all Parochial or Diocesan connection, and, though conducted under the influences of the Episcopal Church, is no longer to be regarded as a part thereof, but is on the broad basis of an educational institution, upon Christian principles.

The buildings of the Institute suffered a great deal from the cyclone of 25th of August, 1885, and the earthquake of 1886.

There were 82 inmates of the Home and 66 day pupils,

with a debt of \$6,456 from the last year assisting students at college, current expenses, &c. The total cost of the year was \$31,594.53. The receipts were \$29,478.52. The deficit at the last of the year was \$2,116.01.

This closes the nineteenth year of this institution, the history of which has been so remarkable and the benefit of which has been so great to this city and to this State.

Between the breaking up of the school and its re-opening, on the 4th of October, came the awful earthquake of the 31st of August. Most of the damages have been repaired, though there is considerable still to be done. The gymnasium has been rebuilt, and the cost of the same generously borne by Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, of New York. It is now very complete.

Dr. Porter intends, if possible, adding the industrial feature to his work. The Mechanical Drawing Department has been considerably advanced, and he wishes to add workshops where boys can be trained in mechanics. A most useful purpose and a subject to which all educators are now turning their attention.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., 21st March, 1887.

Hon. Wm. A. Courtenay, Mayor :

DEAR SIR—Your communication of the 5th instant was duly received, and I regret that I have been unable to answer it before this. The schools conducted by us at present are the following, viz :

1st. The Cathedral Parochial School, for boys, situated on the Cathedral lot, Broad street. Number of pupils, 65 ; teachers, 2. Rev. P. L. Duffy, Principal.

2d. St. Patrick's Parochial School, for boys, situated on Radcliffe street, near St. Philip. Number of pupils, 95 ; number of teachers, 3. Rt. Rev. Mgr. D. J. Quigley, V. G., Principal.

3d. St. Mary's Parochial School, for boys. Principal, Rev. P. J. Wilson. Number of pupils, 35 ; teachers, 2. Situated on St. Philip street, near Wentworth.

4th. St. Joseph's Parochial School, for boys, nearly finished, to be opened in April. Rev. F. J. Shadler, Principal. Number of children (presumed), 50 ; teachers, 2. Situated on Anson street, near George.

5th. The Academy of the Sisters of our Lady of Mercy. Principal, Sister Mary Agatha. Number of teachers, 5 ; pupils, 98. Situated on Meeting street, near Tradd.

6th. St. Mary's Central School (free), for girls. Principal, Sister Mary Francis. Number of pupils, 240 ; teachers, 6. Situated on George street, between King and St. Philip.

7th. There is also a night school just started in the Cathedral School building. Teachers, 3 ; number of pupils at present about 25. Principal, Rev. P. L. Duffy.

Very respectfully,

H. P. NORTHROP,
Bishop Charleston.

THE WALLINGFORD ACADEMY.

To the Hon. Wm. A. Courtenay, Mayor, Charleston, S. C.:

DEAR SIR—Complying with your request, I have the honor of communicating to you the following :

Wallingford Academy is under the control of the Presbyterian Board of Missions for Freedmen, and is kept open nine months in the year at an annual expense of about \$2,800.

The teaching force consists of a Principal and six teachers, four of whom are graduates of the institution ; the other two are from the Northern States.

The enrollment during the past year (1886) numbered 667 pupils—males, 315 ; females, 352 ; total, 667. Average attendance, 74¾ per cent.

The graduating class numbered five, all females.

The record of the graduates of this school thus far has been good.

Notwithstanding the damage sustained by the earthquake on the night of the 31st of August, we had our building in condition to open school on the first Monday of October.

REV. T. A. GROVE,
Principal.

EVERY NORMAL INSTITUTE.

59 BULL STREET, CHARLESTON, S. C.,
March 31, 1887.

To the Hon. Wm. A. Courtenay, Mayor :

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 30th inst., and in reply I beg to submit the enclosed.

Respectfully yours,

M. A. HOLMES.

The American Missionary Association's Every Normal Institute, at 59 Bull Street, was so severely damaged by the earthquakes that extensive and costly repairs became necessary. These were not completed until March 1st. Arrangements were made by the Association for the re-opening of the Institute on the 14th of March. One hundred and seventy-seven pupils were enrolled during the remainder of the month. Of these fifty-four are in the Normal Department ; one hundred and twenty-three in the Sub-Normal grades. During the long interruption to its work many of its former pupils obtained school privileges elsewhere, but are now returning to Every. Nothing can be said here of a work which has just begun.

The present corps of instructors includes :

PRINCIPAL.

Mr. M. A. Holmes, Lee, Mass.

ASSISTANTS.

Miss Emma B. Caughey, Kingsville, Ohio,
 Miss J. E. Fanestock, Lewiston, Ill.
 Mr. E. A. Lawrence, Charleston, S. C.
 Miss M. A. Mason, Westfield, Mass.
 Miss Helen D. Barton, Terre Haute, Ind.
 Miss A. B. Hammond, Charleston, S. C.

MATRON OF HOME.

Miss M. E. Wilcox Benson, Minn.

THE HIGH SCHOOL OF CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, S. C., 21st March, 1887.

Hon. Wm. A. Courtenay, Mayor :

MY DEAR SIR—I have the honor to send you herewith the Annual Report of the High School of Charleston for the past year. The School is in a highly prosperous condition.

Yours most truly,

W. F. JUNKIN,
President Board of Trustees.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 20, 1887.

The President and Trustees of the High School of Charleston:

GENTLEMEN—The record of attendance in our classes during the several sessions of the past year has been as follows :

JANUARY 1 TO MARCH 31.

First Class.....	12	Pupils.
Second Class.....	24	"
Third Class.....	34	"
Fourth Class *	58	"
Preparatory Class.....	35	"
<hr/>		
Total for the Session.....	163	"

* Classes marked thus (*) have been divided into sections.

APRIL 1 TO JUNE 30.

First Class.....	11	Pupils
Second Class	23	"
Third Class *	33	"
Fourth Class *	58	"
Preparatory Class.....	40	"
Total for the Session.....	165	"

OCTOBER 1 TO DECEMBER 31.

First Class.	17	Pupils.
Second Class	20	"
Third Class *	50	"
Fourth Class *	64	"
Preparatory Class.....	32	"
Total for the Session	183	"

It will be observed that the enrollment for the session beginning October 1st (the beginning of the present year) is considerably above that of previous sessions. There had been much apprehension that the depression in the community which followed the earthquake shock of August 31st, and the anxiety which existed as to a recurrence of the terrible calamity, would interfere seriously with the prosperity of the School. On the contrary, however, an unusually large number of pupils reported on our opening day, and afterwards the attendance steadily increased until the number upon our roll exceeded that of any session since the re-organization of the School.

This increase, it is proper that I should state, is partly due to the fact that other schools in the city were not reopened at the usual time. It is gratifying, however, to report that the percentage of pupils withdrawing to enter upon business pursuits was smaller than at the corresponding period of any preceding year. Of the fifty-seven boys in the Fourth Class one year ago, forty-nine are still at the school. Not a member of the Second Class of last year has discontinued his studies. Those who left us—three of them to enter the Citadel, and one to take an appointment

* Classes marked thus (*) have been divided into sections.

at the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis—are still connected with educational institutions. Only eight of the last Third Class have withdrawn from us. The present First Class is the largest we have ever had.

I am glad to add that the tendency to hurry into business life early and without preparation, upon which I have more than once commented, is becoming less general every year. The boys who come to us now expect, in most instances, to complete our course, and of those who reach our upper classes few are inclined to leave before graduation. I repeat with confidence the opinion expressed a year or two ago, that our graduating classes will hereafter number regularly from fifteen to twenty or twenty-five members.

A class of eleven graduated after the final examinations in June last. Of these, eight at once entered the Charleston College, and are now pursuing their studies in the Freshman Class. One, in October, was admitted as a Sophomore into the South Carolina College, and has taken a good position in his class. The others have found places with business houses in the city. I state with pleasure that of our graduates during the past four years, above 80 per cent. have continued their studies in higher institutions. It is probable that the record of the class to graduate the present year will not differ at this point from that of its predecessors.

The Peabody Medal assigned to the graduating class was awarded to Frederick Tupper, Jr.; that competed for by the Second Class was won by John Rivers. Both of these young gentlemen were conspicuous among their peers for earnestness of application and excellence of scholarship.

The plan of assigning rewards to worthy members of the lower classes continues to exert a helpful influence. The distribution of prizes has been a liberal one, and has been governed rather by the attainment of a required standard of excellence than by relative position in class. There has thus been afforded to the individual pupil a wholesome stimulus, without encouraging among class-mates a selfish and demoralizing rivalry.

In this connection I will state that one of our pupils,

William A. Moffett, of the Second Class, secured in July at a competitive examination, an appointment to the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis. He entered the Academy soon after, and he has given promise of attaining prominent position. Our representative at West Point, Henry Jervey, stills holds the first place in his class. He will graduate next year.

Satisfactory results continue to attend the effort to develop regularly and rationally the physical powers of our pupils. The Gymnasium is now under the care of Prof. F. P. Valdez, an efficient teacher of gymnastics and calisthenics. He has been very painstaking in his work, and it gives me pleasure to say that at no period since its erection has the Gymnasium been of greater practical benefit to our pupils than at present.

I desire, in concluding this report, to express my appreciation of the earnest efforts of all my associates. Each of them has been untiring in the discharge of the duties devolving upon him; each has made his full contribution to the efficiency of the School. I have visited several of the High Schools and Academies of largest reputation in this country, and know from personal observation the work accomplished by the teachers in them. I have seen nowhere a more faithful and unselfish devotion to their work than characterizes the teachers of our own school.

Respectfully submitted.

VIRGIL C. DIBBLE,
Principal.

THE COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, 7th March, 1887.

Hon. Wm. A. Courtenay, Mayor :

DEAR SIR—In compliance with your request to furnish you a report of the College of Charleston for the past year, to be incorporated in the Year Book, I have the honor to enclose the annual report of Prof. Henry E. Shepherd,

President of the College, to the Board of Trustees, showing the present condition and future prospects of the College.

The injuries to the College buildings and the library caused by the earthquake of 31st August, 1886, were very serious. The east and west wings of the College were so much damaged, and the foundations were so defective, that it was necessary to have them taken down entirely. The main building and portico of the College and library building have been repaired. These, with a room in a temporary wooden building erected in the campus, used by one of the Professors, are sufficient to enable the exercises of the College to be now conducted within the campus.

The valuable museum was not very materially injured, and is safely cared for in the College building, but the space is not sufficient to enable the Curator to open the museum to the public as heretofore.

The exercises of the College were resumed on 1st October, and have not been interrupted.

The Trustees have been compelled to expend a portion of the endowment funds for the necessary repairs, and hope to be able to restore at least one of the wings at an early day. But the expenditure of a portion of the endowment fund will necessarily diminish the permanent income of the College, which is greatly to be regretted.

Very respectfully and truly yours,

CH. RICHARDSON MILES,

President Board of Trustees of the College of Charleston.

COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON, }
CHARLESTON, S. C., March 7th, 1887. }

Hon. Ch. R. Miles :

MY DEAR SIR—It gives me genuine pleasure to report that the College of Charleston is steadily expanding in efficiency and usefulness as well as increasing in numerical strength. In spite of all-prevailing desolation, our present Freshman Class is the largest admitted into the College for about ten years, and we have strong reason to hope that the succeeding class will exceed it in numbers. Every

phase of our collegiate work has been most faithfully and thoroughly conducted, notwithstanding the severe physical discomfort to which several of our Faculty have been subjected in consequence of the partial destruction of our building by the recent disaster.

The scholarly standard of the institution was never higher, and every successive year witnesses an advance in this direction.

The library has been thoroughly and admirably classified by Professor Primer, and has recently been enriched by several valuable collections. Our College needs nothing to render it an assured and complete success except the encouragement and support of our community. In its present condition there is much to elicit gratitude as well as to inspire hope. That it is in *every sense* worthy of success and deserving of generous patronage, none can question if they will acquaint themselves with its real character and its eminent usefulness to this city, especially during this era of transition in our Southern history, when every shrine dedicated to the higher culture should be nurtured and fostered with most assiduous care.

Yours very sincerely,

HENRY E. SHEPHERD.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA MILITARY ACADEMY.

The following extracts from the last Annual Report of the Board of Visitors, to the General Assembly of South Carolina, are recorded here, because of the deep interest felt by this community in the future development and prosperity of this valued and most useful institution. I trust it will prove beneficial to the Academy:

OFFICE CHAIRMAN BOARD OF VISITORS }
SOUTH CAROLINA MILITARY ACADEMY, }
November, 1886. }

To His Excellency Governor John C. Sheppard:

SIR—The Board of Visitors of the South Carolina Military Academy have the honor to submit their Annual Report, to be by you laid before the General Assembly :

ACADEMIC BOARD.

General George D. Johnston, Superintendent and Professor of History, Belles-Letters and Ethics.

Major William Cain, Professor Mathematics and Engineering.

Major W. H. Emerson, Professor Chemistry and Physics. Lieutenant A. L. Mills, 1st Cavalry U. S. A., Professor Military Science and Tactics, and Assistant Professor in History, Belles-Letters and Ethics.

Captain P. P. Mazyck, Assistant Professor in Charge of Modern Languages.

Lientenant T. P. Harrison, Assistant Professor English and Mathematics.

Second Lieutenant O. J. Bond, Assistant Professor Mathematics and Drawing.

F. L. Parker, M. D., Surgeon.

First Lieutenant W. W. White, Quartermaster.

A change will be noticed in the Department of Physics and Chemistry. Major W. H. Emerson has been elected in place of Major W. G. Browne, resigned. Major Emerson graduated at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and served for three years in the United States Navy. Desiring to devote himself to scientific pursuits, he resigned and took a course at John Hopkins University, graduating as Ph. D.

Lieutenant A. L. Mills, U. S. A., has been detailed by the United States War Department for duty in the Academy in place of Lieutenant Weaver, whose detail had expired.

Captain Lyman Hall, after two years' service, resigned his Professorship at the close of the last academic year. The

department in his charge, together with some other duties, has been divided between Lieutenants Harrison and Bond. These gentlemen are graduates of the class of 1886, whose Cadet records showed them eminently worthy of the promotion. They were beneficiary Cadets, and as such, are by their matriculation contract, required to teach for a certain time after graduating, in the free public schools of the Counties from which they respectively received their appointments. Possessing special qualifications for the duties to which they have been called in the Academy, the Board of Visitors have selected them in the interest of the public service, and ask confirmation of what has been done by such action of the General Assembly as will release these officers from their obligation to teach in the public schools.

As thus constituted, the Superintendent reports, and the Board of Visitors concur, "that the officers of the Academic Board are well qualified for their several spheres of duty, and are discharging their duties with fidelity."

The Board desire to add their high appreciation of the officer himself, who meets with tact and gratifying efficiency the responsibilities of Superintendent.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The studies of the Academy continue to be grouped under the following departments :

1. *Mathematics and Engineering*.—Comprising Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying, Descriptive Geometry, Analytic Geometry, Calculus, Military Engineering, Civil Engineering, Drawing, Book-keeping.

2. *Physical Science*.—Comprising Physical Geography, Physiology and Hygiene, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Mechanics, Mineralogy, Geology, Astronomy.

3. *History, Belles-Letters and Ethics*.—Comprising English Grammar, History of England, General History, English Literature, Rhetoric, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, Constitutional Law, Elocution and Composition.

4. *Modern Languages*.—Comprising usual Course in French, and reading French Classics.

5. *Military Science and Tactics*.—Comprising principles of Military Science and their application to the Art of War; and the Tactics of the three Arms of the Service.

MOVEMENT OF CADETS.

The scholastic year 1885-6 opened with			
Beneficiary Cadets.....	68		
Pay Cadets.....	49	117	
Of these there were			
Dismissed, deficiency in studies.....	14		
Honorably discharged.....	6		
Graduated.....	53		
Remaining in Academy.....	44	117	
The scholastic year 1886-7 opened with			
Beneficiary Cadets.....	62		
Pay Cadets.....	50	112	
Of these there are			
Old Cadets, beneficiary.....	22		
Old Cadets, pay.....	22	44	
Recruits, beneficiary.....	40		
Recruits, pay.....	28	68	112
Of the pay Cadets there are			
From South Carolina.....	40		
From other States.....	10	50	
* * * * *			

The Graduating Class of 1886 was the first since the re-organization of the Academy. It consisted of 35 beneficiary and 18 pay Cadets; total 53. Leaving the school with its course of applied science thoroughly acquired, and imbued with its lessons of discipline, method and self-respect, they are a valuable contribution to the citizenship of the country. Most of them have already taken their places in the ranks of earnest and active life, and their future will vindicate the wisdom of the State in the preparation she has given them to discharge its duties.

CLAIM AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

The claim against the United States for rent and damages to the Citadel building during its occupation for seventeen years subsequent to the civil war is still pending in the Congress. It has twice been acted on favorably in the Senate, but its final consideration in the House has not been reached. It will be pressed at the ensuing session, and an early and favorable conclusion is anticipated.

The history and status of the claim is given in the report of the Special Attorney, herewith submitted.

REPAIRS TO THE CITADEL BUILDING.

The earthquake of 31st of August caused considerable damage to the Citadel building, throwing down the towers and parapets, partially deranging the roof, cracking and bulging the walls of the east wing, and loosening or throwing down all of the overhead plastering, together with other and minor injuries. The building was left in a condition unsafe for occupancy, and with further damage from the elements imminent. Fortunately the Cadets were absent on vacation. It was imperative, however, that the building be prepared for their occupancy and the resumption of academic duties on the 1st of October, a month later. Upon application to the Governor, the Board were informed that there remained of his Civil Contingent Fund only five hundred dollars undrawn. This sum he promptly placed at their disposal; but it was inadequate to such repairs as were necessary for the preservation of the property, much less for restoring the building to a habitable condition. To have waited an appropriation by the General Assembly, not to convene until near the close of the year, would have dispersed the officers and Cadets and made the reorganization of the school difficult.

The Board felt the obligation imposed to meet and avert, if possible, so serious a blow to an institution whose interests had been confided to them by the State. They therefore established a personal credit, and at once proceeded to

the work of removing the débris and restoring the building. In the demoralized condition of labor in the city at the time, it was impossible to do this by contract. The resident member of the Board, Major C. S. Gadsden, assumed direction of the work. It was done by day labor; and the Academy opened on time upon the 1st of October. He conformed, in the extent of the repairs, to the advice of the Government Engineers detailed for the inspection of unsafe buildings, and no expenditure was made beyond the point of making the building safely and comfortably habitable. The debt thus incurred in excess of the amount received from the Civil Contingent Fund is \$2,770.50, and provision is respectfully asked to discharge it. A detailed exhibit of expenditures, with proper vouchers, has been filed in the Comptroller-General's office.

CONCLUSION.

The Academy has now completed its course of reorganization. It has met and overcome the many difficulties inseparable from the work, and has sent forth a class of graduates. This is the largest in the history of the school, and compares favorably with those which have preceded it. The system aimed at is, while not ignoring the Belles-Lettres, to give prominence to mathematics and the sciences, and thus to secure an education which will qualify the recipient generally for the practical avocations of life. The restraints of military discipline protect the inexperience of pupil and add the lesson of soldierly devotion to duty. In the past forty years more than eighteen hundred of the youth of the State have to a greater or less extent received their training within the walls of the Academy. In all the walks of life they have found their work. As physicians, as lawyers, as merchants, editors and railway officials, as instructors of youth, as clergymen, agriculturists and officers of State, their record has been made; and when their mother State threw down the gage of war in defence of her sovereignty, these children of her fostering care, without an exception that is known, responded to her summons, and nearly one-fifth of their number died for her.

The most eventful annals of South Carolina are in the period of which the life of the Academy has been contemporaneous. In this time of thought and action, those whose minds and characters were formed under the teachings of the school have borne their part; and whenever the loyalty of the history is told, its heroism, its fortitude under disaster, its broad and catholic acceptance of results, and its wise and masterful recuperation, the Military Academy claims for her sons at least an equal place with the many who adorn the page.

JOHNSON HAGOOD,
Chairman Board of Visitors.

The following article from the *News and Courier* of March 3d, 1887, will be read with satisfaction by all who are concerned in the thorough training and development of the young men of the South:

STANDING ON ITS RECORD.

Not much is heard by the public, at any time, of the conduct of affairs at the State Military Academy in Charleston. There is no disposition on the part of the officers or friends of the Institution to thrust into undue prominence the details of the work that is being performed within its walls, the desire being, rather, that the results accomplished shall be left to speak for themselves, whenever information is sought to be obtained by any one who is interested in making inquiry on the subject.

The very silence that is maintained in regard to the school is, however, itself a significant evidence of the character of its management. Extravagant claims as to the value of the methods employed, and as to the progress made, are inconsistent with the whole policy pursued in the direction of the affairs of the Citadel. The Cadets are taught to rely upon their own honest efforts to fix their own standing in the school and in the world into which they are sent from its doors, and the officers of the Institution are content to be judged by the same impartial and inevitable rule.

There is no attempt, therefore, on the part of any one, to court public favor for the Academy. The fact is plainly recognized by all who are connected with the school that

it has a certain work to perform, and that the nature of the work accomplished, whether good or bad, will surely be revealed in the end. The best advertisement that it can receive, the most convincing proof of its efficiency that it can give, is in the progress of the Cadets themselves, and to the accomplishment of such progress, surely and steadily maintained from day to day, every effort of students and teachers alike is solely and patiently directed.

A spirit of earnest devotion to duty pervades every department of the school, and, we believe, characterizes every one connected with it. The discipline is strict, and the system of marks adopted is rigorous and exact, both of which features are necessary to the conduct of any school of the class to which the Citadel belongs. There is no opportunity for shirking a task, or for escaping the consequences of failure in any particular. By the marks which a Cadet wins, therefore, his general standing may always be accurately determined. How well the young men who are now in the Citadel respond to these wholesome stimulants of industry and study, is shown in the report which was obtained by *The News and Courier*, and was published yesterday. The average of the whole corps, for the term beginning October 4 and ending February 28, is 13.04 out of a possible 15. Only two Cadets out of the whole number of 113 have been found deficient. Fifty-two Cadets have either had no demerits for conduct, or have cancelled the demerit marks received, by the merits subsequently earned, under the excellent rule which makes this redeeming process possible.

It is not necessary to add anything in the way of praise of the management which secures such good results as those here mentioned. The record has been left to speak for itself, and it speaks with no uncertain voice. The school is doing all and more than all that could be expected of it, and that is saying much, when it is remembered that over one hundred of the most intelligent young men of the State are there being prepared for the duties of manhood and citizenship upon which they will so soon enter.

We believe that whatever opposition has been manifested towards the support of the Academy, heretofore, has largely subsided since the true character of its work has become more generally known. There is scarcely room to doubt, we think, that its most obstinate opponent would be converted into an earnest supporter, if he would visit it in person and inform himself in that way, as he cannot be informed

in any other way, how thoroughly well deserving it is of all the aid and encouragement that can be extended to it by every one who has the best interests of South Carolina truly at heart. There is not a better school in the United States, and we know of none in the United States, or elsewhere, that compares with it in the essential particular of the wholesome influences of every kind that are brought to bear in forming, after the highest and worthiest models, the character of the young men and boys who attend its course of instruction.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

I quote from the last Annual Report of Col. Asbury Coward, State Superintendent of Education, the following information of the work of the Public Schools in the State, for convenient reference here :

“In no portion of this field are the signs of progress more gratifying and striking than that occupied by the Public Schools. An examination of Tables 9 and 10, given in the appendix to this report, reveals a development truly phenomenal. With a steadiness absolutely wonderful, and broken only at the transitional period of 1876–1877, the enrollment of pupils has risen from 30,448, in 1870, to 183,966, in 1886, and the average attendance, which is a better test of the actual work, has risen without a break from 101,816, in 1882, when first recorded, to 126,696 for the year just ended. The number of teachers has increased during the latter period from 3,413 to 3,835, and the number of schools from 3,183 to 3,660. Of the 183,966 pupils enrolled during the school year covered by this report 126,696, or nearly 69 per cent., were in daily attendance for a term of *three and a half months*.

The number of houses specially built for school purposes is annually increasing, and the architectural features of them show better ideas and better appreciation of the work for which they were designed. The number of Special School Districts empowered to levy a supplemental tax has

risen from 14, in 1882, to 34, in 1886. The desire for the establishment of the well organized graded school system is widening and deepening year by year. The City of Columbia inaugurated her system in 1883; Spartanburg and Union followed her example in 1884; then Florence and Martin's School District (Lexington) in 1885; and now Greenville, Bennettsville and Georgetown have moved upon the same line, and pressing toward the same objective come Laurens, Lancaster and probably Marion. The economy of the system, the freshness, thoroughness and facility of the teaching done under it, the improvement in discipline and general results, are so striking that its adoption by all the towns in the course of a few years may be safely predicted. Wherever established the well conducted graded school, like a beacon, not only sheds light upon its immediate surroundings, but indicates the path of progress to distant places. The most cheering fact in this survey is the well marked improvement in teachers, the potent agents in the great work of education. Among the large number of them there is now manifested more professional interest, a keen desire for self-improvement, and a more eager purpose to master the best methods of teaching than was observable a few years ago. All of these encouraging features are unquestionably the direct results of a few slight changes in the law, a progressive raising of the standard of examinations, and the influence of the State and County Normal Institutes."

NUMBER OF PUPILS ENROLLED.

FOR THE YEAR 1884-85--	White.	Colored.	Total.
Male...	41,819	48,418	90,237
Female.....	36,639	51,147	87,786
Total	<u>78,458</u>	<u>99,565</u>	<u>178,023</u>
FOR THE YEAR 1885-86--			
Male....	44,631	48,093	92,724
Female... ..	39,792	51,450	91,242
Total....	<u>84,423</u>	<u>99,543</u>	<u>183,966</u>

Increase in enrollment since last year...	5,943
Berkeley County reports the largest enrollment, namely.....	14,953
Hampton County reports the smallest enrollment, namely.....	2,387

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

1884-5—White.....	55,664
Colored	66,429
	<u>122,093</u>
1885-6—White.....	59,904
Colored.....	66,792
	<u>126,696</u>
Increase since last year.....	4,603

TEACHERS EMPLOYED.

	White.	Colored.	Total.
1884-5—Male... ..	1,137	982	2,119
Female.....	1,205	449	1,654
	<u>2,342</u>	<u>1,431</u>	<u>3,773</u>
Totals.....			
	White.	Colored.	Total.
1885-86—Male.....	1,108	983	2,091
Female.....	1,309	435	1,744
	<u>2,417</u>	<u>1,418</u>	<u>3,835</u>
Total.....			

Increase since last year, 62.

Number of first grade teachers, 1,881; second, 795; third, 1,159.

Teachers holding "licenses" are included among those reported as holding third grade certificates.

Spartanburg County reports the largest number of teachers, namely, 192.

Williamsburg County reports the smallest number of teachers, namely, 62.

AVERAGE MONTHLY SALARIES PAID TO TEACHERS.

Male.....	\$24.64
Female.....	25.30

Charleston County has paid the largest average monthly salaries to teachers, viz., \$106.40 to male teachers, and \$65.15 to female teachers.

Abbeville County has paid the smallest average monthly salaries to male teachers, viz., \$18.77.

Oconee County has paid the smallest average monthly salaries to female teachers, viz., \$12.15.

With this chapter on "Education," my Annual Review for 1886 is brought to a close.

WM. A. COURTENAY,

Mayor.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF CHARLESTON—THEIR ORIGIN,
DEVELOPMENT AND PRESENT STATUS.

The first free school successfully established in South Carolina was the one founded in Charleston in 1710.

Previous to that time the people of this State (always noted for great interest in matters of education) had conceived the idea of establishing free schools, but it was not until 1710 that legislative action was taken in that direction. In that year an Act was passed by the General Assembly of the Province "for Founding and Erecting a Free School in Charlestown for the use of the inhabitants of South Carolina." In 1712 another Act was passed "that Charles Craven, Charles Hart, Thomas Broughton, Nicholas Trott, Arthur Middleton, Richard Beresford, William Rhett, Gideon Johnson, Francis Lejau, Robert Maul, Ralph Izard, Joseph Morton, George Logan, Alexander Parris, Hugh Grange and William Gibbon, and their successors, be a body corporate by the name of the Commissioners for Founding, Erecting, Governing and Visiting a Free School for the use of the inhabitants of South Carolina, with all the powers of a corporation, and with particular authority to take possession of all gifts and legacies formerly given for the use of the free school, and to take up or purchase as much land as might be deemed necessary for the use of the school, and to erect thereon suitable buildings."

(See Ramsay's History of South Carolina, Volume II, page 354.)

There can be no doubt that the free school for the use of the inhabitants of South Carolina mentioned in the Act of 1712 was the free school established in Charleston under the Act of 1710, and that the gentlemen mentioned above constituted the first Board of Free School Commissioners in Charleston and in the State. From 1712 to 1734 the school in Charleston was continued in successful operation, but in the latter of these years (1734) an Act was passed providing for an additional number of free schools and in other parts of the Province, as will be seen from the follow-

ing preamble to the Act: "Whereas, by the blessing of Almighty God, the youth of this Province are become very numerous, and their parents so well inclined to have them instructed in grammar and other liberal arts and sciences and other useful learning, and also in the principles of the Christian religion, that the free school erected, authorized and established in Charlestown for this purpose is not sufficient fully to answer the good intent of such an undertaking: And, whereas, several of the inhabitants of this Province who have a numerous issue and live at such a distance from the said free school now established in Charlestown that their circumstances may not be sufficient to permit them to send their children thither to be educated, whereby they may be deprived of so great a benefit; and it therefore appearing necessary that one or more schools be founded and erected in other part or parts of this Province as shall be most convenient for carrying out so laudable a design, we therefore pray your most sacred Majesty that it be enacted," &c., &c.

(See Statutes at Large, Volume III, page 378.)

Under this Act (1734) a free school was established at the town of Dorchester, in the Parish of St. George, for the use of the inhabitants of the Province of South Carolina.

In the course of time other schools were established in different parts of the Colony, and in 1737 there were six free schools within its borders.

From 1737 to 1776 the General Assembly continued to pass Acts for founding and erecting schools, and at the close of the Revolution in 1781 there were *eleven public schools* in South Carolina.

The free schools thus far established were by *special* Acts of the Assembly, and for *special* localities; but on the 21st of December, 1811, the Legislature passed an Act establishing free schools *throughout* the State, and this was really the beginning of the public school system as such in South Carolina. One of the provisions for carrying the Act of 1811 into effect, was that the Legislature should every three

years appoint not less than three, nor more than thirteen Commissioners for the free schools of each Election District. The number appointed by the Legislature which passed this Act was as follows: 13 for St. Philip's and St. Michael's (City of Charleston); 5 for St. John's Colleton; 9 for Win-yaw; 3 for St. James Goose Creek; 5 for Williamsburg; 5 for St. Helena; 7 for Barnwell; 3 for Chesterfield; 5 for Saxegotha; 5 for Marlborough; 5 for Richland; 5 for St. Andrew's; 3 for St. Stephen's; 5 for St. James' Santee; 3 for St. George's, Dorchester; 3 for St. Thomas and St. Denis; 11 for Abbeville; 7 for Claremont; 9 for Fairfield; 5 for Lancaster; 9 for Newberry; 9 for Spartanburg; 5 for Prince William's; 3 for All-Saints; 5 for St. Paul's; 3 for Kingston; 5 for St. Luke's; 5 for Clarendon; 13 for Edgefield; 3 for Lewisburg; 5 for Orange; 7 for Union; 5 for St. Peter's; 5 for Liberty; 7 for St. John's Berkeley; 9 for St. Bartholomew's; 3 for Christ Church; 7 for Chester; 5 for Darlington; 5 for Kershaw; 9 for Laurens; 13 for Pendleton, and 7 for York.

The thirteen Commissioners for St. Philip's and St. Michael's were the Rev. Dr. S. F. Gallagher, John Horlbeck, Jr., John Geddes, Joseph Kirkland, M. D., Thomas Bennett Jr., Myer Moses, John Parker, Philip Moser, M. D., *Bartholomew Carroll, Philip Gadsden, Thomas Roper, Adam Tunno, and Henry Deas.

They held their first meeting on the 27th of January, 1812, and organized by electing the Rev. Dr. Gallagher Chairman, and John Horlbeck, Jr., Secretary. At this meeting a letter was received from John Parker, Esq., declining to accept his appointment as a Commissioner of Free Schools, whereupon Charles J. Steedman, Esq., was elected to fill the vacancy, and the Board adjourned to meet on the 31st of January at the Equity Room of the Court House.

At this adjourned meeting letters of resignation were received from Philip Gadsden, Thomas Roper, and Adam Tunno, Esquires, and the Rev. Dr. Andrew Flinn,

*The grandfather of Mr. Edward Carroll, Principal of the Shaw Memorial School.

Joseph Johnson, M. D., and John C. Faber, Esq., were elected in their stead. Mr. Faber declined to serve, and William Clement, Esq., was chosen to fill his place.

The Board was now composed of the Rev. Dr. Gallagher, John Horlbeck, Jr., John Geddes, Joseph Kirkland, M. D., Thomas Bennett, Jr., Myer Moses, Philip Moser, M. D., Bartholomew Carroll, Henry Deas, Charles J. Steedman, the Rev. Dr. Flinn, Joseph Johnson, M. D., and William Clement. With earnestness of purpose they entered upon the work entrusted to them, and on the 3rd of February, 1812, published the following notice in the *City Gazette*:

“FREE SCHOOLS,

“As all citizens have a right by a law passed at the last session of the Legislature to send their children for education to the free schools about to be established throughout the State, the Commissioners appointed for carrying that law into effect in the Parishes of St. Philip and St. Michael give notice that they are ready to receive the applications of such parents residing either in Charleston or on the Neck* as are disposed to send their children to the public schools. Applications may be made by letter addressed to either of the undersigned Commissioners, stating the age, sex and place of residence of the children, and it is desirable that such applications be made immediately in order that the best and most convenient arrangements may be adopted.

S. F. GALLAGHER, *Chairman*,
JOHN HORLBECK, JR.,
PHILIP MOSER,
HENRY DEAS,
JOSEPH KIRKLAND,
MYER MOSES,
THOMAS BENNETT, JR.,
BARTHOLOMEW CARROLL,
JOHN GEDDES,
CHARLES J. STEEDMAN.”

*The word “Neck” had reference to that portion of the Parishes of St. Philip and St. Michael lying north of Boundary (now Calhoun) street.

On the 16th of March they located and caused, to be opened for the admission of pupils five schools, to be taught by John Clifford You, David Cardozo, Edward G. Laffan, Joseph Folker and Charles Tew, "Professors distinguished for ability and of unquestionable moral character." The schools were located as follows:

No. 1—Tradd street.

No. 2—Queen street.

No. 3—Wentworth street.

No. 4—Boundary street.

No. 5—At the one mile stone.

No child under the age of eight years was admitted into the schools unless it had made some proficiency in reading. The branches taught were reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, parsing, geography, grammar and the pence and multiplication tables. Special attention was paid to penmanship, and the "masters" were required to furnish the Board at their quarterly meetings with specimens of writing from the best writers in each of their schools.

Parents and guardians were required to furnish their children with the necessary books, slates, &c., within two weeks after the date of their admission, and in case of default the teachers were required to make a report to the Chairman or Secretary of the Board. The hours of attendance at school were from 8 to 12 o'clock in the forenoon and from 3 to 5 in the afternoon from the 21st of March to the 21st of September, and from 9 to 1 in the forenoon and from 3 to 5 in the afternoon from the 21st of September to the 21st of March. Saturday was then, as it is now, a day of recreation, but there were only two vacations during the year—"two weeks at Christmas and two weeks at Whitsuntide."

Two examinations were held every year, one commencing on the first Monday in March, and the other on the first Monday in October. At these examinations the pupils were questioned by the Master of the school in the presence of the Visiting Committee appointed by the Chairman

of the Board, and all children absent without a good excuse were dismissed.

The attendance of the scholars for the quarter ending April 26, 1812, was 255; for the quarter ending July 26, it was 260; and for that ending October 26, it was 255, or an average of about 257.

So pleased were the Board with the results of their work that they concluded their First Annual Report to the Legislature in these words: "The Board of Commissioners would respectfully observe, and invite the attention of your Honorable House to the following statement, which will exemplify and place in the strongest light the economy and great saving which attends the system of Education so wisely adopted by your Honorable House. 260 children are educated for \$4,800 per annum; 260 children at the Charleston price of tuition, \$13,000; balance saved to the community by the present plan, \$8,200. This simple exhibit might supersede any further remark from this Board, but as the price paid in this district for the education of the poor by a liberal and enlightened Legislature is thus brought as low as could be obtained in any part of the Union, this they conceive to be an additional proof of the utility and benefits derived from a system suggested by humanity, planned with wisdom, and founded on sound principles of national policy."

The Charleston price of tuition referred to by the Commissioners in the above Report, was the price of tuition in private schools in Charleston at that time; and if comparison be instituted between the figures given above, it will be seen that the cost *per capita* in the private schools was \$50 per annum, while in the free schools it was but \$18.46 per annum, a difference of \$31.54 in favor of free school tuition.

What most impresses the student of this period of our local history is the large number of male teachers in Charleston at that time. David Cardozo, Nicholas Darrell, John Dillon, Joseph Folker, R. D. Hinton, Edward G. Laffan, William McBlair, Felix O'Hanlon, Amos Pilsbury, Francis Robertson, Daniel Shanly, Charles Tew, James T. Watson,

and John C. You were all applicants for positions when the schools were opened in 1812. In 1813 we find in addition to the above, the names of J. C. Miller, Isaac Neufville, G. Guerry, Henry P. Wesner, Edward Palmer, and M. O'Flinn; in 1814, J. D. Parsons, J. S. Rose, Thomas Elfe, and Joseph Galluchat; in 1815, John Gordon, D. Moore, and John Woodward; in 1816, John Farley, James A. Miller, John Mackey, and William Blamyre; in 1817, Charles Jeanerette, John Hedley, Wm. Smith, Sen., Hugh Magaran, J. A. Groves, Patrick Healy, F. P. Thackam, F. P. Mackey, and Henry Keating; in 1818, *Samuel A. Ruddock, and John Strobel; in 1819, Edward Smith Courtenay, Suetonius H. Lawton, J. W. White, and W. Williams.

Edward Smith Courtenay was the father of the present efficient Mayor of Charleston, and was a most successful teacher.

In December, 1819, the Commissioners were instructed by the Legislature "to inquire and ascertain the practicability of establishing one or more schools on the Lancastrian or other improved system of Education." The "Lancastrian system" consisted in the instruction of many pupils under the direction of one master through the instrumentality of the pupils themselves, and required very large rooms. Mr. Courtenay was selected by the Board to introduce it into his school by way of experiment. His methods were judicious and eminently successful. More pupils attended his school than any of the others, and they were well taught, but the Commissioners, with intense conservatism, deemed it inexpedient to make any alteration or change in their system of instruction, and in their report to the Legislature respectfully suggested "that it would be unadvisable to limit the discretion on the subject hitherto left to the Commissioners, who, or the exigencies of the community may require, as the character and talents of the teacher allow, may adopt the principles of the new system, under such modifications and to such extent as circumstances may suggest or authorize."

* The father of Prof. Theodore D. Ruddock, teacher of vocal music in the city public schools.

In 1820 Dr. Flinn died, and on the minutes of the Commissioners, under date of March 1st, we find the following : "This Board receives with emotions of great regret the intelligence of the death of the Rev. Dr. Andrew Flinn, and cannot but express the sense they entertain of the great loss society in general, and this Board in particular, has sustained in the decease of this worthy and zealous member." The vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. Flinn was filled by the election of Daniel Ravenel, Esq.

In February, 1821, Governor Bennett resigned his seat at the Board, and in July of the same year James L. Petigru, Esq., was elected to fill the vacancy. The Chairman of the Board at this time was Dr. Joseph Johnson, who had succeeded the Rev. Dr. Gallagher in January, 1820.

Up to 1825 all the schools had been taught by men, but in April of that year the Commissioners determined to put two of the five schools under female teachers, and in pursuance of this plan elected Miss Margaretta Symes and Miss Ann M. Fogartie.

Miss Fogartie was an excellent teacher, and did good work, as will appear from the following extract from the Report of the Visiting Committee for February, 1832 : "The examination of Miss Fogartie's school gave us, as it has on all former occasions when we have visited it, the most unqualified satisfaction, both as respects the improvement of the children and the competency in the highest degree of the teacher, in regard to whom we cannot forbear the expression of the opinion that she contributes largely to the high and deserved reputation of the free schools of our city."

Miss Symes was succeeded by Miss Humphries, and she in turn by Miss Elizabeth M. Scott.

In 1834 the schools were still five in number ; 5 teachers (3 males and 2 females) were employed by the Board, and 533 children attended the schools. Of this number 323 were boys, and 210 were girls. The sum appropriated by the Legislature for their instruction was still four thousand eight hundred dollars per annum, and the cost of tuition

per capita was about nine dollars per annum. Carpenter's Speller, Webster's Speller, the New York Spelling Book, the National Reader, the New York Reader, Pike's Arithmetic, Murray's Grammar, Cumming's, Smiley's, and Lockwood's Geography, were the text books used. The last mentioned book was a Geography of South Carolina, compiled by Thomas P. Lockwood, Esq., for many years the efficient Principal of the Charleston Orphan House. It is said to have been a book of much merit, and well adapted to the wants of the schools at that time.

Elias Horry, Esq., was now the Chairman of the Board, and John Horlbeck, Esq., the only remaining member of the Board originally appointed in 1811, was still the Secretary. Among the most noted teachers of this period were John A. Wotton, Anthony Pelzer, Samuel W. Doggett, Thomas Hammet, John B. Gray, Ebenezer Thayer, John A. Blum, John H. Honour, James Russell, John W. Bruen, Thomas E. DeVeaux, E. C. Keckley; and just here occurs a break in the continuity of record. From 1834 to 1844 no minutes of the Board can be found, and a link in the chain of historical evidence is thus wanting.

The Legislature, at its session in December, 1844, appointed the following gentlemen as the Commissioners of Free Schools for the next three years: Rt. Rev. C. E. Gadsden, Rev. Dr. Christian Hanckel, Daniel Horlbeck, Rev. Dr. John Forrest, Hon. R. B. Gilchrist, John Horlbeck, Hon. George B. Eckhard, Charles M. Furman, Col. Thomas Lehrs, Col. Thomas O. Elliott, George W. Eggleston, Richard Yeadon and George Buist.

The Rev. Dr. Hanckel was elected Chairman and *Daniel Horlbeck, Esq., Secretary. In January, 1845, Dr. Forrest and Judge Gilchrist resigned, and their places were filled by the election of William Jervey, Esq., and Samuel Wilson, M. D. In February Mr. Eckhard resigned and George S. Bryan, Esq., was elected in his stead. In July, 1846, two more vacancies were made—one by the death of John

*Vice John Horlbeck, Esq., (his uncle,) who had served as Secretary from 1812 to 1844, a period of 32 years.

Horlbeck, Esq., and the other by the resignation of Bishop Gadsden. The first was filled by the election of Col. James Simons and the second by the election of the Rev. Dr. John Bachman.

The sum now appropriated by the Legislature for free school purposes was five thousand one hundred dollars per annum—an addition of three hundred dollars to that of previous years—and at the end of their term the Board reported 496 children educated in the schools at a cost of \$10 and 28 cents *per capita*. The books used at this time were Emerson's Reader, Carpenter's Speller, Walker's Dictionary, Murray's Grammar, Pike's Arithmetic, Mitchell's Geography, Goodrich's 2d Book of History and Sims' History of South Carolina.

The schools were still taught in rooms hired by the teachers and under circumstances by no means favorable to the physical improvement of the children. Accordingly in October, 1848, on motion of Mr. Yeadon, it was resolved "that the Senators and Representatives of the Parishes of St. Philip and St. Michael be requested to obtain from the Legislature of the State the passage of an Act empowering the Board to raise a fund by assessment for the building of free school houses." A copy of this resolution was forwarded to Senators Ashe and Porter and to the Chairman of the Charleston Delegation, and through their influence the desired Act was passed. Under the provisions of this Act, Henry L. Pinckney, Esq., the Tax Collector for the Parishes of St. Philip and St. Michael, was authorized and required to collect an assessment of five per cent. on the general tax of the tax-paying inhabitants of said Parishes, and to hold the same subject to the order of the Chairman of the Board of Free School Commissioners. In 1851 the proceeds from this tax amounted to \$9,736, and the Board, believing that amount sufficient to effect a beginning of their contemplated purpose, purchased the premises on the east side of Meeting street at the one mile stone and erected the two story brick school-house which now stands there. The cost of the lot and building was \$8,500. Mr. George

Walker was the architect and Mr. James Curtis the builder. This was the *first* free school-house built in Charleston, and the Board signalized its opening by an address delivered at the school by the Hon. James Simons, for many years the distinguished Speaker of the South Carolina House of Representatives. Mrs. Isabella Blair was selected from among eighteen applicants to take charge of the new school, which was designated as School No. 6.

In February, 1853, the Commissioners determined to increase the number of schools by adding one more male and four more female schools, so as to make eleven schools in all. School No. 1 was located in Archdale street, under Mr. Ebenezer Thayer; No. 2 on Wentworth street, under Mr. P. F. Smith; No. 3 on Mary street, under Mr. John A. Blum; No. 4 on Society street, under Miss Sarah B. Scott; No. 5 in Wall street, under Miss Ann M. Fogartie; No. 6 on Meeting street, under Mrs. Isabella Blair; No. 7 on Spring street, by Mr. James O. Beckman; No. 8 north of Calhoun and west of King street, under Miss M. S. Ward; No. 9 in or near Market street, under Miss Sarah A. Melli-champ; No. 10 in or near Tradd street, under Mrs. Sarah Lee; No. 11 north of Mary and east of Meeting street, under Mrs. S. H. Petrie. In 1854 Mrs. Lee resigned because of ill-health, and was succeeded by Miss Jane J. Duffus.

In September of this year yellow fever broke out in Charleston and 20 children attending the free schools died of it. In November Dr. Samuel Wilson resigned from the Board and William Alston Pringle, Esq., was elected to fill the vacancy.

In their report to the Legislature this year (1854) the Board made the following statement: "11 schools in successful operation; 1,133 children in attendance; \$10,800 expended for tuition; \$9 and 53 cents cost *per capita*; cash on hand from assessment on general tax \$6,780." They concluded their report as follows: "We would respectfully suggest to the Legislature the necessity of passing an Act to require the poor to send their children to our schools for

a portion of the year at least." This report was the last made by the Board of which the Rev. Dr. Hanckel was Chairman, and in it the Commissioners of 1854 made the same mistake as those of 1812; they misconstrued the Act of December, 1811, and made their schools not *free* schools, but schools for *paupers*, as is shown by their repeated use of the word *poor* in their annual reports. They interpreted the word *free* as synonymous not with *public* or *common*, but with *poor*, and as a consequence established a discrepancy between the Act and its execution. How they could have made the mistake, it is impossible to imagine, as the third Section of the Act distinctly provides "that *every* citizen of this State shall be entitled to send his or her child or children, ward or wards, to any free school in the district where he or she may reside free from any expense whatsoever on account of tuition." The Act was eminently wise; its object was to bring elementary education to *every* child in the State, whether rich or poor, and was the first step towards establishing a system of *free public* schools in South Carolina, but by a strange construction placed upon its meaning its true intent and purpose were defeated.

We now enter (1855) upon that period in the history of the city public schools which may be not inaptly called the period of development. It is in fact an epoch in their history, since from this year are dated the improvements on the old system of State free schools in Charleston. The celebrated letter of Dr. Thornwell to Governor Manning on "Public Instruction in South Carolina," under date of November, 1853, had begun to exert its influence on the public mind, the Press throughout the State had been directing attention to the subject, and the Legislature, as the reflex of popular sentiment, had made many changes in the Board of Commissioners for St. Philip's and St. Michael's. The Commissioners appointed in December, 1854, were the Hon. C. G. Memminger, John Russell, William Leiby, W. Jefferson Bennett, William C. Bee, George Buist, George S. Bryan, Frederick Richards, William Jervey, Samuel Henry

Dickson, M. D., Col. James Simons, Charles M. Furman, and Daniel Horlbeck.

The policy of the new Board was an active and progressive one. They met on the 22nd of January, 1855, organized by electing Mr. Memminger Chairman, and Mr. Charles E. B. Flagg, Secretary, and after passing a vote of thanks to their late Chairman, the Rev. Dr. Hanckel, proceeded to business. The first thing to which they addressed themselves was the improvement of the schools, and to this end they bent all their energies. They determined to erect at once a substantial and commodious school-house, provide it with furniture of modern and improved pattern, and officer it with trained and efficient teachers. The Legislature had given them the authority to levy a tax of 10 per cent. for school purposes, and they entered into a contract with Mr. Edward Fogartie for the erection of the building on St. Philip Street, near George. The plan of the school-house was made by Mr. Bennett himself, and contemplated a basement of 9 feet, and 3 stories of 16 feet. The basement was to contain the Principal's office and the teachers' cloak-room, with two class-rooms to the rear to be used if necessary. The first story was to be for a Primary Department, the second for a Girls' Grammar, and the third for a Boys' Grammar. Each story was to contain one assembly and four class-rooms, and the capacity of the entire building was to be for 650 pupils. The Board had determined to model this school after the public schools in the City of New York. According to that system a male Principal presides over the whole school, and is *ex officio* the Principal of the Boys' Department. A lady Principal is in charge of the Girls' Department, and another lady Principal presides over the Primary.

In April, 1856, Mr. Memminger and Mr. Bennett went to New York, Brooklyn and Philadelphia for the purpose of purchasing furniture for the new school-house and for engaging a male Principal and two female teachers. After a diligent examination of several weeks, they invited Mr. J. D. Geddings and the Misses Edmonds. Mr. Geddings had

been the Superintendent of Schools in Brooklyn, and was highly recommended by Mr. Henry Barnard, the Commissioner of Public Schools in Rhode Island, and afterwards United States Commissioner of Education; the Misses Edmonds were engaged in teaching in the Schools of New York.

In January, 1856, Dr. Dickson resigned, and the Hon. A. G. Magrath was elected to fill the vacancy. In February Mr. Flagg resigned the office of Secretary, and was succeeded by Mr. Wm. Parker Ravenel.

On the 25th of June, 1856, the school on St. Philip Street was opened to receive applicants for admission, and on the 4th of July, at 8 o'clock P. M., a public celebration in honor of the event was held at Hibernian Hall. The exercises consisted of a prayer by the Rev. Dr. C. C. Pinckney, and addresses by Mr. Memminger, Dr. Dickson, and Judge Magrath.

In February, 1857, Mr. Ravenel resigned as Secretary of the Board, and Mr. E. Montague Grimké was elected in his stead. At this time there were six free schools in Charleston, 1 classified, and 5 unclassified: in the classified school (on St. Philip Street) there were 19 teachers and 930 pupils; in the unclassified schools, 10 teachers, and 688 pupils; making a total of 29 teachers and 1,618 pupils; the cost of tuition was \$17,023.28; cost *per capita*, \$10.52 per annum. The success of what had been termed by some "an experimental policy," was so phenomenal that the Board were unable to accommodate all who applied for admission, and in their Annual Report they recommended to the Legislature the propriety of erecting another school-house. They also called attention to the urgent need of a *Normal School* for the purpose of training teachers, suggested the advisability of establishing two such schools in the State, and signified their readiness to take charge of one if located in Charleston.

With appreciative recognition of what the Board had done, and with a view of enabling them to carry out their plans—so happily begun—the Legislature authorized the

levy of an additional tax, the proceeds to be applied to the erection of two more school-houses. Negotiations were immediately made for the purchase of suitable sites, and by the 3d of May (1858) two were secured, one on St. Philip Street between Wentworth and Beaufain, for the Normal School, and one on Friend Street, between Queen and Broad, for a Grammar School of three stories. Plans and specifications were soon made by Mr. Edward C. Jones, the architect, and Mr. Benjamin Lucas was engaged to build the Normal School-house, and Mr. Walter Cade the one on Friend Street. As an evidence of the progressive spirit which characterized this Board of Commissioners, it may be here stated that before the completion of the two school-houses mentioned above, they had purchased an eligible lot at the corner of Morris Street and Jasper Court for the erection of their fourth school-house. On the 11th of April, 1859, the Building Committee reported the completion of the Friend Street School-house, and recommended that it be accepted. In June they reported the completion of the Normal School-house, and the Board then elected Mr. F. A. Sawyer, of Boston, Principal of the Normal School, and Mr. R. S. Fielden, of Providence, R. I., Principal of the Friend Street School, with Mr. Henry P. Archer, of this city, as his Vice-Principal.

The Normal School, under Mr. Sawyer, was the *first* training school for teachers established in South Carolina. Young ladies attended it from all parts of the State, and its graduates are to be found to-day as efficient teachers in the public schools of Charleston and in those of other cities. So great was the interest in its success that the Legislature appropriated \$10,000 for its support, the Fellowship Society of this city donated \$3,000, and citizens of Charleston contributed \$9,530.

The general policy of the Board was to consolidate the unclassified schools as soon as the new Grammar School-houses were completed, and in pursuance of this plan they transferred Schools Nos. 1 and 5 to the Friend Street School, Nos. 7, 8, 9 and 10 had been consolidated at the St.

Philip Street School, in 1856, and Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 11 were to be transferred to the Morris Street School when completed. In other words, the policy of the Board was *classification*, without which there can be no successful teaching in public schools. In July, 1860, the Building Committee reported the completion of the Morris Street School-house, and the Board thereupon elected Mr. P. F. Smith, Principal, and Mr. John A. Blum, Vice-Principal. Mr. Smith had been the Vice-Principal of the St. Philip Street School since its opening.

On the memorable night of December the 11th, 1861, the Friend Street School-house was destroyed by fire. Its exercises were suspended until January the 3d, 1862, when they were resumed, those of the Boys' Department at the Hall of the German Friendly Society, on Archdale Street, those of the Girls' Department at the Normal School, and those of the Primary Department at the School-house to the rear of St. Stephen's Chapel on Anson Street. Twenty years afterward (1882) it was rebuilt on the same model, and was called the Crafts School, in honor of Mr. William Crafts, Jr., who so ably defended the cause of popular education in the Legislature of 1813. In February, 1862, Judge Magrath, William Jervey and George Buist, Esqs., resigned, and the Hon. Geo. A. Trenholm, Hon. Wm. D. Porter, and Hon. Henry Buist were elected in their stead. In November, 1863, the pupils and teachers of the Friend Street School were transferred to the St. Philip Street School, because of the shelling of the lower part of the city by the Federal forces on Morris Island, and in October, the next year, all the Schools, excepting the Normal, were united at the Morris Street house, because of the increased range of the Federal guns. The exercises of the Normal School were conducted at the house on the southeast corner of Pitt and Calhoun Streets, now the residence of the Rev. R. N. Wells, Pastor of the Bethel Methodist Church.

On the 17th February, 1865, the Schools were all disbanded, because of the general demoralization consequent upon the occupation of the city by the Federals, and re-

mained closed until January 1st, 1867. On that day Mr. Memminger, who had resumed his duties as Chairman of the Board, after his service as Secretary of the Confederate Treasury, ordered the opening of the St. Philip Street School in all its departments. Mr. Archer was elected Principal and Gen. William S. Walker, Vice-Principal. The Commissioners, at this time, were Hon. C. G. Memminger, Charles M. Furman, W. Jefferson Bennett, Frederick Richards, John Russell, Hon. W. Alston Pringle, Hon. W. D. Porter, Hon. Henry Buist, Hon. Charles H. Simonton, William S. Henery, Frederick A. Sawyer, Benjamin Lucas, and P. J. Coogan. All the school-houses were now (1867) in the possession of the Board, except the one on Morris Street, which was held by the Freedmen's Bureau, under orders from the War Department at Washington. The only condition under which the restoration of this school-house to the Board could be effected, was that it be opened for the education of colored children, and as the Legislature of the State, at its session in December, 1866, had authorized the Commissioners to make provision for the children of its colored citizens, they determined to make all necessary arrangements and to open the school on the 23d of September, 1867. On that day, at the request of the Board, the Principal of the St. Philip Street School (Mr. H. P. Archer) proceeded to organize the Morris Street School for colored children, and in November, turned it over to Mr. T. W. Glen, who had been elected its Vice-Principal. In October, of this year, a Girls' High School was opened by the Board in the Normal School building, and Miss Annie R. Simonton, who had most acceptably filled the position of Principal of the Girls' Grammar Department in the St. Philip Street School was made Principal. This was a well deserved promotion, creditable alike to the recipient and to the Board that made it.

In January, 1868, Dr. Barnas Sears, the General Agent of the Peabody Educational Fund, visited the Public Schools of the City in company with ex-Governor Aiken, one of the Trustees, and on his return to Boston forwarded a check for

one thousand dollars, voted by the Peabody Board to help the Charleston Schools. This timely addition to the finances of the Commissioners was greatly appreciated, and a vote of thanks was promptly returned. In October, 1868, Mr. Glen was elected Principal of the Morris Street School, and in February, 1869, Mr. A. Doty, Jr., a graduate of the South Carolina Military Academy, was elected its Vice-Principal. We are now approaching an eventful period in the history of the schools. Under the new Constitution of the State, adopted in 1868, the Educational Department was put under an executive officer known as the State Superintendent of Education, the County machinery, under a County School Commissioner, and the Townships under Trustees. In compliance with the provisions of the Constitution, and of Section 48 of a School Act, approved February 16, 1870, Governor R. K. Scott removed the Board of which Mr. Memminger was Chairman, and appointed J. D. Geddings, William McKinlay, Samuel L. Bennett, M. A. Warren, Arthur Sumner, Wm. H. Birney, Thomas Small, and James M. Eason, Esq., in their stead. By the provisions of the School Law, the School Commissioner of Charleston County, Mr. Moulton Emery, was the Chairman *ex officio*. The Board of Commissioners of Free Schools for the Parishes of St. Philip's and St. Michael's, now no longer existed, and with it went its Secretary, Mr. E. Montague Grimké, who for a period of thirteen years discharged the duties of his office with signal zeal and ability. He labored assiduously for the development of the schools, and his name is indissolubly associated with those of Mr. Memminger and Mr. Bennett in all that appertained to their welfare. The school law of the State was again amended in March, 1871, and Section 48 was made to read as follows: "That at the next regular Municipal election in the City of Charleston, and at every regular Municipal election held thereafter, one School Commissioner shall be elected by the legal voters of each Ward, who shall continue in office until his successor is elected and qualified. The School Commissioners so elected shall constitute a School Board, and they

may assemble at any time and elect a Chairman, and Clerk, and Superintendent of City Schools, whose term of office, duties and compensation shall be prescribed by said Board ; but his term of office shall not exceed that of the Board electing him. The duties of the Board aforesaid shall be the same as those of the Board of School Trustees for the several School Districts." The next regular Municipal election in the City of Charleston was held in August, 1871, and agreeably to the provisions of the above Section, Rev. W. B. Yates was elected School Commissioner for Ward 1, Jacob Williman, Esq., for Ward 2, Hon. G. Lamb Buist for Ward 3, Hon. C. G. Memminger for Ward 4, Hon. William Aiken for Ward 5, T. E. Hogan, Esq., for Ward 6, J. W. Reed, Esq., for Ward 7, and A. L. Tobias, Esq., for Ward 8.

Mr. Memminger's work was not yet finished, nor was his mission yet ended. Welcomed again to the council of the schools, he was unanimously elected Chairman of the Board of the new *régimé*, and entered upon the duties of the office with the same ardor and enthusiasm that he had done seventeen years before. He found the schools in a most embarrassed condition ; the salaries of the teachers and other employees had not been paid for over six months, and the schools had been closed. With that practical sagacity which has always characterized him, he at once suggested the ways and the means of removing difficulties. He called the attention of the Board to the authority conferred upon them by the school law, and expressed the opinion that the proceeds of the constitutional two mill tax, the local tax of a mill and a half, and the poll tax, would be sufficient to meet the current expenses of the schools. He, therefore, suggested that they be re-opened on the 1st of January, 1872, and that all necessary arrangements be made with a view to that end. Section 48 of the new school law provided that the Board might elect a Clerk and a Superintendent for the purpose of facilitating the working of the schools, and accordingly, in December, 1871, they elected Jacob Williman, Esq., Clerk, and Mr. E. Montague Grimké, Superintendent.

In January, 1872, Mr. Glen, Principal of the Morris Street School, died, and was succeeded by the Vice-Principal, Mr. Doty, under whose efficient administration the school has advanced to its present condition. Recognizing the importance of vocal music as an intellectual, as well as a physical exercise, the Commissioners, in May, 1872, employed Mr. E. A. Ransome as teacher of vocal music for the schools. Mr. Cromwell had served in that capacity from 1854 to 1856, and Mr. George O. Robinson from 1856 to 1861. Mr. Ransome was succeeded by Mr. R. Senior, in October, 1872, and he in turn by Prof. T. D. Ruddock, the present acceptable instructor in vocal music.

In 1874 the Commissioners of the Schools were, Rev. W. B. Yates, Ward 1; J. H. Brawley, Ward 2; Hon. G. L. Buist, Ward 3; Hon. C. G. Memminger, Ward 4; Thomas Smalls, Ward 5; E. Baynard Seabrook, Ward 6; Benjamin F. Evans, Ward 7; and S. R. Cox, Ward 8. Mr. Memminger was elected Chairman, S. R. Cox, Clerk, and Rev. Joseph B. Seabrook, Superintendent of Schools. In April of this year the Trustees of the Shaw Memorial Fund transferred their title to the building and grounds to the City Board of School Commissioners, whereupon the Rev. E. J. Adams was elected its Principal, and Mrs. M. S. Seabrook Vice-Principal. In February, 1875, Mr. Jefferson Bennett, one of the most efficient members of the Board of 1855, died. His zeal in the cause of education and his knowledge of the principles of architecture enabled him to render invaluable service. The first school house erected under the improved system (on St. Philip Street, near George,) was planned by him, and in grateful recognition of his labors, and as a fitting tribute to his memory, the Board caused his name to be placed on the front of the building, and designated it as the Bennett School. In 1876, the Board consisted of Rev. Wm. B. Yates, Ward 1; E. J. Beaird, Ward 2; Wm. L. Daggett, Ward 3; Hon. C. G. Memminger, Ward 4; John N. Gregg, Ward 5; E. Baynard Seabrook, Ward 6; Rev. Wm. S. Bowman, Ward 7; and J. W. Morris, Ward 8. Mr. Memminger was elected Chairman, Mr. Dag-

gett was elected Clerk, and Rev. Mr. Seabrook was continued as Superintendent. Mr. Morris, the Commissioner of Ward 8, failed to qualify, and Samuel R. Cox held over as his own successor.

In June of this year upon motion of Commissioner Daggett, it was resolved that the name of the Normal School be changed to the Memminger School, in honor of the distinguished Chairman of the Board, who had for nearly a quarter of a century devoted himself to the interests of the public schools in Charleston. The resolution was immediately carried out, and Mr. Memminger's honored name now designates the school he contributed so largely to establish. In 1878, George D. Bryan, Esq., was elected School Commissioner for Ward 1; Daniel M. O'Driscoll, Esq., for Ward 2; Wm. L. Daggett, Esq., for Ward 3; Hon. C. G. Memminger, for Ward 4; Col. Joseph D. Aiken, for Ward 5; Rev. Wm. H. Campbell, for Ward 6; L. E. Cordray, Esq., for Ward 7; and William E. Vincent, Esq., for Ward 8. Mr. Daggett was elected Clerk of the Board, and the Rev. J. Mercier Green, Superintendent of Schools.

In 1880 Geo. D. Bryan, Esq., was elected Commissioner for Ward 1; D. M. O'Driscoll, Esq., for Ward 2; Julius L. Moses, Esq., for Ward 3; Hon. C. G. Memminger, for Ward 4; Thomas Hartigan, Esq., for Ward 5; S. C. Boylston, Esq., for Ward 6; L. E. Cordray, Esq., for Ward 7; and Rev. A. Toomer Porter, D.D., for Ward 8.

Mr. Memminger was elected Chairman, D. M. O'Driscoll, Esq., Clerk, and Rev. Mr. Green, Superintendent.

In March, 1881, Mr. Edward Carroll was elected Principal of the Shaw Memorial School. Possessed of fine administrative capacity, and many years' experience as a teacher in the school of his distinguished father, he put all his powers under contribution for the success of this important work. He effected a thorough re-organization of the school, instituted many needed improvements, and infused a healthy tone into all departments. In June the Board made ar-

rangements for building the Crafts School on Friend Street, and awarded the contract to Mr. C. McK. Grant.

In January, 1882, Mr. F. W. Clement, who had served most acceptably as the Vice-Principal of the Bennett School since 1869, was promoted to the Principalship of the Meeting Street School. This school had been under Mrs. Blair since its organization in 1851, and was the only remaining unclassified school in the system. Mr. Clement carried with him into his new position all the experience of thirteen years' service. He entered upon its duties with great earnestness of purpose, and soon brought his school up into line with the others. In February, 1882, Mr. William Simons, one of the assistant teachers of the High School of Charleston, was elected Superintendent of the City Public Schools. In June of this year Commissioner Moses visited New York and other cities for the purchase of furniture for the new School-house on Friend Street. In October, 1882, the Crafts School was opened under Mr. Clement as Principal, and Mr. R. I. Middleton as Vice-Principal. In consequence of Mr. Clement's transfer, it became necessary to fill the position of Principal of the Meeting Street School, and Mr. J. Avery Finger, a graduate of Wofford College, was accordingly elected.

On the 21st of December, 1882, exactly seventy-one years after the passage of the Act establishing free schools throughout the State, an Act was passed for reorganizing the School Board of the City of Charleston. By the provisions of this Act the city was divided into six School Districts—the First District comprising Wards 1 and 2; the Second District Wards 3 and 4; the Third District Wards 5 and 6; the Fourth District Wards 7 and 8; the Fifth District Wards 9 and 10, and the Sixth District Wards 11 and 12. At every general municipal election one School Commissioner was to be elected by the legal voters of each of the School Districts, respectively, and the six School Commissioners so elected, together with two School Commissioners to be appointed for the same term by the Governor, upon the recommendation of the Board of Trustees

of the High School of Charleston, and two Commissioners similarly appointed, upon the recommendation of the Board of Trustees of the College of Charleston, should constitute the Public School Board. The next general municipal election was held in December, 1883; Col. T. Pinckney Lowndes was elected School Commissioner for the First District, Dr. C. F. Panknin for the Second, Hon. C. G. Memminger for the Third, Rev. Dr. A. T. Porter for the Fourth, L. E. Cordray, Esq., for the Fifth, and James Allan, Esq., for the Sixth District; the Hon. William A. Courtenay and Major Julian Mitchell were appointed by the Governor upon the recommendation of the High School Trustees, and Capt. F. W. Dawson and G. W. Dingle, Esq., upon that of the Trustees of the College. Mr. Memminger was unanimously elected Chairman and Mr. William Simons Clerk of this Board.

In February, 1884, Mr. Courtenay resigned because of the pressure of his official duties as Chief Magistrate of the city, and the vacancy was filled by the appointment of H. Baer, M. D.

In February, 1885, Col. Lowndes was elected Clerk of the Board and Mr. H. P. Archer Superintendent of the Schools, whereupon the Chairman assigned the Supervising Commissioners as follows: Hon. C. G. Memminger for the Memminger School, Major Mitchell and Captain Dawson for the Bennett, Col. Lowndes and Dr. Baer for the Crafts, G. W. Dingle, Esq., and Dr. Panknin for the Meeting Street, Rev. Dr. Porter and James Allan, Esq., for the Morris Street, and L. E. Cordray, Esq., for the Shaw.

Thus organized, the Board entered fairly upon its work, and from time to time made such improvements in the general management, classification and studies of the schools as seemed advisable. With a view of securing the best talent for their corps of teachers, they instituted competitive examinations, and believing teaching to be an art as well as a science, they subjected the proficient candidate to a probationary test of one month before election. In other words, the standard of excellence with this Board

was high, and being thoroughly impressed with a sense of the responsibility which their trust had imposed they sought in every way to protect the interests of the schools.

In July, 1885, Captain Dawson resigned, and the vacancy was filled by the appointment of the Hon. Charles H. Simonton, who had already rendered distinguished service to the schools in the Board of 1867.

On the 4th of November, 1885, Mr. Memminger resigned his position as a member of the Board of School Commissioners, and, upon motion of Major Mitchell, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted :

“ Whereas, the Hon. C. G. Memminger, by reason of impaired health, has tendered his resignation, both as a member of this Board and as its presiding officer, dissolving thereby a relation which he has sustained for the past thirty years with great honor to himself and with eminent usefulness to the State ; and whereas, it is the desire of this Board to put on record its appreciation of the signal success which has characterized his long administration, and the invaluable and unstinted services which he has given to the cause of education ; therefore, be it resolved—

1. That in retiring from a work of which he is the acknowledged founder, and to which he has devoted the best energies of his life, he carries with him the thanks of the public, and the regard and esteem of his colleagues.

2. That though the Board, at his urgent request, accepts his resignation only so far as to relieve him of the active and pressing duties of Chairman, we are unwilling to lose the valuable experience of his many years of usefulness, and therefore ask him to retain his position as a member of our body.

3. That he be requested to permit the Board to take such steps as will secure the preservation of his features in enduring form by a competent sculptor, that we may mark our grateful recognition of his long and faithful services, and show to posterity the high esteem in which he is held by his fellow-citizens.

4. That this preamble and these resolutions be spread on our minutes, that an engrossed copy of them be sent to Mr. Memminger by our Clerk, and that they be published in the *News and Courier*.”

On the receipt of the above, Mr. Memminger wrote as follows: "I acknowledge with feelings of grateful appreciation the very kind action of the City Board of School Commissioners. The requests made of me in the resolutions of the Board are in fact compliments which, however far beyond the merits of the recipient, it would not be courteous to decline, and I beg that the Board will accept my thanks for the high honor which they have done me and for their expressions of kindly feeling." The Board then engaged Mr. Valentine, the celebrated sculptor, of Richmond, Va., to carve a bust of Mr. Memminger, and arranged for its being put in the Memminger School-House, with appropriate public ceremonies. At latest advices the bust was nearing completion, and with its arrival will fittingly end the public career of an honored, useful and venerated citizen.

In December, 1885, Judge Simonton was unanimously elected Chairman of the Board, and entered upon the discharge of his duties with that promptness and dispatch which so eminently characterize him. In January, 1886, Mr. R. E. Seabrook, a graduate of the Charleston College, was elected Principal of the Craft's School, having served most efficiently as the principal of the Meeting Street School since April, 1885. In the early part of 1886 an arrangement was made with the authorities of the Art School in this city, whereby lessons in drawing were given by its Principal, Mr. McDowell, to the pupils of the public schools. In March the Board purchased four lots on St. Philip Street, between Spring and Line Streets, for the erection of a large school-house to relieve the crowded condition of the Bennett and Meeting Street Schools. With the same progressive policy that characterized the Commissioners of 1855, they obtained from the Legislature authority to levy an additional tax of a fraction of one mill, the proceeds of which were to be applied to the construction of the new building. They appointed a Building Committee consisting of the Chairman, Dr. Baer, James Allan, Esq., Dr. Panknin, and L. E. Cordray, Esq., invited plans and specifications and made all arrangements for the

successful prosecution of their work, when they were interrupted by the earthquake of August 31st 1886.

At the April meeting of the Board, the Rev. Dr. Porter called attention to the crowded condition of the Shaw and Morris Street Schools, and with that public spirit for which he is so distinguished, proposed to make a deed of conveyance to the Board, of the property known as the old Marine Hospital on Franklin Street. There can be no doubt of the want of a school for colored children in the lower part of the city; the Shaw and Morris Street Schools are both above Calhoun Street, and are filled to their utmost capacity.

During the midsummer vacation of 1886, the City of Charleston was visited by an earthquake, and the public school buildings were all seriously damaged. With commendable zeal, and as custodians of a public trust, the Board met on the 7th of September, and made immediate arrangements for repairing their schools. On examination it was found that the Meeting Street School was the least injured, and as it had been decided to sell that building on the completion of the one contemplated for St. Philip Street, the Commissioners determined to make only such repairs as were absolutely necessary, and to resume its exercises on the 11th of October. Contracts for the thorough repairs of the other buildings were then awarded to competent persons, and work was at once begun. At the present writing, the repairs have all been finished, the schools are once again in their own buildings, and their work progressing as though no earthquake had ever happened. For these results the schools are in no small degree indebted to the generous donations of their friends in Boston, and the prompt and decided action of Mayor Courtenay. Without assistance from the Relief Fund, the Board would have been seriously embarrassed in repairing the schools, their funds being just enough to pay the salaries of their teachers, and to meet their current expenses. "*Bis dat qui cito dat!*"

Such is only a sketch of the history of the Public Schools in Charleston. It covers a period of one hundred and seventy-seven years, beginning with the first Free School

established in the Province, in 1710, and ending with the present efficient system of schools, in 1887. It is a period of birth, progress and development in the history of the schools. From one school, with one teacher and a handful of pupils, they have grown to six schools, with one hundred and eight teachers, and four thousand, five hundred and eighty-three pupils. It is a period also fraught with events of intense local interest; the Revolutionary struggle of 1776, the Nullification excitement of 1832, the big fire of 1838, the Secession movement of 1860, the devastating fire of 1861, the destructive cyclone of 1885, and the terrible earthquake of 1886.

Through all these vicissitudes the schools have lived and prospered. An All-wise Providence has blessed them in their work of qualifying youth for the duties of citizenship, and under the administration of the present Board of Commissioners, they rank among the best schools in the South.

HENRY P. ARCHER,

Superintendent City Public Schools.

Charleston, S. C., January 15th, 1887.

COMMISSIONERS OF FREE SCHOOLS FOR THE CITY OF CHARLESTON.

1811-1814.

Rev. Dr. S. F. Gallagher, John Horlbeck, Jr., John Geddes, Joseph Kirkland, M. D., Thomas Bennett, Jr., Myer Moses, John Parker, Philip Moser, M. D., Bartholomew Carroll, Philip Gadsden, Thomas Roper, Adam Tunno, Henry Deas.

1814-1817.

Rev. Dr. S. F. Gallagher, John Horlbeck, Jr., John Geddes, Joseph Kirkland, M. D., Thomas Bennett, Jr., Myer Moses, Philip Moser, M. D., Bartholomew Carroll, Henry Deas, Charles J. Steedman, Rev. Dr. Andrew Flinn, Joseph Johnson, M. D., William Clement.

1817-1820.

Rev. Dr. S. F. Gallagher, John Horlbeck, Jr., John Geddes, Thomas Bennett, Jr., Myer Moses, Philip Moser, M. D., Bartholomew Carroll, Rev. Dr. Andrew Flinn, Joseph Johnson, M. D., Benjamin Elliott, René Godard, Robert Y. Hayne, Wm. Trescott.

1820-1823.

Joseph Johnson, M. D., John Horlbeck, Jr., John Geddes, Myer Moses, Philip Moser, M. D., Bartholomew Carroll, Benjamin Elliott, René Godard, James L. Petigru, Daniel Ravenel, James Jervey, Lionel H. Kennedy, Col. Wm. Rouse.

1823-1826.

Joseph Johnson, M. D., John Horlbeck, Jr., John Geddes, Philip Moser, M. D., Bartholomew Carroll, Benjamin Elliott, James L. Petigru, Daniel Ravenel, James Jervey, Lionel H. Kennedy, Col. Wm. Rouse, Thomas S. Grimké, Charles M. Furman.

1826-1829.

Joseph Johnson, M. D., John Horlbeck, Jr., Philip Moser, M. D., Bartholomew Carroll, Benjamin Elliott, Daniel Ravenel, James Jervey, Lionel H. Kennedy, Thomas S. Grimké, Charles M. Furman, Elias Horry, George W. Cross, George W. Egleston.

1829-1832.

Joseph Johnson, M. D., John Horlbeck, Jr., Benjamin Elliott, Lionel H. Kennedy, Charles M. Furman, George W. Egleston, John Bryan, Rev. Christian Hanckel, Rev. Basil Manly, Rev. B. M. Palmer, H. W. Peronneau, Peter J. Shand, Daniel Horlbeck.

1832-1835.

Elias Horry, John Horlbeck, Jr., Benjamin Elliott, Lionel H. Kennedy, Charles M. Furman, John Bryan, Rev. Christian Hanckel, Rev. Basil Manly, Rev. B. M. Palmer, H. W. Peronneau, Daniel Horlbeck, Rev. John Bachman, George B. Eckhard.

1835-1838.

Wanting.

1838-1841.

Wanting.

1841-1844.

Wanting.

1844-1847.

Rev. Christian Hanckel, John Horlbeck, Jr., Charles M. Furman, Daniel Horlbeck, George B. Eckhard, Rev. Dr. Christopher E. Gadsden, Rev. John Forrest, Hon. Robert B. Gilchrist, Col. Thomas Lehré, Jacob Axson, John Huger, Col. Thomas O. Elliott, Richard Yeadon.

1847-1850.

Rev. Christian Hanckel, D. D., Charles M. Furman, Daniel Horlbeck, Col. Thomas O. Elliott, Richard Yeadon, George Buist, George S. Bryan, William Jervey, Rev. John Bachman, D. D., James Simons, George W. Egleston, Samuel Wilson, M. D.

1850-1853.

Rev. Christian Hanckel, D. D., Charles M. Furman, Daniel Horlbeck, Col. Thomas Lehré, Col. Thomas O. Elliott, Richard Yeadon, George Buist, George S. Bryan, William Jervey, Rev. John Bachman, D. D., James Simons, George W. Egleston, Samuel Wilson, M. D.

1853-1855.

Rev. Dr. C. Hanckel, Charles M. Furman, Daniel Horlbeck, Col. Thomas Lehré, Col. Thomas O. Elliott, Richard Yeadon, George Buist, George S. Bryan, William Jervey, Rev. Dr. John Bachman, James Simons, Geo. W. Egleston, Samuel Wilson, M. D.

1855-1858.

Hon. C. G. Memminger, John Russell, William Lebby, W. Jefferson Bennett, William C. Bee, George Buist, George S. Bryan, Frederick Richards, William Jervey, Samuel H. Dickson, M. D., Col. James Simons, Charles M. Furman, Daniel Horlbeck.

1858-1861.

Hon. C. G. Memminger, Charles M. Furman, William Lebby, John Russell, W. Jefferson Bennett, William Jerve, George Buist, Hon. A. G. Magrath, William C. Bee, George S. Bryan, Frederick Richards, Hon. W. Alston Pringle, Gen. Wilmot G. DeSaussure.

1861-1864.

Hon. C. G. Memminger, Charles M. Furman, William Lebby, John Russell, W. Jefferson Bennett, William C. Bee, Hon. George S. Bryan, Frederick Richards, Hon. W. Alston Pringle, Wilmot G. DeSaussure, Hon. George A. Trenholm, Hon. William D. Porter, Hon. Henry Buist.

1864-1867.

Hon. C. G. Memminger, Charles M. Furman, William Lebby, John Russell, W. Jefferson Bennett, William C. Bee, Hon. George S. Bryan, Frederick Richards, Hon. W. Alston Pringle, Wilmot G. DeSaussure, George A. Trenholm, Hon. Wm. D. Porter, Hon. Henry Buist.

1867-1870.

Hon. C. G. Memminger, Charles M. Furman, John Russell, W. Jefferson Bennett, Frederick Richards, Hon. W. Alston Pringle, Hon. Wm. D. Porter, Hon. Henry Buist, Hon. Charles H. Simonton, William S. Henery, Benjamin Lucas, P. J. Coogan, F. A. Sawyer.

1870-1872.

J. D. Geddings, William McKinlay, Samuel L. Bennett, M. A. Warren, Arthur Sumner, William H. Birney, Thomas Small, James M. Eason, Esq.

1872-1874.

Hon. C. G. Memminger, Rev. William B. Yates, Jacob Williman, Hon. G. Lamb Buist, Hon. William Aiken, Thomas E. Hogan, J. W. Reed, Augustus L. Tobias.

1874-1876.

Hon. C. G. Memminger, Rev. William B. Yates, James H. Brawley, Hon. G. Lamb Buist, Thomas Smalls, E. Baynard Seabrook, Benjamin F. Evans, Samuel R. Cox.

1876-1878.

Hon. C. G. Memminger, Rev. William B. Yates, E. J. Beaird, William L. Daggett, John N. Gregg, E. Baynard Seabrook, Rev. William S. Bowman, D. D., Samuel R. Cox.

1878-1880.

Col. Joseph D. Aiken, George D. Bryan, Daniel M. O'Driscoll, William L. Daggett, Hon. C. G. Memminger, Rev. William H. Campbell, Louis E. Cordray, William E. Vincent.

1880-1884.

Hon. C. G. Memminger, George D. Bryan, Daniel M. O'Driscoll, Julius L. Moses, Thomas Hartigan, S. Cordes Boylston, Louis E. Cordray, Rev. A. Toomer Porter, D. D.

1884-1888.

Hon. C. G. Memminger, Col. T. Pinckney Lowndes, Dr. C. F. Panknin, Rev. A. Toomer Porter, D. D., Louis E. Cordray, James Allan, *Hon. William A. Courtenay, Major Julian Mitchell, †Capt. F. W. Dawson, G. Wesley Dingle.

CHAIRMEN OF THE BOARD.

1811-1815. Rev. Dr. S. F. Gallagher.

1815-1818. Rev. Dr. Andrew Flinn.

1818-1820. Rev. Dr. S. F. Gallagher.

1820-1832. Joseph Johnson, M. D.

1832-1835. Elias Horry.

1835-1838. —————.

* Resigned, February, 1884. H. Baer, M. D., appointed to fill the vacancy.

† Resigned, July, 1885. Hon. Charles H. Simonton appointed to fill the vacancy.

1838-1841.	—————.
1841-1844.	—————.
1844-1855.	Rev. Christian Hanckel, D. D.
1855-1870.	Hon. C. G. Memminger.
1870-1872.	Moulton Emery.
1872-1878.	Hon. C. G. Memminger.
1878-1880.	Col. Joseph D. Aiken.
1880-1885.	Hon. C. G. Memminger.
1885-	Hon. Charles H. Simonton.

CLERKS OF THE BOARD.

1812-1844.	John Horlbeck.
1844-1855.	Daniel Horlbeck.
1855-1856.	Charles E. B. Flagg.
1856-1857.	W. Parker Ravenel.
1857-1870.	E. Montague Grimké.
1870-1872.	M. A. Warren.
1872-1874.	Jacob Williman.
1874-1876.	Samuel R. Cox.
1876-1880.	William L. Daggett.
1880-1884.	Daniel M. O'Driscoll.
1884-1885.	William Simons.
1885-	T. Pinckney Lowndes.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

1872-1874.	E. Montague Grimké.
1874-1878.	Rev. Joseph B. Seabrook.
1878-1882.	Rev. J. Mercier Green.
1882-1884.	William Simons.
1884-1885.	Office not filled.
1885-	Henry P. Archer.

MORTUARY—1885-86.

LINGARD AIKEN FRAMPTON, M. D.

“ Quis desidero sit pudor aut modus tam cari capitis ? ”

Dr. Frampton was born in Charleston, January 1st 1814, and died December 21st, 1885, in the seventy-second year of his age.

His education was begun at one of the best private schools in the city, and when quite young he entered the College of Charleston. He remained there until the junior year, when he went to Maryland, in company with his kinsman, the late Dr. Eli Geddings, and after pursuing a full course in the Medical College of that State, was graduated with distinction. Possessed by inheritance of an ample fortune, he then went to Europe and spent two years in the hospitals of Paris.

His residence abroad developed a literary and asthetic taste, and on his return home he devoted himself entirely to literary pursuits, and to the collection of rare and valuable books. These soon began to assume the proportions of a library, and formed the nucleus of the handsome donation which he afterwards made to the College of Charleston.

Dr. Frampton was prominently identified with all that concerned the benevolent and educational interests of his native City. He was an active member of the Howard Association, and by reason of his knowledge of medicine, contributed not a little to the relief of the sufferers during the yellow fever epidemic of 1854. Zealous and untiring, he visited the houses of the sick and the dying, and dispensed as he went, that charity which “vaunteth not itself,” and which “seeketh not her own.”

He served for years as a member of the Board of Free School Commissioners, as a Commissioner of the Orphan House, as a member of the Board of Supervisors of the High School, and as a Trustee of the College of Charleston. In all these positions he discharged his duty conscientiously,

preferring, as he was often heard to say, "to be right rather than popular."

With that spirit of self-sacrifice for which he was pre-eminently distinguished, he supplied the chair of Greek and Latin at the College during the sickness and absence of his friend, the late Rev. James Warley Miles, and it was while discharging the duties of this important and responsible position that he exhibited his fine scholarship and rich classical culture.

Fertile in intellectual resources, and with a mind well stored with useful knowledge, he put them all under contribution for the good of mankind. No service was too great, no demand too exacting, provided he could do good for others, and from a desire to oblige, it is not unlikely that self was often forgotten.

In temperament, he was ardent and emotional, and as a consequence his friendships were warm and sincere. In his convictions he was strong and decided. Nothing changed him when once he formed a judgment, but in forming that judgment he had respect for the opinions of others.

In his intercourse with the world he was always polite and considerate. Mindful of the feelings of others, he was scrupulously careful never to wound them. The possession of sensibilities exquisitely delicate, he was quick in his perception of many an injustice, but with true nobility of soul, he sought not to avenge them.

Dr. Frampton, at the time of his death, was a member of the County Board of School Examiners, the Librarian of the Elliott Society of Science and Art, and the Librarian of the College of Charleston. The last act of his life was a visit to one of the City Public Schools, in company with the Superintendent, and such was his interest in popular education that he improved the opportunity by exhorting the pupils to a continuance in well doing, and to the attainment of that knowledge which would qualify them for the duties of citizenship.

His end was peaceful; a beautiful sunset to a summer day.

H. P. A.

JOHN HANCKEL.*

It is no insignificant tribute to the memory of any man that the announcement of his death should cause universal and sincere regret in the community in which he was born, grew up to manhood, and spent half a century of active life, intimately associated with the business, political and social interests of his fellow-citizens. Such is the tribute which Charleston yesterday paid to John Hanckel, than whom it has been more richly deserved by none.

Mr. Hanckel was born in this city on February 25th, 1821, being the second son of the Rev. Christian Hanckel, D. D., for many years Rector of St. Paul's Church, Radcliffeboro'. He was educated at the South Carolina Society School and at the College of Charleston. He entered business in early life, was for some years a merchant, and afterwards owner and then Superintendent of the Union Cotton Presses, with which he was connected for thirty years and up to the time of his death. He was also for many years a Director of the South Carolina Railroad and was a life-long member of the Chamber of Commerce, and for many years past Chairman of the Reading-Room Committee, and Chairman of the Board of Health under the City Government.

During the eight years of Radical misrule in this State he was one of those who were most constant and earnest in their efforts to save the State, and he was always a central figure in the meetings of the Sixth Ward. He was a member of the Legislature in 1865, at a time when there was great need of wise and trusty representatives, and he acted well his part in that historic Assembly.

He was an exemplary Christian, a prominent member and vestryman of the Church of the Holy Communion and a Trustee of the Holy Communion Institute. He was sent continuously for many years as a delegate to the Diocesan Convention of the Episcopal Church, and served on the Finance Committee. He was also a Trustee of the Protestant Episcopal Society for the Advancement of the Gospel in South Carolina.

*Chairman of the Board of Health.

Thus for nearly sixty-five years John Hanckel has pursued the even tenor of his way as a good man and a useful citizen, and now that he is no more, his memory abideth with us, an example of virtue and an incentive to duty.—*The News and Courier*, 14th January.

[From the Annual Report of Dr. A. T. Porter to the Trustees of the Holy Communion Church Institute.]

“On the 30th of December he withdrew from the strife of life and laid him down to die. I called to see him the next day, and found him sick in bed. He remarked to me a lady friend had made such a beautiful observation when she heard that Mr. Courtney had died on Christmas day. I had not heard it, and asked what it was. He replied, with a great deal of emotion, she had said, ‘What a happy Christmas it was to Mr. Courtney.’ I saw then he was broken-spirited, and was waiting and wanting to be at rest. He died on the 13th of January, 1886. On the 5th of November, 1867, the following gentlemen, Messrs. Geo. A. Trenholm, Edward Sebring, John Hanckel, John D. Alexander, M. T. Bartlett and Evan Edwards, met at the office of the Bank of the State of South Carolina by an invitation, at which meeting I asked their counsel and assistance in the organization of a school. This was eleven days after the work had been given me to do at the grave of my son, John Toomer Porter, on the 25th of October, 1867. At this meeting, on motion of Mr. Geo. A. Trenholm, it was resolved that ‘the scheme submitted by the Rev. Mr. Porter for the establishment of a parish school has the cordial approval of this meeting, and the Rector and the gentlemen above named are hereby constituted a Board of Trustees for the management of said school.’ Mr. Evan Edwards was made Secretary. It will be seen from this extract from the minutes of the first meeting that Mr. John Hanckel was among its first trustees.”

* * * * *

“But from the first meeting on the 5th of November, 1867, until his death Mr. John Hanckel was in official relations to this work. He gave me his confidence; he realized

the necessity for the effort ; he believed in its practicability, and to the utmost of his ability he sustained and encouraged me. What to others seemed ventures, amounting to rashness, he had confidence in success ; for, like Mr. Courtney, he was a deeply religious man. Though quiet and undemonstrative, he had an abiding faith, and he believed with me that the work was not my seeking, but that we had been given it to do, and all we had to do was to do it. He never was surprised at the wonderful deliverances and amazing assistance I have had, but seemed to feel, as a matter of course, the good work would go on. If Mr. Hanckel ever disapproved of anything or had misgivings I never heard of them."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Whereas, The Board of Health of Charleston have been deprived of their much beloved and respected Chairman, Mr. John Hanckel, by the hand of death ; and, whereas, this body fully realizes the loss to themselves, to the community and to his family ; and, whereas, they fully recognize the higher motives of humanity and strictly honorable conduct which actuated Mr. Hanckel in the relations of life, whether as the faithful head of his home, whether as the constant follower of a religion which guided and admitted of no doubt, or as the incorruptible guardian of trusts confided, public and private ; they, therefore, adopt the following resolutions :

Resolved, That the Board of Health of Charleston realize with profound sorrow the loss of their much respected Chairman.

Resolved, That the Board of Health make public these expressions of their appreciation of the competence and character, the incorruptibility and interest, the faithfulness and firmness, the philanthropy and the purity which characterized the relations of Mr. Hanckel officially and personally with this Board.

Resolved, That a copy of these expressions of sorrow and sympathy, respect and recognition be sent to his family and to the City Council.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon our Minutes and be published in *the News and Courier*.

GENERAL WILMOT G. DESAUSSURE.

By the death of Gen. Wilmot G. DeSaussure, which occurred yesterday at Ocala, Florida, to which place he had gone with the hope of restoring his shattered health, South Carolina has lost a most distinguished citizen, and one who for years has been identified with all that has contributed to the growth, prosperity and welfare of the people among whom he lived, and with whom he was closely allied. He was ever foremost in the great movements which mark the recent history of Charleston, and the inestimable services which he rendered were conspicuous among those of many gifted and talented compeers.

Gen. DeSaussure was a member of nearly every one of the useful and charitable associations and institutions of Charleston. Perhaps in this very fact will be found the highest possible testimonial to the beauty of his way of life. His regard for his fellow-men was catholic in every sense of the word. He was with them and of them. His virtues and attainments were tempered with the leaven of human kindness and benevolence; and it is worthy of more than passing note that to all the trusts reposed in him he was ever faithful and just, wherever and whenever the humble and needy laid claim to his assistance. It is not surprising, therefore, that, in associations and institutions which were devoted to the cultivation and enlargement of the noblest impulses of human nature, Gen. DeSaussure should have become a prominent member.

As a lawyer, a writer, a legislator, a soldier, he discharged his duty with eminent ability and entire fidelity.

It is a just tribute to his merit to say that from the time Gen. DeSaussure first appeared in public life, almost until the time of his death, he was part and parcel of the advancement and well-being of this city, which he loved, and by which he was loved so well. The biographies of such men can add but little to their reputation, and indeed among the citizens of this State, to whom he and his works were so well and widely known, an account of his career is

least of all necessary for a proper understanding of his pure and upright life. It is a pleasure, however, to give a brief memoir of the successive steps by which he arrived at the eminence he had attained at the close of a long, arduous and successful career.

Wilmot G. DeSaussure was born July 23, 1822. He was the son of Henry A. DeSaussure, a jurist of great prominence in his day. Gen. DeSaussure was the grandson of Henry William DeSaussure, who was at one time Chancellor of the State of South Carolina, and the editor of "DeSaussure's Chancery Reports." He was a descendant of an ancient Huguenot family who possessed extensive estates in the Province of Lorraine, France. He was educated in Charleston, and was graduated at the South Carolina College in 1840 at the early age of eighteen. On his admission to the bar he was taken into copartnership by his father.

He was elected a member of the Legislature in 1848 and served until the close of the session in 1850. In 1854 he was again chosen a member and served continuously as a Representative until the close of the session of 1864. He was a member of the committee which, in 1857, prepared the "Rules of the House and Senate," &c. This important work was subsequently printed by order of the House. His colleagues on that Committee were S. McGowan, A. C. Spain, R. B. Boylston and the Hon. James Simons, Speaker of the House. By resolution of the House a handsomely bound copy of the Revised Rules was presented to Gen. DeSaussure.

Gen. DeSaussure was long and prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity, and it was principally due to his efforts that the Masonic Temple in this city was projected and completed. He held from time to time the highest offices in the gift of the Craft, and contributed largely by his zeal and learning in advancing all the organizations with which he became officially connected. He became a member of Union Kilwinning Lodge on November 16, 1855, and was made Master of the Lodge in 1867,

in which capacity he served three years. He became a member of Union Chapter of Royal Arch Masons in 1868, and of the Commandery of Knights Templar in 1872. In 1875 he was elected Grand Master of Masons of South Carolina, and was re-elected to that office in 1876. In 1879, in recognition of his services as Grand Master, Historian and Financial Agent of the Grand Lodge, he was presented with a jewel, and in the tribute then paid to him he was recognized as one who had served the Craft with usefulness and with great honor and distinction to himself. In 1878 he was elected Grand High Priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of South Carolina.

In the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry he presided over all the subordinate bodies in the State, and on May 5, 1874, he was invested, at Louisville, Kentucky, with the 33d or last and highest degree, an honor only conferred upon those of the highest position, who have rendered eminent service to the Craft or are distinguished by great learning. On May 30, 1876, he was elected one of the two active members of the Supreme Council at Washington for the State of South Carolina, and since that time he has served with conspicuous fidelity and ability at the biennial meeting of the distinguished body of Masons over which that learned Mason, the Hon. Albert Pike, presides. He has also contributed to the records of the Supreme Council many valuable papers in connection with the early history of Freemasonry in South Carolina, in which were exhibited great research and learning.

Gen. DeSaussure took even more interests in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows than in Freemasonry, and was at one time Grand Master of the Odd Fellows in South Carolina, and also served as Grand Sire of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in the United States.

But it is when we consider the deceased as a member of the legal profession, in which for so many years he held a conspicuous position, and to which he devoted the continuous labors of his life, that there is so much to admire and so much to imitate. As a counsellor his name was

associated with all that was best indicative of the sacred relations of lawyer and client. In the active fields of the advocate's life he was in the front rank, and his career, both as counsellor and pleader, was unsullied by blot or stain that might mar the harmonies of a pure, noble and exemplary life.

It may be said of him that his devotion to the law came to him as an inheritance. There was before him his venerable grandfather, Chancellor DeSaussure, who in this State, in the administration of the jurisdiction of a Chancellor, occupied to it the same relation as did Lord Eldon in Great Britain. Following him came his son, the honorable and venerable Henry A. DeSaussure, who, during the many years in which he practiced in the Courts of this State, was one who received without stint the fullest measure of admiration and respect from all who were of his times, and of all who were to come after them. And when, in the fullness of time, he was called hence, his place was supplied by his son, whose death has now called forth this evidence of the regard in which he was held in this life by all who knew him.

In the discharge of his professional duties Gen. DeSaussure ever kept in his view, and scrupulously preserved, the duties he owed to his clients, to his brethren of the Bar and to himself. To his clients no one could be more faithfully devoted, no one less willing to claim for them that to which they were not entitled, or to forego their claim to anything rightfully theirs. To his brethren he was ever considerate, courteous and eminently just. To himself he always had the supreme, conscientious conviction of having fully and fairly performed his duty.

In his contests in the Court-room, Gen. DeSaussure courted not, and never exhibited the glittering, but often meretricious influence of a mere rhetorician. He sought to convince, not to persuade; to satisfy, not confuse those whom he addressed. In the exposition of his views he was always clear and impressive. And if he did not carry with him the concurrence of those to whom he spoke, he left on them the indelible impression of the honesty of his convictions.

He was to the last careful and painstaking in the consideration of such matters as were to be regulated by his advice. His mind was singularly calm, nor moved by any undue excitement. And the firmness of his temper was in perfect consistency with his conscientiousness in the advice he would give.

The presentation of his case in Court was distinguished by the most careful preparation. It was his pride, the consequence of his conservative temperament, to follow in the wake of the luminaries of the law, in the judgments of the Courts. He believed in the wisdom of the law, as it had been expounded in tribunals of acknowledged authority. The "*antiquas vias*" were the roads he delighted to follow; nor did he arrogate the claim that he was "wiser than the law." Hence his briefs were ever replete with the most laborious expositions of the most able commentators on any question opened for discussion.

But it was not only in the exposition of a rule of law that the strength of Gen. DeSaussure was displayed. In the analysis of testimony, the comparative weight of matter, wherein witnesses differ, the dissection, so to speak, of the case as made up from the witnesses, so that the truth should be made manifest, that his ability was singularly exhibited. It is difficult to find any case in which this great requirement of the law has been better illustrated than in the brief he prepared for the Court in the contest concerning the construction and validity of the McKeegan will. And, if no other evidence could be produced of his professional eminence, it would be found in the report of this case as an enduring monument of his professional skill.

When Fort Moultrie was evacuated by Major Anderson, in order to take possession of Fort Sumter, Gen. DeSaussure was placed in charge of the abandoned fortress. At the time of the bombardment of Fort Sumter by the Confederate military forces, Gen. DeSaussure was in command, as third Colonel of the Regiment of Artillery on Cummin's Point. He succeeded the late Gen. James Simons in the command of the Fourth Brigade, South Carolina Militia,

and held the position until the close of the war. He commanded the force of reserves which was engaged in the defence of this city, and, after the resignation of Gen. Gist, was appointed Adjutant-General of the State.

Gen. DeSaussure, at the time of his death, was President of the Cincinnati Society, the St. Andrew's Society, the Charleston Library Society, and the St. Cecilia Society, each of which has been in existence for more than one hundred years. He also took an active part in the recent organization of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina. Gen. DeSaussure was one of the Harbor Commissioners of Charleston, and as such, and as a member of the Chamber of Commerce, took an active and enthusiastic interest in all that related to the improvement of the Harbor and the deepening of the Bar.

It may be said truly that but few men have served so long and in so many capacities as Gen. DeSaussure and been able to avoid and escape even the slightest breath of calumny or invidious criticism. The manner of his death, which occurred at a time when he was at peace with the world he was leaving, and prepared for that other life where he is to meet the reward of the man who had fought the good fight, was a fitting end to a life so signally worthy of all respect, veneration and emulation. In him there was another representative of that sturdy race which, persecuted in their motherland, have lived to illustrate the annals of South Carolina, and indeed of every land which gave a home to the Huguenot exiles. There were but few of that race left to connect the present with their past history. Among the noblest representatives of the dignity, patriotism and virtue of that people was Gen. DeSaussure. His death leaves a void that cannot be filled, and the announcement of that death will come to each and every one of our citizens in the light of a personal bereavement. In his life there was none whom men loved to honor more, and in his death there is an all-sufficient cause for profound sorrow and appreciative and lasting regret.—*News and Courier*, 2d February.

DR. ANTHONY P. PELZER.*

The announcement of the death of Dr. Anthony P. Pelzer, which occurred at his residence in this city yesterday afternoon, will be received with regret by the people among whom he had lived so long, and in alleviating whose sufferings, in times of sickness, he had borne so conspicuous a part.

Dr. Pelzer was born in Charleston, July 22d, 1819, and was the eldest of three brothers, Dr. George S. Pelzer and Mr. F. J. Pelzer being younger than himself. He was graduated in medicine from the South Carolina Medical College, in this city, and subsequently perfected himself in his profession in the office of the late Dr. John Bellinger, with whom he practiced for several years, and to a very large part of whose practice he succeeded at the death of the latter.

During the war Dr. Pelzer served in the Medical Department of the Confederate Army, and contracted in the service of his country the disease which ultimately resulted in his death. He was ardently devoted to his profession, and literally died in harness. He was the physician of the Society of the Sisters of Mercy for thirty years or more, and at the opening of the new St. Xavier's Infirmary, in Calhoun Street, was appointed one of the regular physicians of that establishment. He was for many years President of the German Friendly Society, and was also an active, useful member of the Fellowship Society, and of the South Carolina Society.

Earnest in the practice of his profession, prompt to answer all calls for relief, large-hearted, generous, frank and courteous, he was greatly beloved by all his patients and enjoyed the respect and esteem of all who knew him. Dr. Pelzer was for many years Vice-Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of the Alms House, and devoted much time and attention to that institution. Public office had no allurements for him, and this was the only position of the kind that he would ever consent to hold.

*Vice-Chairman Alms House Board.

The disease from which he had so long suffered developed alarming symptoms about a month ago, and he gradually failed, until death came to terminate a long, useful and honorable career. The funeral services will take place at 5 o'clock this afternoon, at St. John's English Lutheran Church, of which he was an honored and upright member all his life.—*News and Courier*, 14th February.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF COM'RS ALMS HOUSE, {
CHARLESTON, S. C., February 22, 1886. }

For the first time in many years has this Board been visited by that relentless foe of mankind—Death. Now we are called upon to mourn the demise of our Vice-Chairman, A. P. Pelzer, M. D. It was his custom to meet us with a cheerful smile and a hearty welcome. He was punctual in his attendance at our meetings, rarely, if ever, being absent, unless detained professionally at the bedside of some suffering fellow-mortal, or prevented from attending by personal indisposition. He was ever ready to assist us in the discharge of our duties by his professional advice and opinion, and he always had a kind word for the inmates of the house whenever he met them.

His death has burst assunder one of the golden links which bound us together as a family circle, and his genial disposition and cheerful smile will ever be impressed on our memories. Not only will we miss his presence at our meetings as a fellow-commissioner, but the less fortunate of our fellow-creatures will equally miss him for his many acts of disinterested kindness—acts of charity which no one knew of, save God and himself. Notwithstanding he was for many years a sufferer from disease, yet he discharged all the duties pertaining to his position in life with a fidelity and cheerfulness that endeared him to all with whom he was associated. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That by the death of our Vice-Chairman, A. P. Pelzer, M. D., a void has been created in the Board of Com-

missioners of the Alms House, which cannot be easily filled, and the inmates of the house, as well as the poor of the city generally, have suffered an irreparable loss by the death of a sincere friend.

Resolved, That we tender to the family of our deceased Vice-Chairman our heart-felt sympathy in their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and these resolutions be properly engrossed and forwarded to the family of our deceased fellow-commissioner.

Resolved, That a page in our Journal (inscribed with his age and date of his death) be dedicated to his memory.

Resolved, That this preamble and these resolutions be published in the *News and Courier*.

HERMANN KLATTE

Secretary B. C. A. H.

Charleston, S. C., February 22d, 1886.

DR. CHARLES UPHAM SHEPARD.

In the death of Dr. Charles Upham Shepard, which took place in this city yesterday afternoon, this community suffers a well-nigh irreparable loss. Although it is true that the name and fame of Dr. Shepard are the common property of America and Europe, there are certain considerations by which they are in many respects indissolubly linked with Charleston, a city which he loved and by which he was equally beloved.

Dr. Shepard's connection with Charleston began as far back as 1834, when upon him, as a young man, the honor was bestowed of calling him to a high place in an institution of learning of which Charleston and the whole South was justly proud. He had at that time given fair promise of the eminence which he afterwards attained in the world of letters, and had already filled positions in Northern Colleges which required no mediocre degree of learning and scientific research. He chose his profession well. A mind so analytic as his and so keen in the perception of relations

could not have failed to see that the field in which he cast his literary fortunes was one which offered an undying reward for those who made it a successful arena of untiring and indomitable labor and energy. He doubtless was fired by the gigantic strides which natural science had taken in the early part of the nineteenth century, and the seed sown by the scientists of the times did not fall upon barren ground. Dr. Shepard threw his whole soul and splendid intellect into the fascinating science, and in a few years emerged from comparative obscurity and took his place in the very front rank of literary men of the day. It was at this time that he came to Charleston, an accomplished scholar and a refined and courteous gentleman, and became identified with the South Carolina Medical College. The College was then enjoying an enviable distinction among similar institutions in the United States. It was the pride and boast of the Southern States, and was the resort of students from all parts of the Union; and it was Dr. Shepard's reputation which, in large measure, sustained the high position which the College held for at least thirty years of its existence. Indeed, it has been said that there are very few physicians of advanced age in the Southern States who do not trace their success to the teaching of their revered and beloved Prof. Shepard.

Dr. Shepard was born in Little Compton, Rhode Island, June 29th, 1804. He was graduated from Amherst College in 1824, and entered at once upon his life as a teacher in Boston, where he taught Botany and Mineralogy. His eminent ability soon asserted itself, and, having been the assistant for two years of Prof. Silliman, at Yale College, he was given charge of an institution which was opened in New Haven by James Brewster for popular lectures on science. In the winter of 1832-33 Dr. Shepard, whose fame was now becoming national, under a commission from the United States Government, investigated the culture of the sugar cane and the manufacture of sugar in the Southern States, and incorporated the results of his observations in Prof. Silliman's report to the Secretary of the Treasury in 1833.

He had previously been appointed lecturer on natural history in Yale College, a post which he held until 1847. In 1845 he was chosen professor of chemistry and natural history in Amherst College, which position he held until 1877. In 1835 he was appointed associate of Dr. Percival in the State Geological Survey of Connecticut.

From 1834 to 1861 he filled the chair of Chemistry in the South Carolina Medical College. Upon the breaking out of the civil war he returned to Amherst College and remained as professor in that institution until the year 1865. About that time, and at the urgent invitation of his former colleagues, he came back to Charleston and resumed his duties as Professor in the Medical College. In 1869 he retired from the full discharge of his duties, but up to a late period continued to lecture before the classes.

In 1845 he was chosen Professor of Natural History, with Mineralogy as a specialty. His collection of minerals and meteorolites was the finest in the United States, and was surpassed only by the collection in the British Museum. Unfortunately, however, it was destroyed by fire in 1880. Dr. Shepard continued the work of collecting specimens up to the time of his death, and succeeded in gathering a second collection of meteorolites and minerals, which ranks among the very largest private collections, and which he kept at his private residence in New Haven, Connecticut, in a fire-proof cabinet.

Prof. Shepard discovered more new species of minerals which have attained permanent recognition than perhaps any other scientist of the present day. He was a member of many American and Foreign Societies, among which are the Imperial Society of Natural Science of St. Petersburg, the Royal Society of Göttingen and the Society of Natural Science of Vienna. He has published a "Treatise on Mineralogy," a report on the Geology of Connecticut and numerous scientific papers.

Until within a few years Dr. Shepard was in the full enjoyment of rare mental and physical powers. About two months ago he succumbed to the combined attack of a dan-

gerous malady and the natural debility of a ripe old age, and has been lingering on the verge of death since that time.—*The News and Courier*, May 2d.

[From the American Journal of Science, June, 1886, by Prof. T. D. Dana.]

CHARLES UPHAM SHEPARD.—Prof. Shepard died, after a short illness, on the first of May last, at Charleston, S. C., where for many years he had spent his winters. He was born in Little Compton, R. I., in the summer of 1804, and hence had nearly completed his eighty-second year. But until his last illness he was still young in his ardent devotion to his favorite science, his delight over the rare and beautiful among minerals, whether in his own cabinet or that of another, and his zeal for collecting and discovering new facts and new species; and not less young in his cheerful and kindly nature.

After graduating at Amherst College in 1824, he became a student of Professor Nuttall's, at Cambridge, in Botany and Mineralogy, and soon after engaged at Boston in instruction in these branches. At the same time he commenced his publications on mineral localities and their minerals, in this Journal.

In 1827, Mr. Shepard accepted the position of assistant to Professor Silliman in Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology, which he retained, to the great satisfaction of the Professor, for four years. While thus engaged he also continued, during leisure weeks, his field and laboratory work in mineralogy. "A Mineralogical Journal in Northern New England," including a study of the remarkable localities of Acworth, N. H., and Paris, Me., and "The Mineralogy and Geology of Orange County, N. Y., and Sussex County, N. J.," illustrated by a detailed map of the various mineral localities, are the titles of two of the many papers published by him at that time; and they indicate his desire to give others a knowledge of localities, as well as to make known the results of his investigations.

In 1832, Professor Shepard published the first part of a "Treatise on Mineralogy," in which the system of the emi-

nent Austrian mineralogist, Mohs, was adopted as to nomenclature and as to the natural history idea of mineral species. The second or descriptive part of the work, containing the descriptions of the species arranged in alphabetical order, appeared in 1835. This delay in its publication was partly owing to Professor Shepard's acceptance, from the General Government, for the winter 1832-33, of an appointment as an associate with Professor Silliman, for the investigation of the methods of sugar culture and manufacture in the Southern States, and to the preparation of his report on the subject, which was incorporated with that of Professor Silliman made in 1833 to the Secretary of the Treasury. In the same year, 1835, he joined Dr. Percival by appointment from the State Legislature, in the Geological Survey of Connecticut; and two years later, in 1837, appeared his excellent report on the mineralogy and mineral products of the State.

His professorial work after 1832 was divided between New Haven, Conn., Amherst, Mass., and Charleston, S. C. To his duties at Yale under Professor Silliman was added those of Lecturer in Natural History, which position he held for fifteen years. From 1845 to 1852, and from 1861 to 1877, he occupied the Chair of Chemistry and Natural History in Amherst College. In 1834 he was called to the Professorship of Chemistry in the South Carolina Medical College at Charleston; he continued there until 1861, and again resumed the duties of the Chair in 1865, after the civil war, resigning them finally in 1869, when his son, Charles U. Shepard, Jr., was appointed his successor.

These university engagements interrupted but little his mineralogical work. His first new species, microlite, was announced in this Journal in 1835, Warwickite in 1838, and Danburite in 1839. Other discoveries followed these, occasionally of new species, often of kinds not before identified on the Continent.

Professor Shepard's private collection of minerals, under so great personal activity, became large and choice, surpassing all others on the Continent. On retiring from his pro-

fessorship at Amherst the whole was purchased by Amherst College. Unfortunately it passed from under his care to a building that was not fire-proof, and one night in 1880 it was nearly all destroyed. Professor Shepard did not cease collecting when he and his cabinet parted; but with his old zeal redoubled by the sight of empty shelves and drawers, he soon had again a large collection; and it continued to increase and to grow in interest with him to the close of his life.

Professor Shepard early commenced also the collection and study of meteorites, and through his life these shared with minerals in his affections and his labors. In 1829, nearly sixty years since, his first paper on the subject was published in this Journal; and others followed, until the number reached nearly forty, the series closing with one in the last volume (September, 1885). His collection grew, each paper being usually based on one or more acquisitions; and it was long the largest in the country. It became like the minerals, and with them, the property of Amherst College.

Dr. Shepard's zeal to the end knew no flagging, and he had the satisfaction of seeing great progress in his two departments, that of meteorites and that of minerals, through his labors. His knowledge of mineral species was unsurpassed in the land; and he was hence ready with quick judgments as to new and old; sometimes too quick—but in any case imparting progress to American Mineralogy.

Dr. Shepard was several times in Europe and had the personal acquaintance of many European mineralogists. He was a member of various American and foreign societies; among them, the Imperial Society of Naturalists of St. Petersburg, and the Royal Society of Göttingen. He was a man of refinement and great courtesy, and was held in very high esteem in Charleston, S. C., as well as at his Northern homes. His place of residence since leaving Amherst, and for much of his life before, was New Haven. He leaves two children, a son and a daughter.

CHANCELLOR LESESNE.

The Hon. Henry D. Lesesne died in this city yesterday in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He was a native of Charleston and had resided here during his entire life-time. He received his education at the College of Charleston, graduating with the highest honors of his class, was admitted to the Bar in 1831, and was afterwards associated in practice with the Hon. James L. Petigru.

Mr. Lesesne was a member of the Legislature for many years, and served as Senator from Charleston County for several terms. He was first elected as Senator by a complimentary vote during his absence in Europe, and was not aware of his political elevation until he had reached New York on his way home.

Mr. Lesesne early distinguished himself as a fair-minded and able lawyer, and in 1865 was elected one of the Chancellors of the Court of Equity, being associated on the Bench with Chancellors Johnson and Carroll. He held this office until 1868, when it was abolished. After his retirement from the Bench Chancellor Lesesne pursued the practice of his profession with unvarying success until his increasing years compelled his withdrawal from active professional life.

In all the relations of life Chancellor Lesesne sustained the character of a high-minded and courteous gentleman, and an honored and honorable citizen. Possessed of a store of wide and varied information, and gifted with all the graces of conversation, he was at all times a most entertaining companion, and in the social circle as well as in the forum he was eminently fitted to hold the high position he so long enjoyed.

In his death another of the links connecting the present with the historic past of his State has been broken, and another honored name has been added to the long list of those who have illustrated by their lives whatever is best and brightest in the character of the sons of South Carolina.—*News and Courier*, June 8.

GENERAL A. M. MANIGAULT.

A telegram from Georgetown, published this morning, brings the unexpected and startling intelligence of the death of Adjutant-General Manigault, at South Island, yesterday afternoon. This news will be a shock to the State, whose people have thrice honored Gen. Manigault with the important and responsible office which he held at the time of his death, and were about to pronounce an emphatic "Well done, thou good and faithful servant," by electing him to the same high position for the fourth time.

Gen. A. M. Manigault was born in the City of Charleston in 1824. After being prepared for college he entered into commercial business in this city, and continued in that pursuit until the commencement of the Mexican War, in 1846, when he joined a Volunteer Company and was elected its First Lieutenant. In the latter part of that year he went to Mexico and was engaged in all the battles in which the Palmetto Regiment took part during the war. On his return from Mexico, in 1848, he went into business as commission merchant in Charleston, and remained so employed until 1856, when he inherited some property from his parents in Georgetown County. From that time he followed the pursuit of a rice planter until the late war between the States. At the beginning of this war he raised a Volunteer Cavalry Company, which he commanded. He was soon after transferred and placed upon the staff of Gen. Beauregard as Inspector-General, until the raising of the first ten Regiments of the State Volunteer Troops for the war. He was then elected Colonel of the 10th Regiment. The first six months of the war he commanded the First Military District of South Carolina under Gens. Lee, Pemberton and Ripley. Early in 1862 Col. Manigault was ordered with his command to the Army of the West, then under the command of Beauregard and Bragg. His services were continuous in the Western Army until the close of the war. He was twice wounded, the last being a very serious wound, from which he did not entirely recover for a year after he received it.

At the close of the war he found his fortune pretty well ruined, but he went to work again as a rice planter, which occupation he continued to follow with varying success up to the time of his election to the office of Adjutant and Inspector-General in 1880, which he held until his death, fulfilling its duties with advantage to the State and honor to himself.—*News and Courier*, August 17th.

IN MEMORY OF JOHN HENRY THIELE.

Born in Mallinghausen, Hanover, Germany, 28th July, 1833. Settled in Charleston, November, 1852. Elected Alderman from Tenth Ward, December, 1883. Died suddenly, amid his family and friends in this city, 26th September, 1886.

At the regular meeting of the City Council of Charleston, South Carolina, held at the City Hall, on the 12th October, 1886, the following action was taken in regard to the sudden death of Alderman Thiele :

The Mayor said :

GENTLEMEN OF THE CITY COUNCIL—It is my official duty to announce to you the death of Alderman J. H. Thiele, of the Tenth Ward, which sudden and sad event took place on the evening of September 26th, at his residence in this city.

My acquaintance with our deceased associate dates back a number of years, and in his death I lose a personal friend, who had given me many evidences of his regard and confidence. The poor in the northern section of the city, around his home, have lost a kind neighbor and benefactor. Up to the time of his serious illness, some months ago, he was punctual in the discharge of all his municipal and other public duties, not only as an Alderman serving on important committees, and as a Commissioner of the Markets, but as a Vestryman of St. Matthew's Church, and in many private positions of trust, he discharged the duties of a good citizen in his adopted home.

He had returned from Glenn Springs only a few days, and was engaged in conversation with friends, when, without a moment's warning, the fatal summons came to him. He leaves a wife and two daughters to mourn his death.

Although the announcement of his death was communicated to the Aldermen at a late hour, it was a satisfaction to find so large an attendance of the members of Council and officers of the several Departments of the City Government at his funeral services.

Alderman Sweegan then offered the following :

Whereas, since our last meeting it has pleased Almighty God, in his all-wise dispensation, to remove another of our worthy members from our midst—one who by his gentleness and independence of character, and faithful discharge of whatever duties were assigned him, had endeared him to us all. For some months previous to his demise he was suffering from a chronic disease which required his departure to a more congenial climate. He returned immediately after the late calamity that visited our city, in order to share our troubles as he had already our fortunes. To all that visited him after his return he extended his accustomed warm hand of friendship. On the afternoon of Sunday, September 26th, while conversing with a life-long and beloved friend, in the twinkling of an eye—in a moment of time—he fell into that sleep that knows no waking. As peaceful as he lived, so as peaceful he died, leaving behind him a name and reputation well worthy of emulation. Be it therefore

Resolved, That in the death of our late associate, J. H. Thiele, this Council has been deprived of the services of an active and high-minded member, his family a devoted and affectionate husband and father, the community an enterprising and useful citizen.

Resolved, That a blank page in our Minute Book be inscribed to his memory; that this preamble and resolutions be published in the official proceedings of this body, and that the Clerk transmit a copy of the same to the family of the deceased, with our heartfelt sympathy in their sad affliction.

Alderman Smyth seconded the resolutions, and moved that they be adopted by a standing vote.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted, every member of Council standing.

Council then adjourned.

W. W. SIMOMS,
Clerk of Council.

THE MAYOR'S RESIGNATION.

MAYOR COURTENAY'S LETTER OF RESIGNATION—THE ACTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

At the regular meeting of the City Council, held on the 22nd December, 1885, the usual order of business having been finished, Mayor Courtenay asked Alderman Eckel, Mayor *pro tem*, to take the chair.

The Mayor then said: Gentlemen, this is our last meeting for the year, and is the time fixed by me some months ago for announcing my purpose of resigning from office. I leave with the Clerk a letter which will explain the cause. It would have been sent in early last summer, but it was deemed best to defer it to the close of the fiscal year. I do this with sincere regret. One word more—it is due to you, gentlemen, that I should say that I am not resigning the high and honorable position of Mayor to accept office elsewhere. With your permission I will now retire.

Mayor Courtenay then retired from the Council Chamber. The Clerk of Council then read the following letter:

CHARLESTON, December 22, 1885.

Gentlemen of the City Council:

When I undertook the duties of Mayor of Charleston, in December, 1879, it was for a stated term of four years; my business affairs were arranged accordingly for this period. During these four years I caused it to be generally known that my service was for a single term, and that I would not seek re-election.

As this fixed term drew to a close I looked forward with satisfaction to a release from the arduous duties to which I had devoted four years of my best thought and labor.

Unexpected circumstances arose, which I did not antici-

pate and could not control, changing my matured plans and resulting in my re-election in December, 1883, without opposition, for a second term of four years.

The conscientious discharge of the duties of Mayor, the watchfulness necessary to guard the public interests, make it always an exacting office, and often an onerous one. Sensible of the great confidence reposed in me by my fellow-citizens, I have ever felt that my official relations to them involved a serious responsibility. To faithfully discharge my public duties I have endeavored to be strict and impartial in all my public acts, and in so doing have had to encounter opposition which I was fully aware must, in greater or less degree, be encountered by every Executive of independent thought and action who strives to promote what he deems the best interests of the entire community, as against purely personal and private ends. In entering upon a second term, I had hoped to enjoy the requisite health and strength to serve the entire four years. I find, however, that the nervous strain resulting from the pressure of my official duties, combined with my private business engagements, have been so continuous and so severe that at this time it appears beyond my strength to continue longer these efforts. I am admonished to seek rest, through some measure of relief, from the overwork incident to my present arduous duties.

Having served more than half of my second term, I now ask of my fellow-citizens a release from the obligations of the remaining months of my appointed service. I therefore respectfully resign the office of Mayor of Charleston, to take effect at noon on Monday, 1st March, 1886. This will afford ample time for you, gentlemen of the City Council, under the amended charter, to select my successor, and will give me the opportunity to receive the annual reports for 1885, and arrange them for publication in the usual form, as prescribed by Ordinance.

I cannot give this notice of a formal dissolution of my official relations with you, gentlemen of the City Council, without heartily acknowledging your support in those things

in which you have co-operated with me in the past for the best interests of our constituents.

I announce my purpose of withdrawing from office with my heart full of gratitude to the people of Charleston for all their manifold acts of confidence, consideration and kindness shown me uninterruptedly through many years of public and private life. My fervent aspirations are for the substantial progress and elevation of our loved city to the highest plane of standing and influence among the cities of the Union, and for the prosperity and happiness of all our people.

Wishing you, gentlemen of the City Council, individually and collectively, the fullest measure of success and happiness.

I am, with great respect,

WM. A. COURTENAY,

Mayor.

Alderman Smyth moved that the letter be received and spread on the Minutes, and that it be referred to a Special Committee of Five to report at a subsequent meeting of Council.

At the regular meeting of the City Council, held on the 26th January, 1886, the usual order of business having been finished, Mayor Courtenay vacated the chair to Alderman W. E. Huger, Mayor *pro tem.*, and retired from the Council Chamber.

Alderman Smyth, from the Special Committee, to which was referred Mayor Courtenay's letter of resignation, presented the following:

The Special Committee, to which was referred the communication of the Hon. Wm. A. Courtenay, tendering his resignation as Mayor of the city, to take effect on 1st March next, beg to report:

That they have had a conference with him, and expressed

to him many reasons, important in their opinion, why he should continue in office until the expiration of his term, and endeavored to show to him that it was really to the interest of the whole city that he should not insist upon his resignation being accepted.

The Mayor has stated in reply to our request that : " The causes which induced my resignation, are to me now, as then. My physician tells me I must have rest. My work on the Year Book will run into April, and if changing the date to 1st of May will help the matter, I will do that. But I look forward to that time for the freedom which will enable me to take rest, by an absence from the State of some duration. "

The principal reason for his resignation is, as is plainly expressed in his letter, the present condition of his health, caused by the very large amount of public work done by him during the past six years and the continued strain upon his nervous system induced by the daily work of his public office.

It will, therefore, be plainly seen that, if the principal reason for his resignation can be removed, he could in justice to himself consent to remain in office. This difficulty, in our opinion, can be easily removed by Council granting him sufficient respite from the duties of his office to recruit his health. A few months of relaxation and relief from public duties will, we believe, restore his energies fully, and enable him, on his return to the discharge of public duty, to meet the large requirements of his office.

The Committee, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolutions :

Resolved, That his honor the Mayor be granted a leave of absence from the duties of his office for such length of time as he may require, to restore his health.

Resolved, That it is of great importance to the whole city that he should continue in office, and as Council trust and believe that the leave of absence granted will remove the cause which induced him to offer his resignation, that he be respectfully requested to withdraw the same.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Council forward to his honor the Mayor a copy of these resolutions.

Respectfully submitted,

J. ADGER SMYTH.

E. F. SWEEGAN.

J. B. E. SLOAN.

F. S. RODGERS.

C. S. GADSDEN.

January 26th.

At the regular meeting of the City Council held on the 9th February, 1886, the Mayor said :

GENTLEMEN OF THE CITY COUNCIL: I have received your request that I should reconsider the resignation as Mayor, tendered you in December, and which I felt constrained to proffer at that time under all the circumstances.

I thank you all, gentlemen, most heartily for this renewed expression of your good will and confidence, and I appreciate and reciprocate its kindly feeling.

It would be my greatest pleasure to continue my official labors with you, but the reasons determining my proffered resignation in December are in great part unchanged to-day. Since receiving your communication, and in the presence of personal requests and numerous letters expressing similar wishes, I am now addressing myself to the task of considering how some accommodation can be reached of what are conflicting interests. I cannot, however, I regret to say, speak with certainty at this time as to what I may be enabled to do. I am now dealing with these matters, and, if possible, to make my continuance in office compatible with these obligations.

With your permission, I would ask that the request you have so kindly made be left with me for final action at the earliest possible day.

I beg again to thank you for your very considerate action in this matter.

It having been ascertained that the Mayor's absence for four months was practicable, he desiring to visit Europe for rest and recreation, he finally consented to serve out his term, in deference to the general wishes of the City Council and the community, and accepted a leave of absence.

At the regular meeting of the City Council on 27th April the Mayor stated that as Council had been kind enough last January to offer him a leave of absence for rest and recreation, he would beg to say that he had arranged to be absent from the city for from three to four months after the next regular meeting in May.

ACTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

AND

Ordinances of the City of Charleston, S. C.,

RELATING TO MATTERS IN THE CITY, PASSED DURING THE
YEAR 1886.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY.

AN ACT TO VEST IN THE CITY COUNCIL OF CHARLESTON THE FEE TO A LOT OF LAND ON THE EAST SIDE OF KING STREET, IN THE CITY OF CHARLESTON, FOR THE PURPOSE OF ERECTING A POLICE STATION HOUSE.

Description of lot. Grant.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the fee simple of the vacant lot of land at the Southeast corner of Hudson and King Streets, in the City of Charleston, measuring and containing on the North and South lines eighty (80) feet, and on the East and West lines one hundred and forty-six (146) feet, and now the property of the State, be, and the same is hereby, vested in the City Council of Charleston and their successors for the purpose of erecting a police station house for the use of said City of Charleston.

Approved December 22, 1886.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO REPEAL AN ORDINANCE TO PREVENT THE ERECTION OF WOODEN BUILDINGS AND TO PROVIDE GREATER SECURITY AGAINST FIRES, AND ALSO CERTAIN PORTIONS OF THE ACTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY REFERRING TO THE ERECTION OF WOODEN BUILDINGS IN THE CITY OF CHARLESTON."

Limits of fire district prescribed.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That an Act entitled "An Act to repeal an ordinance to prevent the

erection of wooden buildings and to provide greater security against fires, and also certain portions of the Acts of the General Assembly referring to the erection of wooden buildings in the City of Charleston," approved March 1, 1870, be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the words "all lots abutting on the West side of King Street from South Bay to Calhoun Street, and all rear lots the entrance to which are on said West side of King Street, and all territory lying on the East side of King Street, and North of South Bay Street, and extending Northerly so far as Society Street, and to the Cooper River on the East, excepting such made, marsh, mud or water lots as may be located North of Market Street and East of East Bay Street; also all that territory lying East of King Street, running Northerly to Calhoun Street, commencing at Society Street and Easterly to Anson Street; all lots abutting on the East side of Anson Street from Calhoun to Society Streets, including all rear lots with entrances on said Anson Street, all lots abutting on the North side of Society Street from Anson Street running East to Cooper River, including all rear lots with entrances on said Society Street," in the first Section thereof, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "all lots abutting on the East and West sides of King and Meeting Streets from Broad Street to Calhoun Street, and all rear lots the entrances to which are on said parts of King Street and Meeting Street; all lots abutting to the East and West sides of East Bay Street from Stoll's Alley to Society Street, and all rear lots the entrances to which are on said parts of East Bay Street, and all that territory lying to the East of East Bay Street from Stoll's Alley to Society Street, excepting such made, marsh, mud or water lots as may be located North of Market Street and East of East Bay Street; all lots on the North and South sides of Broad Street from East Bay Street to King Street, and all rear lots the entrance to which are on said part of Broad Street: *Provided*, That no tenement building be erected on any lot in said city without the consent of the City Council of Charleston: *Provided, further*, That the City Council of Charleston shall have the power, and they are hereby authorized by ordinance, at any time to permit the erection of wooden buildings in all or any part of the following described additional territory, to wit: All lots abutting on the East and West sides of King Street and Meeting Street between Broad and Queen Streets; all lots abutting on the North side of Broad Street and South side of Queen Street between Church and King Streets, and all lots the entrances to which are on said parts of King, Meeting, Broad and Queen Streets.

Approved December 23, 1886.

ORDINANCES OF CITY COUNCIL.

AN ACT TO REPEAL SECTIONS 274 AND 275 OF THE GENERAL ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF CHARLESTON,

Be it ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston, in City Council assembled, That Sections 274 and 275 of the General Ordinances of the City of Charleston, ratified the 26th day of September, A. D. 1882, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Ratified April 27, 1886.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND SECTION 269 OF THE
GENERAL ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF CHARLESTON,
ENTITLED CITY HOSPITAL.

Be it ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen of Charleston, in City Council assembled, That Section 269 of the General Ordinances of the City be amended by striking out the first eight lines of said Section, and inserting in lieu thereof the following :

That from and after the ratification of this Ordinance the management of the City Hospital shall be under the direction of ten Commissioners, to be appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the City Council, who shall hold their office for four years from the date of appointment, and who shall have power and authority to make and enforce such rules and regulations as they may think proper and necessary for the good government and conduct of the said Hospital in the interest of the City of Charleston.

That the said Commissioners shall have power and authority to organize and conduct a school of instruction for nurse service, under the direction of a competent lady instructress, and with such professional lectures and special instructions as will perfect their education as nurses of the sick, and shall warrant the issuing to each, on proper professional examination, establishing their proficiency as such nurse, a diploma under the seal of the City in such form as shall be prescribed by said Commissioners; said instruction, however, to be given under the following conditions: That the said school shall be for women only; that the pupils of said school shall be limited to ten, divided into two classes; that of said pupils, not exceeding three in each class, shall be pupils under the patronage of the City, who, during their course of two years, shall be provided free of expense with lodgings and meals furnished at the Hospital, and in addition thereto shall be allowed during the first year not exceeding sixty dollars each, and during the second year not exceeding ninety dollars each. Preference in all cases of applicants for city pupils shall be given to city residents.

That in order that the successful graduates of said school may establish themselves in this city as trained nurses, they be allowed to make their homes at the Hospital for one year after graduation, free of charge for lodgings and meals, where their services may be had by citizens, upon such terms as may be agreed upon by them and the practicing physicians in the city, who may wish to employ them as nurses in their private practice; provided, however, that whilst unemployed as such nurses without, they shall at all times remain at the Hospital, and render within the Hospital such assistance as the principal may require.

That authority is hereby granted to the said Commissioners to receive from any city corporation, association or citizen, not more than four pupils for instruction in nurse service, upon the payment in advance of such amount as will be equivalent of their cost of lodging and meals in the Hospital, provided such amount is not less than \$200 each per annum, payable semi-annually in advance; said pupils shall have all the privileges of the Hospital, and the

advantage of all instruction given in the school, and, after the two years' course is completed, shall be examined and, if found proficient, shall receive a diploma in testimony thereof in like manner as the other pupils, and shall be free to practice their calling, without any further obligation to or by the city.

That private pay patients, on admission to the City Hospital, having complied with its terms, are entitled to and shall have free treatment, medical, surgical, and all other attendance of said Hospital ; provided, however, that said patients may, upon the consent of the Chairman of the Board, or of the Board of Commissioners, be permitted to employ, at their own expense, their own physician, provided that under no circumstances shall any cost for same attach to the City Hospital or City Council of Charleston ; and said private physician so employed by said private pay patients, solely at their own expense, shall have free access and egress to and from such Hospital for such purpose only, under the rules and regulations of such Hospital.

That all Ordinances and parts of Ordinances inconsistent with this Ordinance be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Ratified, May 11, 1886.

AN ORDINANCE TO PROHIBIT "POOL-SELLING" WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE CITY OF CHARLESTON.

Be it ordained, by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston, in City Council assembled, That it shall be unlawful to bet in or sell a pool or pools within the limits of the City of Charleston upon any horse race, boat race, foot race, base ball or other game, under a penalty of not exceeding \$100, or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, for each and every offence.

Ratified July 19th, 1886.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND SECTIONS 281 AND 282 OF THE GENERAL ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF CHARLESTON.

Be it ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston, in City Council assembled, That Sections 281 and 282 of the General Ordinances amendatory thereof, and an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to Fix the Number and Duties of the Detective Force of the City of Charleston," ratified the 27th January, 1885, be, and the same are hereby repealed. That in lieu of the said Sections, the following be inserted, to be known as Sections 281 and 282, to wit :

SECTION 281. The Police Force of the City of Charleston shall be composed as follows : A Captain, or Chief of Police, one First Lieutenant, one Second Lieutenant, one Third Lieutenant, two Orderly Sergeants, four Duty Sergeants,

eighty Privates, or regular Policemen, two Doorkeepers, two Drivers (if so many be necessary), two Daymen.

SECTION 282. The salaries and pay of the Police Force shall be as follows : To the Captain \$1,500 per annum ; to the First Lieutenant, \$1,200 per annum ; to the Second and Third Lieutenants each \$1,080 per annum ; to the Orderly Sergeants each, \$720 per annum ; to the Duty Sergeants each, \$660 per annum ; to the Privates each, \$600 per annum ; to the Doorkeepers each, \$480 per annum ; to the Drivers each, \$360 per annum ; to the Daymen each, \$360 per annum.

The salaries and pay aforesaid shall be paid by the City Treasurer, semi-annually, to each person entitled thereto, subject to such deductions as shall be made to satisfy fines imposed on any member of the Police Force by way of discipline or punishment. That in addition to the salaries hereinbefore prescribed for the Chief of Police and the three Lieutenants, there shall be paid to each of them the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars per annum for the feed and keep of a horse.

That, in case of need, the Mayor be authorized to appoint a Special Detective, for service connected with the Treasury Department.

Ratified December 28th, 1886.

APPENDIX.

- I. A RELATION OF THE VOYAGE OF THE ENGLISH COLONISTS, WHO EMBARKED IN THE SHIP CAROLINA, HENRY BRAYNE, MASTER, THE SHIP PORT ROYAL, JOHN RUSSELL, MASTER, AND THE SLOOP ALBEMARLE, EDWARD BAXTER, MASTER; SAILING FROM THE THAMES IN AUGUST, 1669, UNDER JOSEPH WEST, "COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE FLEET," BOUND FOR BARBADOES, CALLING AT KINSALE, IRELAND. THESE COLONISTS, AFTER SEVEN MONTHS OF VEXATIOUS DELAYS AND MANY HARDSHIPS, FINALLY SETTLED ON THE ASHLEY RIVER AND FOUNDED CHARLESTOWN. Now first printed in full from copies of the Shaftesbury Papers, procured in 1883 by the City Council of Charleston through the polite attention of Mr. W. Noel, Sainsbury, of the Public Record Office, London, and since presented to the South Carolina Historical Society. Prepared for publication here by Mr. Normand M. Porter.
- II. A HISTORIC SKETCH OF "THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL IN THE PROVINCE OF SOUTH CAROLINA," FROM THE LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE IN 1752 TO 1887, WITH A ROLL OF ITS RECTORS AND ASSISTANT MINISTERS; WARDENS, VESTRYMEN; THE ORIGINAL PEW OWNERS; INSCRIPTIONS FROM THE MURAL TABLETS, &c. By Mr. George S. Holmes.
- III. SOME OLD LETTERS, NOW FIRST PUBLISHED. Copied from the originals in the Library of Thomas Addis Emmet, M. D., of New York:

THOS. HEYWARD TO HIS FATHER.	LONDON,	1767.
A. MIDDLETON TO WM. HY. DRAYTON,		1775.
THOMAS LYNCH TO GEN. WASHINGTON,		1777.
WM. HY. DRAYTON TO JOHN LAURENS,		1778.
THOS. BEE TO GOV'R PINCKNEY,		1793.
RA. IZARD TO JACOB READ,		1795.
- IV. THE EARTHQUAKE OF AUGUST 31, 1886.—A DESCRIPTIVE NARRATIVE; WITH NOTES OF SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATIONS. MAP AND ILLUSTRATIONS. Prepared by Mr. Carl McKinley.

A
R E L A T I O N

OF

The Voyage of the Colonists,

Who Sailed from the *Thames*, in August, 1669, *via*
Kinsale, Ireland and *Barbadoes*, visiting

PORT ROYALL,

AND

Finally Settling on *Ashley River*, where they
founded

CHARLES TOWN.

These letters, written by the Colonists, form part of
the *Shaftesbury Papers*.

1887.



The Voyage of the Colonists.

IT is desired to present, in the following pages, such information, contained in the Shaftesbury Papers on file in the Public Record Office, London, as refers particularly to the *voyage* of an expedition fitted out in August, 1669, by the Lords Proprietors in England, for the purpose of colonizing Carolina.

These papers being addressed chiefly to Lord Ashley and not to the Lords Proprietors as a body, fail to give us a connected narrative of the voyage, but though the information be not as full as could be desired, it is nevertheless important, since it suffices to fix the time and place of departure, the names of those who first cast in their lot, the perils of the voyage and the dangers encountered upon the shore.

Any *authentic* information concerning the first settling of the particular locality which we inhabit should always have an interest for us. But when our narrator is in a measure both historian and founder, his text should possess the highest interest for us.

Surrounded as we are to-day by all the refinements of civilized life, our lives, liberty and property well guarded by organized government and we free to seek and enjoy every lawful happiness, there is food for pleasant and profitable reflection in the history of that little band, who, braving every peril to life and property, first planted the seed of this bountiful

harvest. The story of their hopes and fears, their joys and sorrows, is best told in their own simple language, so we present it to-day, as they recorded it over two centuries since, slightly abridging in unimportant particulars to keep within the scope of our pages.

The Flotilla of Three Ships.

Joseph West, Commander.

Ship Carolina—

Henry Brayne, Master.

John Comings, Mate.

Richard Dyas, Gunner.

Richard Cole, Carpenter.

Peter Salter, Trumpeter.

Arthur Roper, Boatswain's Mate.

Seamen—John Moore, Thos. Joy, Wm. Orr, Thos. Sumers, George Gray, Henry Jones, Jas. Shepherd, John Williamson, Jas. Robertson, John Rippett, Alexander John Stone, Henry Ffarro & Hailes Porter, (Carpenter's Mate.)

Crew, all told, 19 men.—Total monthly wages £35—15s.

Ship Port Royall—

John Russell, Master.

Robert Chappell, Mate.

Peter Stanford, Boatswain.

Wm. Allan, Carpenter.

Seamen—Tobias Cox, Lewis Carson, Geo. Ffarro.

Crew all told, 7 men.—Monthly wages £17.

Sloop Albemarle—

Edward Baxter, Master.

Seamen—George Buggy, Jno. Rogers, George Young & Henry Buck.

Crew all told, 5 men.—Monthly wages £8.

Expenditures.

	£	s.	d.
Costs of Ship Carolina and her equipment.....	930	17	11
Costs of Ship Port Royall and her equipment.....	199	05	08
Costs of Sloop Albemarle and her equipment.....	82	01	10
Costs of Provisions for the Expedition.....	540	11	08
Costs of Clothes.....	212	04	00
Costs of Stores of War.....	397	15	00
Costs of Tools and Iron-ware.....	188	09	07
Costs of Caske.....	87	00	01
Costs of Fishing Trade.....	28	10	00
Costs of Indian Trade.....	50	18	08
Costs of Charges and Shipping.....	58	04	00
Costs of Chirurgeon's chest and instruments.....	30	08	00
Wages paid.....	76	15	00
Money paid Mr. West at Kinsale...	30	00	00
	<hr/>		
	2913	01	05
Lent Capt. O'Sulivant.....	10	00	00
Paid Mr. West for his paines.....	20	00	00
	<hr/>		
	£2943	01	05

FROM ABOARD THE CAROLINA,
NOW RIDING IN THE DOWNES,
August the 10th, 1669.

May it please your Lordship :

This (after begging your Honor's pardon) is to give your Lordshipp a perfecte accompte that wee are with our shippes now riding att an anker in the Downes. And, may itt please your Honor, I hope to your Lordshipp's sattisfaction, I have taken all the care I cann, although very troublesome, to fitt out and make ready with what expedition I possible could all the shippes, now onely by the permission of the Almighty expecting a good winde and being well fitted with and by the leave of God I doe intende to waye and sett to sayle expecting under God a good and prosperous voyadge for Ireland into the port of Kingsale and upon our arivall, from thence your Honor shall receive a more fuller accompt than I att present can give your Lordshipp. I have here enclosed sent your Honor a particular accompt of what passendgers are aboard, first, Masters, and then servants and then those persons that are single and have noe servants, which, with your Lordshipp's pardonn, is all att present from your Lordshipp's most humble and obediente servant,

JOSEPH WEST.

A list of all such Masters, free passengers and servants which are now aboard the *Carolina* now riding in the Downes, August the 10th, 1669:

<i>Masters.</i>	<i>Servants.</i>	<i>Numbers of Names.</i>
Capt. Sullivan,	Ralph Marshall, James Montgomery, Rich. Alexander, Stephen Wheelwright, Tho. Kinge, Eliz. Dinmocke, Eliz. Mathews,	8
Step. Bull,	Robert Done, Burnaby Bull, Tho. Ingram, Jonathan Barker, John Larmouth, Dudley Widgier,	7
Ed. Hollis and Jos. Dalton,	George Prideox, Thomas Younge, Henry Price, Will Chambers, John Dawson, Will. Roades, Alfrd Harleston, Jane Lawson, Susanna Kinder,	11
Tho. Smith, Paule Smith,	Aice Rixe, Jo. Hudlesworth, Jo. Burroughs, Hugh Wiglestone, Eliz. Smith, Andrew Boorne, Francis Noone,	9

<i>Masters.</i>	<i>Servants.</i>	<i>Numbers of Names.</i>
Hambleton.	Tho. Gourden, Will. Lumsden, Jo. Frizen, Step. Flinte, Edw. Young, Jo. Thomson, Samuell Morris, Tho. Southell, Agnis Payne, Jo. Reed,	10
Jo. Rivers,	Tho. Poole, Rob Williams, Henry Burgen, Math. Smallwood,	5
Nich. Cartwright,	Tho. Gubbs, Jo. Loyde, Martin Bedson, Step. Price, Will. Jenkins,	6
Morris Mathews,	Abra. Phillips, Reighnold Barefoot, Mathew Hewitt, Eliz. Curle,	5
Will Bowman,	Abraham Smith, Millicent Howe,	3
Dr. Will. Scrivener,	Margarett Tudor,	2
Will Owens,	John Humfreys, Christopher Swade, John Borley,	4



P.S. - I would like to see you at the time of the
the meeting of the London one or could we say it out in
of M₁₀ - the volume of the literature of M₁₀ is also



<i>Masters.</i>	<i>Servants.</i>	<i>Number of Names.</i>
Tho. Middleton, Eliz. uxor ejus,	Rich. Wright, Tho. Wormes,	$\left. \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 1 \end{array} \right\} 4$
Samuell West,	Andrew Searle, Will. West,	$\left. \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 1 \end{array} \right\} 3$
Joseph Bailey,	John Carmichaell,	2

Passengers that have noe servants:

Mr. Tho. Rideall.
 Mr. Will. Haughton.
 Mr. Will. Hennis.
 Mr. Tho. Humfreys.
 Eliz. Humfreys.
 Marie Clerke.
 Sampson Darkenwell.
 Nathanyell Darkenwell.
 Mrs. Sarah Erpe.
 Eliz. Erpe.
 Martha Powell.
 Mrs. Mary Erpe.
 Thomas Motteshed.

Totall number now aboard is - - - - - 92.

FFROM YE DOWNES THIS 17th of Aug't, 1669.

Right Hono'ble:

I have (herein inclosed) sent yo'r Lordship an inventory of all the apurtinances belonging to ye *Carolina* friggett, and also a list of all the seamen's names that doe belong unto herselfe, the *Port Royall* and the *Albemarle*, w'th their distinct salleries. My L'd, (our shipp having

been stayed here by the comon inconveniences incident to shipp's outward bound,) our provision is far spent (considering our voiage), for although six are put to foure men's allowance, we have not above ten or twelve dayes beare left: therefore I beseech yo'r Lo'ship to consider our want when wee come to Ireland, where we are to take in a great number of passingers. God has been pleased this morne to send us a faire wind, and our shipp's are just now come to saile. I hope the Lord will make our voiage and designs prosperous.

Yo'r Lordships most humble

HENRY BRAYNE.

*To the Right Hono'ble ANTHONY, Lord Ashley,
at Exetr House, in the Strand, London.*

KINSALE, 31st August, 1669.

Right Honorable:

I have received your Lordshipp's of the 16th of July last, joyned with Sir George Cartrott, to procure some serv'ts in these parts to serve your Lordshipp's, and particularly at Port Royall, in the Province of Carolina, and shewing the conditions to bee allowed them at the end of their service, which I did fully enlarge and explaine to all the persons that I thought fitt to take notice thereof and consulted with all such as I thought intelligent in these affairs to advise me how to rayse such servants, but hitherto I could not obtayne any, for the thing at present seems new and foreigne to them, and withall they had been terrified with the ill-practice of them to the Caribda Islands, where they were sold as

flaves, that as yet they will hardly give credence to any other ufage; and withal they are loathe to leave the fmoke of their owne cabin, if they can but beg near it; but indeed the chief obstacle that I obferve at prefent is the many buildings repaying and contrivances that are in all the towns in this country fince the fettlm't of the 49 interefts, which has made work for thofe who will ferve, and again it is harveft time when they may earn or fteal a fheaf, but that is near over.

The laft night arrived your Lordfhipp's fhipp *Carolina*, friggott, Joseph Weft, Commander, and Mr. Florence Solovane, by whom I received your Lordfhipp's letter of the 27th July. The daie before came in the *Albemarle*, the *Port Royall* not being yet arrived. I have upon receipt of your Lordfhipp's fecond letter ufed all indeavors and have proffered unto thofe prefent a very intelligent perfon in thofe affaires, newly landed out of England, and is very well informed and fatisfyed in the defigne and they have fent him into the country where he is confident he fhall prevail with fome, and now that your fhipps are here where they may have great entertainment and paffage, they will be much the eafier perfuaded, and I doubt not but fome will be got before the fhips part; and I know moft of the people of this country will give fome credit to mee in the worth and advantage of this defigne becaufe they know I never had anything to doe with the Weft India trade, but have ranfomed many of them that have been fnatched up and privately conveyed on board the fhippe bound that way.

My Lord, I humbly beseech you to believe that whensoever it lyes in my power I shall most affectionately and faithfully serve your Lordships and all those most honorable partners concerned, and am rejoyced to see and observe such honorable undertaking and wish with all my heart all prosperity and success unto them. And thus with my most humble service unto your Lordships, My most honored my Lord Duke of Albemarle and the rest of those honorable Lords and persons concerned in these affaires, I humbly take leave and remain,

My Lord,
Your Lordship's most faithful,
and humble servant,
ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

KINGE SAYLE September the 10th 1669

May it please yo'r Lo'pp

This is to give yo'r honor an account that wee wth our 3 shippes have binn heere 12 dayes, the winde beinge now come upp fayer, I doe intende God willinge to set to sayle and quitt this Harbor, for (if itt may please yo'r Lo'pp) I cleerly find yo'r honors expectacons will nott be any wayes answered heere in gettinge of f'rvents and wee have lost a brave winde by cominge heere for wee by the assistance of the Sorvaigne heere and other gents have used all indeavors but all to noe other ende or purpose than losse of tyme and expence of moneys, for I am nott assured of a mann that will goe from hence. May itt please yo'r Lo'pp heere is some gents that are nott in the waye Mr. Boweman and others butt

I hope that they will bee aboard before wee sayle, there is one Mr. Reade a deputy or steward to Major Hambleton that is cleerely runn away butt nott wth' out some advantage to yo'r Honor for he hath left 9 Servants aboard, butt there is one Humfreys that yo'r Lo'pp putt upon the designe that is runn away w'th his wife and childe and hath like a rascally knave reported very high and scandalous words against the Proprietor's although he had noe reason for itt beinge well used and provided for. May itt please yo'r Honor I have reced 30£ by S'r George Cartwrights order and have layed itt out in provisions and neccessarys for our voyadge and foe soone as I come to Barbadoes yo'r Honor shall receive a pticular Account of the disbursements from

Yo'r Honors Moste humble and obedient
S'rvant

JOSEPH WEST

*These for the Right Ho'ble the Lorde Ashley att
his House neere Exeter House in the Strand
London.*

Post paid 4d

KINGE SAYLE September the 17 1669

May it please yo'r Honor

This is to give yo'r Lo'pp an account that upon my dep'tinge this Harbor w'ch I gave yo'r Honor an account of in my last l'tre the winde imeadyatly veared about against us and hath hitherto deteyned mee heere, but w'th the first opportunity of winde I will, God willinge, quitt this place, hopinge for a good and prosperous

voyadge to the Barbadoes. May itt please yo'r Lo'pp I have receed a 'tre from Mr. Blany w'ith 2 Billf inclosed from S'r Roberte Southwell for 30 £ charged upon Mr. Southwell his father in King Sayle w'ch I have nott as yett passed, neither doe I intende to passe them except necessity enforces mee by a longe stay here for want of a winde I beinge already suplyed w'ith 30 £ by S'r George Carterites order w'ch in my last 'tre to yo'r Lo'pp I menconed (which w'ith first begginge yo'r Honors p'don is all att pr'sente from

Yo'r Honor's Most humble obedient
S'rvant

JOSEPH WEST

*These for the Right Hon'ble the Lorde Ashley at
his House neere Exeter House in the Strande
London*

BARBADOES November the 8th 1669

May itt please yo'r Honor

These are to informe yo'r Lo'pp of our beinge att Barbadoes where wee shall stay untill the 23d instant; and then hopinge to quitt this Islande for our desired Port; the People here seemingly shew a great inclinacon for Porte Royall. S'r John Yeamans beinge resolved to goe down doth give good encouradgm't and wee hope to make our complem't up 200 pr'fons: The Albemarle Sloop w'ch wee lost 3 dayes after wee quitted Ireland arrived safe heere 3 dayes after us and ye 2d instant in the morninge itt blew hard and the sloops cables broake and shee ashoare upon

ye Rocks and is lost. S^r John Yeamans and Esq^r Colleton are about buyinge of or hieringe of another floope and alsoe another vessell that will cary downe 60 or 70 people. We have had very bad weather att Barbadoes and ware in much dainger wth our shipp for one of our cables broake; And the Port Royall hath lost a cable and anker. Our dependance and principle hopes are beinge yo^r Honor wth the Rest of the Right Ho[']bles havinge binn pleased so hono[']bly to sett us forthe w^{ch} is the life of our designe and yo^r Honors fframe, nott to lett us fade in our infancy butt bee pleased to send us a supply in the Springe w^{ch} from yo^r Honor wil bee received wth great joye and much fortifye us against ruin for although I have used all diligent care imadginable, yett our stores are eaten very deepe into and wee shall nott have att our landinge above 3 months' provisions. Since wee arived heere, to save provisions, Esq^r Colleton hath taken 20tie servants into Sr. Peeter's plantacon, and Major Kingsland hath taken some, they beinge now allmoste all ashoare. May it please yo^r Honor, those s^rv[']ts w^{ch} did belonge to Major Hambleton I have and doe order them as for yo^r Honor's use, by reason they are left w^{thout} a Master, for their Steward quitted the shipp and overrun them in Ireland, and I doe intende to keepe them untill I receive from yo^r Honor farther orders. I doe hope before wee quitt Barbadoes to make yo^r number of servants upp wth them. May itt please yo^r Honor, I have here inclosed sent yo^r Lo[']pp a copy of the Propofalls w^{ch} are published heere for the People's encouradgm[']t and knowledge, w^{ch} is

all the informacon at pr'sent that can bee given
by . Yo'r Honor's Moste Humble and
Obediente S'rvente,

JOSEPH WEST.

*These for the Right Ho'ble the Lorde ASHLEY
COOPER, att Little Ereter House, in the Strande,
London.*

JO. DOREL AND HUGH WENTWORTH TO
LORD ASHLEY.

SOMERS ISLAND, Feb. 17, '69-70.

Right Hono'ble :

Your shippe *Carolina* being forced from her intended port into one of our harbours, it begott an acquaintance betwixt me and a servant of yours, one Captain O. Sullivan, which is gone your Surveyor Generall. He having acquainted me with your designe of settling Carolina and desire of promoting new plantations caused me to presume upon your Honour's favour and to trouble you with the perusall of these lines, which may acquaint your Honour that our Island of Barmudoes being over-peopled and the natives thereof much straitned for want of land, being now yearly able to spare a hundred inhabitants for the settlement of new plantations, and many people haveing gone from this Island to settle Santalucca, Trinidadoe, Antegro and Jamaica have most part of them dyed, but about three or four years since some of our people have gone for the Bahama Islands and costing amongst them for Spanish wracke and ambregrise, which sometimes they found, at last they settled on an Island which at first they named Sayles Island, but

when more of our people went to settle they named it New Providence, for the generallity of our people that went they were soe poore that they were not able to transport themselves. But myselfe and one Mr. Hugh Wentworth, an inhabitant here, did get two shippes and have transported most part of the inhabitants upon the accompt of creditt, giving of them time for their payment till they can rayse it of the plantation by their labour. There is about 3 hundred inhabitants upon it, myselfe having settled a plantation there with eight people on it, 3 negroes and five English. The island lyeth in the latitude of 25 degrees and a halfe and is very healthfull and pleasant accommodated with gallant harbouring for shipping. Some part of the island good land some part of it wast land. The people there have now noe want of provisions and our natives here most inclinable to settle there by reason the island is soe healthfull. It produceth as good cotten as ever grew in America and gallant tobacco. They have made but little as yet. There greatest want at present is small armes and ammunition, a Godly minister and a good smith. If the Spaniard become your enemy at Carolina, he will come through the Gulf with his shippes and harbour them at New Providence and stay there for a Southeast wind, which for the most part bloweth there and in three days' time will be in the river of Port Royall on the back of your people, and it is the nearest place for neighbourhood of any plantation in America and should your Lordshipp engage us here to accommodate your people with live cattle or necessaries from hence with our

shipping that island would be a refuge to us, for if the winds hold Westwardly or Northwardly that we could not recover Port Royall, then we could stand Southwardly and gaine that island for a recruite and need not stay long there for a winde to carry us to Port Royall. My humble request and suite to your Honours is that you would patronise our poore inhabitants of New Providence by gaineing a patent for New Providence and the rest of the Bahama islands, that the poore people may have protection there and be governed according to His Majesty's Laws and enjoy such priviledges for their encouragement of a better settlement as other colonies and plantations hath, and that your Honour will be pleased to have a remembrance therein for them. We have been the first beginners and encouragers of the settlement of New Providence and shall be ready to serve your Honour or your commands, and subscribe ourselves,

Your Honour's most humble servants

JOHN DORRELL senior
HUGH WENTWORTH

17 Feb. 69-70.

NANSAMUND RIVER IN VIRGINIA,
April 28th, 1670.

Honored Sir

These by Capt. Covell with the goods according to invoice and bill of lading are received. About the time of that shipp's arrival Mr. Burgh died leaving his wiffe executrix, who sent for the goods and about that time they came down from the shipp to here she also died, leaving all that

concerned her and her husbands business in trust with us. The goods you sent are not yett opened nor will not be till we hear further from Port Royall, being in dayly expectation of some ship from there and upon the arrivall whereof we shall comply with your orders in buying hoggs, cattle and what else is desired by those that shall come for it. In which we shall pursue your instructions and endeavour the best we can for your advantage as well in sale of goods as in buying with it, what you would have to be bought for the service of that designe, as also in the despatch of such shippes or vessels as is or shall be employed upon that account. Sir John Yeamans we heard was att Barmudas and from thence returned home to Barbados, after he had sent away Capt. Saile Governor to Port Royall. A sloop which came out with them from Barbados was here in January, John Baulte Master, being forced hither by bad weather with about thirty people, some of which were putt off here to procure food for the rest, which having done she failed away from here about the beginning of February.

We have had no more at present but to subscribe ourselves

Your Honors Servants

RI. BENNETT
THO. GODWIN

The Sloupe which we had at Barbadoes and parted w'th at sea did arrive at Keyawah on Munday ye 23d of May: 1670, an acc't of whose voyage from St. Katherina and passages there I thought fit to send yo'r Hon'r as I had it from Mr. Maurice Mathews who was in her.

Mr. Mathews "relacon" of St. Katherina :

On Saturday May ye 15th we came to an anchor in St. Katherina, a place about ye Latt. of 31 degrees, where wee intended to wood and watter. The Indians very freely came aboard whom wee entertained from this day to ye 18, they traded with us for beads and old clothes, and gave our people bread of Indian corne, peas, leakes, onyons, deare skins, hens, earthen pots etc. Upon ye 16 day came aboard an Indian, semi-Spaniard, w'th a pr'sent of bread etc., to our Master, and promised him Porke for truck. Severall of our people had been juſt at their houſes and told us of brave plantations with a 100 working Indians and that they want nothing in the world. Our Maſter upon ye 17 inſtant, about 8 in ye morning with his mate and Mr. Rivers, three ſeamen and one man ſervant which had been their juſt before, went aſhoare with truck to buy porke for ye ſloupes uſe, their were two men ſervants more which went aſhoare ag't ye ſloupe to cut wood etc and one woman with a girle to waſh ſome Linnien at ye wattering place, our Maſter promiſed to be aboard next tyde, but he came not. We hollowed to them right aſhoare about 4 of ye clocke but they made no anſwere. This raiſed a doubtfull feare in us. That night we kept a ſtrickt watch and next day about 10 of ye clocke we heard a drume, and pr'eſently ſaw 4 Spaniards armed with muſkets and ſwords—with ye drume came downe one of theſe and ſtanding behind a tree holding forth a white cloath hailed us and bid us yield and ſubmit to ye ſoveraignty of S'to Domingo and told us it were better ſoe for o'r Cap't was

in chaines. I holding up a white shirt told him, if we should have our people, we would depart in peace, but he cryed No, No, and giving ye word to some in ye wood, Indians and Spaniards, wee received a volley of Musket shott and a cloud of arrows which ye Indians shott upright, and soe they continued for an houre and a half, then they left of, and commanded three of us ashore. We told them we would send one with Letters to them, and sent them a boy ashore, who swined with a note to ye Master and another to ye fryer, ye note to the fryer treated of free passage with all our people. Ye boy they received courteously, cloathing him at ye watter side with deare skins etc. A little after, they bid us not use any armes, and they would ye like. And bid us expect an answer to o'r letter. We were glad of this and agreed, but about half an houre after, they commanded shippe and all ashore. We told them we had neither winde nor boat to obey them (not a breath of winde stirring) and gave them faire words, intending with ye first winde to gett without shott, but they fired and shott at us feirecely, then a small breeze arising of ye lande and we with much adoe having weighed o'r small bower and cut o'r best, hoisted sayle and away, and came to an anchor out of their reach; but before this, I being at ye helme, John Hanks (one of ye sea men) shott at them, which made all keep behind trees. We hauling out three muskets had not a bullet, till at last we found severall upon ye deck, which re-shooting did a little help us, as we stood to our sailes; but they fired still, but by God's mercy hit nobody, but our sailes were much dam-

aged. Ye next day about noone we hoisted and away, turneing it out they still keeping watch on the shoare. Saturday May ye 19th we failed about ye shoare with ye winde at South, this night we came to anchor in two fathoms and a halfe watter. Ye next morning we weighed anchor and steered alongst shoare, about 10 of ye clocke we made a cannew coming of ye shoare towards us, which proved to be of 4 Indians, they with signes of friendship came aboard. We entertained them courteously. They told us the place right ashoare from thence was Odistash and as we understood them, told us there were English at Keyawah. They further told us of a Cap't Sheedon, and made signs that he would speak with us, upon this we detained ye chieft of them and sent one ashoare to that pr'sone they spake of, with a letter to desire him to come aboard without much company. Ye three Indians that went with our messenger ashoare promised to returne after sun set. About twilight they returned with our messenger and Cap't Sheedon and one Capt. Alush (who were at Barbadoes) and many more. This Sheedon told us that ye English with two shippes had been at Port Royall and were now at Keyawah, he further promised us on ye morrow to carry us thither. About 9 of ye clock came another cannowe, but we sent them after a little stay away, being all too numerous. Ye next morning we came to faile for Keyawah where we found ye Barmudian Sloupe going out a fishing, who piloted us into Keyawah river.

MR. CARTERET'S RELATION OF THEIR
PLANTING AT ASHLEY RIVER '70.

Barmuda, Febr'y 26th, sayling from thence we came up with ye land betweene Cape Romana and Port Royall, and in 17 days ye weather being faire and ye winde not friendly ye Longe boate went ashoare ye better to informe as to ye certainty of ye place where we supposed we were. Upon its approach to ye land few were ye natives who upon ye strand made fires and came towards us whooping in their own tone and manner, making signes also where we should best land, and when we came ashoare they stroaked us on ye shoulders with their hands, saying Bony Conraro Angles, knowing us to be English by our collours (as we supposed). We then gave them brass rings and tobacco, at which they seemed well pleased, and into ye boate after halfe an houre spent with ye Indians we betooke ourselves. They liked our company soe well that they would have come aboard with us. We found a pretty handsome channell about 3 fathoms and a halfe from ye place we landed to ye shippe, through which the next day we brought ye shipp to anchor feareing a contrary winde and to gett in for some fresh watter. A day or two after ye Governor whom we tooke in at Barmuda with several others went ashore to view ye Land here, some 3 Leagues distant from the shipp, carrying along with us one of ye eldest Indians who accosted us on ye other day, and as we drew to ye shore a good number of Indians appeared, clad with deare skins, having with them

their bows and arrows, but our Indian calling out Appada they withdrew and lodged their bows and returning ran up to ye middle in mire and watter to carry us ashore, where when we came they gave us ye stroaking complin't of ye country and brought deare skins, some raw, some drest, to trade with us, for which we gave them knives, beads and tobacco and glad they were of ye Market. By and by came their women clad in their Mofse roabs, bringing their potts to boyle a kinde of thickening which they pound and make food of, and as they order it being dried makes a pretty sort of bread. They brought also plenty of Hickery nutts, a wallnut in shape and taste, onely differing in ye thickneff of the shell and finallneff of ye kernell. The Governor and severall others walking a little distance from ye watter side came to ye Hutt Pallace of his Ma'ty of ye place, who meeteing us tooke ye Governor on his shoulders and carryed him into ye house in token of his chearfull entertainment. Here we had nutts and root cakes, such as their women usefully make, as before, and watter to drink for they use no other lickquor as I can learne in this countrey. While we were here, his Ma'tye's three daughters entered the Pallace all in new roabs of new mofse, which they are never beholding to ye taylor to trim up, with plenty of beads of divers collours about their necks. I could not imagine that ye savages would so well deport themselves, who coming in according to their age and all to salute the strangers, stroaking of them. These Indians understanding our busineff to St. Hellena told us that ye Westoes, a ranging sort of people re-

puted to be the Mandatoes, had ruinated yt place, killed severall of those Indians, destroyed and burnt their habitations and that they had come as far as Keyawah doeing the like there, ye Caffeeke of which place was within one sleep of us (which is 24 hours for they reckon after that rate) with most of his people whome in two days after came aboard of us.

Leaveing that place, which is called Sowee, carrying ye Caffeeke of Kayawah with us, a very ingenius Indian and a great linguist in this maine, ye winde being very lofty soe that we could not deale with ye shoare, we drove to the Southward of Port Royall, where we made a faire opening and findeing by observation and otherwayes ye contrary, we stood five minutes to ye Northward and soe gott ye shipp into Port Royal river (the opening there appeared not to us as Colo'n Sanford did relate) ag't which shoales ley of about five leagues to sea. W. N.W. Hilton head boare from us when we steared in, and in stearing in W. N.W and N. W. b. W. we had $2\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms at low water with breakers on both sides. But when your are within you have 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 fathoms water and a clear river. I cannot say much of the channel, being but a Landman, but this, ye Governor, Capt. Brayne and myself took ye Longe boate to goe upon discovery and stood of to sea about 5: or 6: miles close aboard the Northwardmost Breakers. We had no lesse than 5 fathoms at low water ye tyde being spent and the winde proving calm we were forst to make in for ye shoare with ye tyde of flood. Leaveing this to Capt. Brayne, who will give you a more p'fect acct. than I can. A small kinde of whale,

white about ye head and jowle is very plenty in in this river. In two hours' time I beheld about 10 or 11 of ye kinde, and some pr'tend and undertake to say to be of ye sperm kinde, that were worth ye experim't to find out ye truth of it. We were two dayes at anchor ere we could speake with an Indian. When we did, they confirmed what heard at Sowee. We weighed from Port Royall river and ran in between St. Hellena and Combohe, where we lay at anchor. All ye time we staide neare ye place where ye distressed Indian sojourned, who were glad and crying Hiddy doddy Comorado Angles Westoe Skorrye (which is as much as to say) English very good friends, Westoes are nought. They hoped by our arrival to be protected from ye Westoes. Often making signs they would engage them with their bowes and arrows, and wee should with our guns. They often brought us venefon and some deare skins w'ch wee bought of them for beads. Many of us went ashoare at St. Hellena and brought back word that ye land was good land supplied with many Peach trees and a competence of timber, a few figg trees and some cedar here and there and that there was a mile and a half of cleare land fitt and ready to plant. Oysters in great plenty, all ye islands being rounded with banks of ye kinde, in shape longer and scarcely see any one round, yet good fish though not altogether of soe pleasant taste as yo'r Wallfleet oysters. Here is alsoe wilde Turke which ye Indian brought but is not soe pleasant to eate of as ye tame, but very fleshy and farr bigger. Ye sloupe w'ch wee have with us, bought at Barmuda, was dispatcht

to Kayawah to viewe that land foe much comended by the Caffeeke, brings back a report y't y't lande was more fit to plant in than St. Hellena which begott a question, whether to remove from St. Hellena theither or stay. Some were of opinion it were more prudent forthwith to plant provifions where they were, than betake themselves to a second voyage, though small, it would not prove a better change, ye enterance into that harbour being as difficult as ye other. The Governor adhearing for Kayawah and most of us being of a temper to follow though wee knew no reason for it, imitating ye rule of ye inconsiderate multitude cryed out for Kayawah, yet some diffented from it yet being fure to take a new voyage but difident of a better convenience, thofe that inclyned for Port Royall were looked upon straingely, so thus we came to Kayawah. The land here and at St. Hell'a is much at one, ye surface of the earth is a light blackish mould, under that is whiter and about 3 or 4 feet is a clay some read w'th blew vaines and some blew w'th read vaines, foe is all ye land I have feen.

FFROM ALBEMARLE POINT
IN ASHLEY RIVER, June 25th, 1670.

Much Hono'rd and Noble Lord:

I hope y'or Lord'sp hath rec'd an acco't (long before this tyme) of God's providences and dealings with yo'r fervant and colony here in Carolina from my felfe, Mr. West &c. Though we are (att pr'sent) under fome ftraight for want of provifion (incident to the best of new plantations)

yet we doubt not (through the goodneff of God) of recruits from fundry places to w'ch we have sent. But there is one thing w'ch lyes very heavy upon us, the want of a Godly and orthodox Minist'r, w'ch I and many others of us have ever lived under, as the greatest of o'r mercyes. May it please yo'r Lords'p, in my late country of Barmudas, there are divers Minist'rs of whom there is one, Mr. Sampson Bond, heretofore of long standing in Exeter Colledge in Oxford and ordayned by the late Byshop of Exeter, the old Do'r Joseph Hall, and by a commissiion from the Earle of Manchester and company for the Sumer Islands, sent there in the yeere 1662, for the term of three yeers, under whose powerfull and fowl edefying ministry I have lived about eight yeeres last past. There was nothing in all this world soe grievous to my spirit, as the thought of parting with his Godly society and faythfull ministry. But I did a little comfort myselfe, that it might please ye Lord by some good meanes or other to encline his heart to come after us, who hath little respect from some who are now in authority in Barmudas, w'ch is a great discourag'mt to him, w'ch is taken notice off in other places, and he is invited to Boston in New England and to New Yorke by the Governor there, with tenders of large encouragement, if he will come to ye one or other place. I have likewise writt most earnestly to him desiring that he would come and sitt downe with us, assuring him it is not only my urgent request but with all the most hearty request of ye Colony in generall, who were exceedingly affected with him and his ministry all the tyme they were in

Barmudas. And we shall all have assured cause to bleff God for him, so long as we shall live, might he be gained to be our settled minist'r. Sir John Yeamans was soe much affected with him, that he promised me he would procure a commiffion from the King to make him our minist'r, and to the uttmost, endeavor to procure him a considerable fallary for his encouragem't. But I can heare of nothing done by him herein, w'ch hath imboldened me (in the name of all ye rest) most humbly to beseech yo'r Lord'sp to put on bowell's of great goodneff and compassion towards yo'r Colony here in procuring (w'ch yo'r Lord'sp may easily and speedily doe) a commiffion and competent fallary for him for about five or seven years (till the Lord shall enable us to mayntayne him ourselves) to be paid to him or his assignes in London, Barbadoes or elsewhere. I doe most faythfully assure yo'r Lord'sp that this Mr. Bond is so well known, well reported off and so beloved in most the Carabee Islands, that were it known abroad that he were yo'r Minist'r here, it is the judg'mt of sundry prudent persons, it would (in a little tyme) gaine many hundreds of considerable persons to this place. Oh that it might not be deemed too much boldneff in me to beseech yo'r Lord'sp with ye desired commiffion to honor him with yo'r lett'r w'ch if it be sent to yo'r Comissio'r att Barbadoes it will soon be dispatcht to him. I shall not (att pr'sent) give yo'r Lord'sp any further trouble, takeing my leave with my fixed purposes to the uttmost during life to further this yo'r Lord'sps (hytherto) bleffed designe, ever praying for an increase of those yo'r Manifest favors of all kinds

and degrees of eminent giftf and graces from God and likewise for an increase of yo'r most deserved Honor and noble dignities from his sacred Majesty. Resteth yo'r Lord'sp in all humility and ffaythefullneff to Honor, obey &c.

WILLIAM SAYLE

*For the Right Honorable Anthony Lord Ashley
att little Exeter House in the Strand, London.*

ALBEMARLE POYNT AT KYAWAW,
June ye 27th, 1670.

May it Please Yo'r Lo'p:

In my last to yo'r Lo'p, dated ye 28th of May, I gave yo'r Lo'p an account by the way of Virginia of our proceedings in Carolina, and how we came to quitt Port Royall and to begin our settlement at Kyawaw. May it please yo'r Lo'p, since the departure of the ship for Virginia, wee sent the Shallop back againe to St. Katherina with 2 letters, one for the Governour of St. Augustines, the other for ye ffryer at St. Katherina, to demand the men y't were detained there by the Spaniards, (yo'r Lo'p's kinsman, Mr. Rivers, being one of them,) and when ye Shallop came thither 2 or 3 of our people went ashoare contrary to orders, without hostage and the ffryer rec'ed them seemingly w'th much kindneff and told them upon his ffaith they should not be wronged. Whereupon there was 4 of our men went to his house, were he treated them very civilly and told them y't our men were at St. Augustines, not as prisoners, but had their liberty about the town and were entertained at an English man's house; but when our men were taking their leave of

the ffiryer he, betweene a complement and constraint, detained 2 of them, upon pretence that hee could not lett them goe till hee had an answer from St. Augustines. Whereupon after 3 days stay our men in the Shallop being informed by the Indians that there were 3 ships at St. Augustines w'ch would come to surprise the Shallop, were forced to weigh anchor for their security and come for Kyawaw, leaving those two men more behind at the ffiryer's house. Now yo'r more Lo'p may please to know that wee are forced to send the Barbadoes Shallop to Bermuda for a supply of provisions, for feare the ship should miscarry at Virginia, for we have but 7 weekes provision left and y't onely pease at a pint a day a man, the country affording us nothing. w'ch makes it goe very hard with us, and wee cannot employ our servants as wee would because we have not victualls for them. Our corne, potatoes and other things doe thrive very well of late, praised be God, but wee cannot have any dependance on it this yeare, but if we have kindly supplies now, wee doe not question but to provide for ourselves ye next yeare, and y't it will prove a very good settlement and answer yo'r Lo'p's expectacon, w'ch is ye desire of
Yo'r Lo'p's

Most humble and faithfull serv't,

JOSEPH WEST.

*For the Right Hono'ble ANTHONY LORD ASHLEY, at
Little Exeter House, in the Strand, London.*

ALBEMARLE POINT, Sep'r 9th, 1670.

May it Please Yo'r Honors:

In obfervance of our dutyes wee fhall not omitt any opportunity of giving yo'r Honors a faithfull acc't of all our proceedings in this place. Purfuant thereunto wee here doe offer to yo'r Honors, that for fome time fince the difpatch of the *Carolina* from this place to Virginia and the floop to Bermuda to bring provifions and other fupplies that yo'r Honors' care had intended for us, wee have been put to purchafe our maintenance from the Indians, and y't in fuch fmall parcells, as we could hardly get another fupply before the former was gone, in which time of our fo great exigencyes, the Spaniard not being ignorant of it, fent out a party of their Indians ag't us, as we received intelligence from the Indians y't are our friends, who lay for fome time in a place called Stonoe neare our river's mouth untill the *Carolina* ffriggot arrived here, w'ch was the 22th of Aug't laft, in w'ch time we receiv'd feveral allarums though they never yet came foe far as to action, more than when Mr. Henry Braine came upon the coaft and went afhoare in his long boat, thinking to meet with our owne Indians being foe neare the River's mouth. They fired upon him and his company with fmall fhott, notwithstanding y't the s'd Indians had fhewed them a white flagg. But before y't time we had put ourfelves in a reasonable good pofture of receiveing them though they had come much in odds, having mounted our great guns and fortified ourfelves as well as time and the abilityes of our people

would give leave, and moved good courage in our people, besides the assistance of some Indians y't were our friends.

After the shippes arrived we sent out a p'ty of our Indians with two of our own people to discover their camp, but when they expected to come upon them the Spanish Indians were retreated back againe, as our Indians informe us, at the noise of our great gunns, but whether there were any Spaniards among them we cannot yet receive certaine intelligence, other than one, who according to our Indians' description we judge to be a ffryer. Neither can we as yet know the number of Indians that lay ag't us, they exceeding the number of an Indian's acc't.

The *Carolina's* safe arrivall has very much encouraged our people. The more for y't she has brought us provisions of Indian corne, pease and meale for eight months, soe as wee make noe question but (by God's assistance) thoroughly to defend and maintain yo'r Honors' interests and our rights in this place till wee receive a further aid, which wee very much stand need of. Y't soe plantations may be managed and yo'r Honors finde what wee indeavour to p'suade, that this country will not deceive yo'r Honors' and others' expectacons. For which purpose wee have dispatched the *Carolina* to Barbadoes, where wee understand are a considerable number of people ready to be shipped for this place, y't she may make a returne before winter, w'ch will conduce much to the safety of this place and the ease of our people, y't have been too much overprest with watching already, and what wee must stand to upon every occasion. And yet, blessed be God,

wee have not lost above foure of our people, who dyed upon distempers usual in other parts, foe far may be yo'r Honors be further convinced of the healthfulnesse of the place.

The stores of all forts doe very much want a supply, especially cloathing, being all disposed of allready and many of the people unsatiffyed, and the winter is like to prove pretty sharp. The powder was all damnified, especially when the sterne of the ship broke in, foe as there is a great necessity of ten barrells of powder more.

Wee have received some cowes and hoggs from Virginia, but at an imoderate rate, considering the smalnesse of their growth, 30s. for a hog, a better than w'ch may be bought in England for 10s. If yo'r Honors had a small stocke in Bermuda from thence may be transported to this place a very good breed of large Cowes, Hoggs and Sheep at farr easier rates.

The Bahama Islands lyeing neare this coast from the latt. 34 to 37, being lately settled, and as yet in no patents, foe far as wee can understand, may be worthy yo'r Honors' care to take notice of. For from thence wee can be supplied with salt, and shippes going home without freight (if any such should be) may take in a loading of Brazellettoe wood.

Wee are in great want of an able minister, by whose meanes corrupted youth might be very much reclaimed and the people instructed in the true religion, and that the Sabbaoth and service of Almighty God be not neglected.

The Israelites' prosperity decayed when their prophets were wanting, for where the Arke of God is, there is peace and tranquility. That

the want thereof may never be knowne to yo'r
Honors or this place, are the prayers of,

Yo'r Honor's most faithfull

Humble fervants,

WILLIAM SAYLE,
FLOR. O. SULLIVAN,
STE. BULL,
JOSEPH WEST,
WITT. SCRIVENER,
RALPH MARSHALL,
PAUL. SMYTHE,
SAMUEL WEST.

JOS. DALTON, *Sec'ry.*

*To the Right Hon'ble ANTHONY LORD ASHLEY,
Chancellor of His Ma't's Co'rt of Excheq'r,
and the rest of the Lords Proprietors of Caro-
lina, at Whitehall, humbly p'r sent, London.*

Endorsed: Council at Ashley Riv. to Lords
Proprietors, 9th Sept., '70.

MARCH 4TH, 1670.

*To the Right Hon'ble Sir PETER COLLINGTON,
Knight. The humble Declaration of JOHN RUS-
SELL, late M'r of the Porte Royall, Concern-
ing his Condicon.*

Shewinge to Your Honour:

After wee sett sayle and departed from
England, wee sayled to Kingsale in Ireland,
where Capt. West shipt a mate on board us,
from thence wee fayled to the Barbadoes,
where the Right Hon'ble Sir John Yeomans was
pleased to embarque himselfe on board of us,

(hee being appoynted as Governor for the settlement, leavinge Barbadoes meeting with bade weather wee were forced to putt in att Nevis, where Sir John was pleased to send on board me one Christopher Barrowe with instructions to pilott the shipp to Port Royall, when, the wind comeinge about faire wee sett sayle from Nevis, haveinge not above a fortnight's water for 44 people,) and had good weather untill such tyme as wee came nere the land where wee found a great alteration in soe much that wee were forced to part from our fleet, and haveinge beene six weeks beating from place to place by reason of continuance of foule weather wee were beaten of the land 3 severall tymes and were driven to such great want of water that wee were all ready to perish, our allowance beinge butt a pinte and sometymes halfe a pinte a day, and afterwards many of us were forced to drinck theyre owne urine and salt water. Being in this difmall dispayreinge condition and haveinge by the advice of Christopher Barrowe beaten or driven much to the Southward expectinge fayre weather, through his persuasion wee endeavoured to touch at the Bahama Islands and neare the island of Munjake near Abeco, being in the latitude of 26.14 minutes, wee were most unfortunately cast away, beinge a place where neyther our Pilott or myself ever were before and both altogether unacquainted with, and the rocks lying 3 or 4 leagues off the shoare, soe that wee could not possibly putt in or runn ashore. Butt by God's great mercy, by the help of our boate wee putt all our people safe upon the island, where through the neglect and delays of our

inhumane Carpenter, who hath been the occasion of our long and tedious stay, many of our people lost theyre lives there. I was forced to putt the Carpenter upon another island and to make a boate myselfe, by reason that he would not worke, with which boate wee landed ourselves upon an island called Ellutherea inhabited, a place likewise unknown to us, where, by the inhabitants directions I hyred a shallop and sayled from thence to the island called New Providence, where wee gott transportation for most of us to the Barmoodoes, the rest wee left at Providence, except Barrowe and his wife, who went to a place called New Yorke; from Barmoodoes I have since safely arrived att London and have made bold to give you the trouble of this accomp't, humbly peticoninge your Honour to take itt and mine and the reste of our conditions into your Honour's charitable consideration, havinge lost all, desiringe your Honour to allowe us for the tyme that our sayd shipp raigned.

Your Honor's most humble serv't,

JOHN RUSSELL.

Wee were cast away 12th January, 1670.

BARBADOES, the 15th of November, 1670.

Sir:

Yours of the 28th August last I rec'd with a copie of the 30th May last, the originall whereof never came to my hands, the miscarriage of which doth not a little trouble me. About six weekes since here arrived one Mr. Barrow who was in *Port Royall* friggott bound for Carolina

and a person very industrious in the taking an exact accompt of the tranfacciones of their unhappy voyage, which hee brought mee with feveral papers and Plotts of the Bahamy Islands, which I gave to my friend your Brother, Mr. Thomas Colletton, for perufall and to fend you coppyes thereof, which he hath not as yet returned me. Soe that to the particulars of them I muft refere you to him. Some few days fince, here arrived the *Carolina* friggott from Carolina, by which wee have a large and ample accompt of the people's arriveall and good health there, only their deficiency in strength and number of People as you will perceive by my generall letter to all the Lords Proprietors for what fupplies thofe parts cann afford. I have by my daily care and induftry withdrawne feverall perfons from their refolutions of other fettlements, as Colonel Sharpe from New Yorke, who intended a large fettlement there but has fufpended the fame untill a moderation be made to the feverall excepcons fpecified in my generall letter here inclofed to the Lords, with one to Lord Ashley, which pray deliver. I prefume the *Carolina* friggott may be ready about three weekes hence to depart for faid province, wherein by my perfuafion is bound Capt. Godfrey and Mr. Thomas Gray, (who was my chiefe Agent of all my affaires here,) with a very confiderable ftrength of fervants and many others unknown to you, foe needles here to name. Here is lately paffed an Act in this ifland to prevent depopulation, in which there are great penaltyes imposed upon fuch perfons that fhall endeavour and perfuade any to goe hence for other

Colonyes, which will be a great hindrance of supplies from hence. I have onely at present to desire your concurrence and urgency with the Lords for a speedy answere to my generall letter, wishing you health and prosperity, I assure you, I am

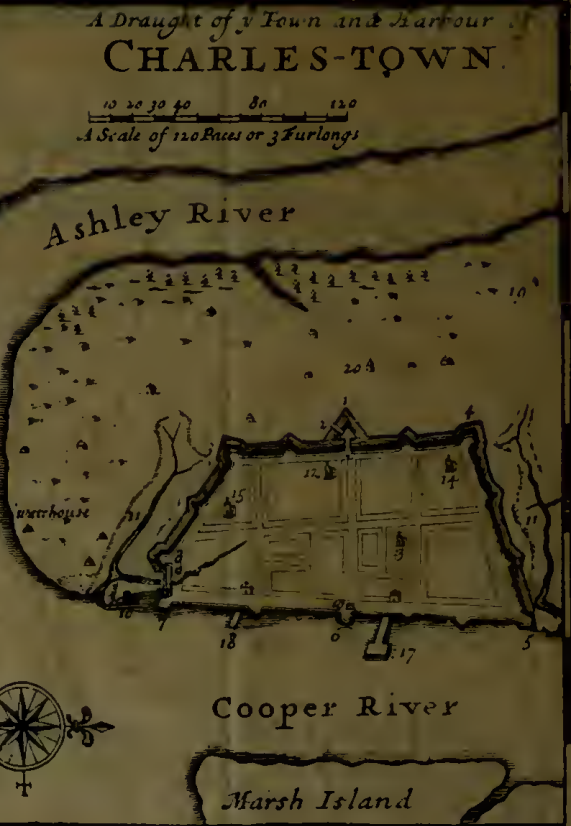
Your very faithfull servant,

JOHN YEAMANS.

These for my Honored Friende, Sr. PETER COLLITON, Baronett,
present.



- Explanation
1. Johnsons Raveline
 2. Draw Bridges
 3. Colletons Bastion
 4. Carteret Bastion
 5. Craven Bastion
 6. The Half Moon
 7. Granville Bastion
 8. Ashley Bastion
 9. The Pallisados
 10. Blakes Bas
 11. The Creek on both sides
 12. English Ch.
 13. French Ch.
 14. Presbyteria Meeting
 15. Anabaptist Meeting Hou.
 16. Court of Guard
 17. Coll. Rhett's Bridge
 18. another Kea
 19. The Minis ters House
 20. The Qua kers Meet ing House

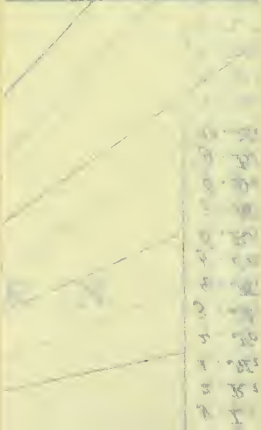
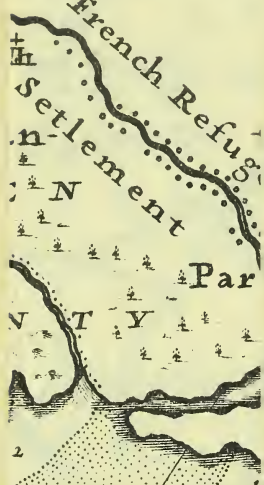


- Explanation
- a. Hunt
 - b. I. Zard
 - c. Dukeson
 - d. Brown
 - e. Dryo
 - f. Cockfield
 - g. Grimbald
 - h. King
 - i. Perryman
 - k. Jackson
 - l. Lund
 - m. William
 - n. Wm Son
 - o. Header
 - p. Gray Green
 - q. Collaton
 - r. West
 - s. Pendarvis
 - t. Simons
 - u. Cartwright
 - w. Beaden
 - x. Lowson
 - y. L. West
 - z. Rivers
 1. Morris
 2. Young
 3. Morgan
 4. Mathew
 5. Carmila
 6. Rowser
 7. Miller
 8. Dearsley
 9. Brady
 10. Habcaw



E N D O N

The COUN



THE PARISH CHURCH
OF
ST. MICHAEL,
IN
CHARLES TOWN,
IN
THE PROVINCE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Founded 1752.

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GEORGE S. HOLMES, 1887.

ST. MICHAEL'S.

The first notice we have of anything appertaining to St. Michael's is, in July, 1672,¹ when John Culpepper, Surveyor-General, is directed to lay out a Town at Oyster Point, and the site now occupied by St. Michael's, seems to have been reserved for a church, though none was built on it until some years later, when the first St. Philip's was erected. This view of the early laying out of the church-yard is supported by the fact that December 29, 1886,² some workmen while repairing the foundations found a coffin just under the first landing of the stairway to the south gallery and just inside of the southwest pilaster. This coffin was of red-cedar, and the lid was studded with brass tacks which formed the initials J. O. B. and the figures 1678.

With the first St. Philip's we have nothing to do, so let us hurry on to June 14, 1751,³ when an Act of Assembly was passed, directing that "all that part of Charlestown situate and lying to the southward of the middle of Broad Street" is to "be known by the name of the Parish of St. Michael," and a church is to be erected "on or near the place where the old church of the parish of St. Philip Charlestown formerly stood," at a cost to the public of not more than £17,000 proclamation money, equal to about \$55,000.

The Hon. Charles Pinckney, Alexander Vander Bussen, Ed. Fenwick, Wm. Bull, Jr., Andrew Rutledge, Isaac Mazyck, Benj. Smith, Jordan Roche and James Irving, were appointed Commissioners to carry out the Act, and the *South Carolina Gazette* of February 22, 1752, states that "the Commissioners for building the Church of St. Michael in this Town, having waited on His Excellency the Governor (Glen. Ed.) to desire that he would be pleased to lay the first Stone, on Monday last (February 17, 1752, Ed.), His Excellency, attended by several of His Majesty's Honorable Council, with the Commissioners and other Gentlemen, was pleased to proceed to the Spot and lay the same, accord-

¹Rivers, 130. ²Charleston News and Courier, December 30, 1886.

³Statutes VII, 79.

ingly, and thereon a Sum of Money; a Stone was then laid by each of the Gentlemen, who attended His Excellency, followed by the loud Acclamations of a Numerous Concourse of people, that had assembled to see the Ceremony; after which the Company proceeded to Mr. Gordon's, where a handsome Entertainment was provided by the Commissioners.¹

Dinner over, His Majesty's health was drank, followed by a Discharge of the Cannon at Granville's Bastion; then the Healths of all the Royal Family and other loyal Toasts; and the Day was concluded with peculiar Pleasure and Satisfaction. This Church will be built on the Plan of one of Mr. Gibson's Designs; and 'tis tho't will exhibit a fine Piece of Architecture when compleated. The Steeple being designed much larger than that of St. Philip's, will have a fine set of Bells."

In the above extract there is no mention of the whereabouts of "the first stone," but in an old memorandum book belonging to the church, it is stated that "this day the Gov'r laid the first stone at the So. East Corner of the Church." There is no date, but a little above is an item dated February 17, and just after one dated February 29, 1752. While the repairs of the church, after the earthquake, were going on, an effort was made to find this stone, and at the southeast corner of the main building, a block of

¹Gordon's was at the N. E. corner of Broad and Church Streets, and the Church still has the following bill:

February 17, 1752.—*The Commisnor of the Church Bill.*

Dinner	£20 : 0 : 0
To Tody	1 : 10 : 0
" Punch.....	5 : 0 : 0
" Beer.....	5 : 10 : 0
" Wine	5 : 5 : 0
" Glass Broak.	5 : 0
" 8 Magnum bonos of Clarret..	24 : 0 : 0
	<hr/>
	61 : 10 : 0

JOHN GORDON.

April 13, 1752.

In a different hand is added, "The Comm's agree that the Clerk pay this acct.

granite, 18 by 15 by 10½ inches, was found, but there was no inscription on it, nor record in it—to the intense disappointment of all present, of whom the writer was one.

It will also be noticed that the name of the architect is given as “Gibson”—a name of which we can find no mention elsewhere; but James Gibbs was the designer of St. Martins-in-the-Fields, London, and a legend tells us that our church is a copy of that building. A glance at the pictures of the two shows this to be an error, and one is puzzled to account for the story. If, however, they were planned by the same person, we can see how it arose. Add to this the similarity of Gibbs and Gibson; the fact that the spires of both churches spring through the roof—a blunder never committed by Sir Christopher Wren—and the farther fact that Gibbs lived till 1754, and, we think, there is little doubt that St. Michael’s was the work of Gibbs. This, however, is as each pleases. There is no evidence, so far as we can learn, that Sir Christopher Wren was the architect, and the fact that he died in 1723 is against the legend which has some hold on our people.

After the above was written, the following extract from a letter dated 1766¹ by a Mr. Woodmason, who went to England from this Province, to be ordained a minister of the Church of England, was brought to our notice: “St. Michael’s is a new-built Church, from the Model of that of Greenwich, being truss’d and roofed and no pillars; is eighty feet by sixty, has a tower and steeple one hundred and ninety-six feet high and a ring of eight bells lately hung.” This puts the matter in a new light, and inquiries are being made in England to see if there is still such a church in Greenwich.²

A beginning made, work went on steadily, but not very rapidly, so that we find in the *Gazette* for Dec. 29, 1758, the following: “Wednesday last (Dec. 27, Ed.) being St. John the Evangelist’s Day, the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons had a grand procession

¹Address J. J. P. Smith, Esq., in St. Philip’s, May 13, 1875. App. 11.

²These inquiries have proved that St. Michael’s is not a copy of any Church at Greenwich.

from the Lodge Room, at Brother John Gordon's, to St. Michael's Church, where, besides the usual service, an Anthem suitable to the Occasion, set to music by Brother Benjamin Yarnold, was sung and played by several masterly Hands, and an excellent Discourse on Universal Love and Benevolence delivered by their Rev. Brother, Mr. Martyn." Mr. Martyn was Rector of St. Andrew's, and is mentioned by Dalcho.

At the time of this service the church could not have been finished, as the first Vestry was elected on Easter Monday, 1759, and qualified May 25, 1759, taking this oath :

"We, the Church Wardens and Vestry of the Parish of St. Michael, Charlestown, whose names are hereunder written, do declare that We do Believe there is not any Transubstantiation in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, or in the Elements of Bread and Wine at or after the Consecration thereof by any person whatsoever."¹

On Wednesday, July 18, 1759,² a letter was written by the Vestry to James Wright, Esq., of London, begging him to "use your Best Offices and Endeavors to Procure or Invite a Minister to come over to be Rector." He was to be "a Middle-aged Man of a Grave Deportment, suitable to his Sacred Office, and of a good, audible Voice, as the Church is Large." The letter continues: "His Sallary is Fixed by Law at One Hundred and Fifty Pounds Proclamation Money, or Seven Hundred and Fifty Pounds Currency, per Annum and a comfortable house." This "sallary" was about £112 sterling.

There was some trouble in procuring a parson in England, so on January 9, 1761,³ the Rev. Rob't Cooper, Assistant Minister of St. Philip's, was called, and the first regular service was held by him in the new edifice, Sunday, February 1, 1761⁴—nearly nine years from the laying of the corner stone—with John Braund as Clerk. Through the courtesy of the Hon. W. A. Pringle, we are able to give the following "entry from the family Bible of Rob't

¹Old Vestry Book, p. 3. ²Old Vestry Book, p. 3.

³Old Vestry Book, 7. ⁴Old Vestry Book, 8.

Pringle, Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the Colony of South Carolina”:

“Feb’y 1, 1761.—This Day being Sunday, Divine Service was performed for the first time in the New Church of St. Michael, in this Town of Charlestown, by the Rev. Mr. Rob’t Cooper, who was invited to be Minister thereof, and preached a Sermon suitable to the occasion to a crowded congregation; David Deas and myself being the Church Wardens; and on said occasion all my family went to Church and took possession of my Pew there, No. 29, in said Church.”¹

The building just finished was 130 feet long, including the portico, and 60 feet wide; it was of brick, with a slate roof, but, curiously enough, the porch seems to have been shingled, for in 1774 we find the vestry ordering the porch to be “*new-shingled*.”² Later, it was slated like the rest of the roof.

At the west end of the church, a graceful steeple rises to the height of 186 feet from the ground,³ and at the top is a gilt ball, and above that a vane. The ball is of black cypress, covered with copper,⁴ and the wood is as sound as the day it was erected, and, strange to say, was little

¹See Appendix No. 1 for List of probable congregation. ²Old Vestry Book, 132.

³The following is from the Charleston *Courier* of December 8, 1835, the measurements having been taken by Mr. John M. Schnierle, in September, 1832:

	FEET.	INCHES.
From point of rod to top of vane.....	8	6
Width of Vane.....	1	9
From bottom of vane to top of ball....	7	8
From top of ball to eve of roof over pigeon hole.....	5	5
Thence to first velt under pigeon hole.....	6	9
From first velt to second velt.....	16	7
From second velt to eve of steeple roof.....	8	5
Thence to floor of balcony ...	17	7
Thence to floor of belfry.....	22	2
Thence to top of portico roof.....	48	3
Thence to pavement.....	43	2
Total.....	186	3
Sunk during earthquake, Aug. 31, 1886*.....	—	8
Present Height.....	185	7

The vane is 7 feet, 3½ inches long.

*Mr. John Gourdin, Architect in charge of repairs.

⁴Personal Examination.

hurt when it was blown down by the cyclone of August 25, 1885, and fell to the street below ; making a spherical depression in the heavy flagstone of the pavement. It had just been restored to its usual place, when the earthquake of August 31, 1886, shattered the church, but its stability was not affected, though it is now about 8 inches nearer to the ground, owing to the sinking of the steeple. Most of the woodwork of the interior is of red cedar, and in perfect preservation.

The cost of the Church was £53,535-18-9 currency, equal at seven to one in gold, to \$32,775.87.¹ Of this £21,877 currency was subscribed for pews, and £31,656-18-9 currency was granted by the Assembly. Dalcho states these figures to be from the accounts of Samuel Prioleau, Secretary to the Commissioners, and they have been to some extent verified by personal examination of what remains of the original documents. Three times the money would not do the work now, but at the time of building, bricks were about three dollars a thousand and lime six cents per bushel, while white bricklayers and mechanics got about \$1.40 a day, and negroes 70 cents.² Part of the lime used is said to have been made from the shells of an immense mound, near Fort Johnson, evidently of Indian origin.³

No sooner was the congregation settled in their new church than they began to raise the money for "a Ring of Bells," and on January 6, 1762,⁴ it was ordered that a subscription be opened for that purpose.

At the next meeting of the Vestry,⁵ February 18th, 1762, we find the Wardens "acquainting the Vestry that they had received from His Excellency, Governor Boone, a Service of Altar Plate, consisting of Two Flagons, a Chalice and Cover, and a large Dish, which His Excellency had been pleased to present To and For the use of St. Michael's Church, and that they, the Church Wardens, had thereupon Immediately sent their Thanks to His Excellency in behalf of the Vestry and Parishoners. It was resolved and ordered that on each piece of Plate the following words be engraven, viz : The Gift of His Excellency Thomas Boone, Esqr., Governor of this Pro-

¹Dalcho, p. 187. ²Original Bills. ³Drayton's Carolina, p. 56.

⁴Old Vestry Book, 17. ⁵Old Vestry Book, 17.

vince, To The Church of St. Michael, Charles Town, So. Carolina, 1762." At the same meeting, thanks are returned for a "Neat Quarto Common Prayer Book," presented by Richard Lambton, Esqr., a "Neat Folio Bible, one Folio and two Quarto Common Prayer Books, from Jacob Motte, Esqr., Public Treasurer of this Province."

It may be as well to state here that two silver alms dishes were added by George Somers, Esqr., in 1764;¹ a chalice similar to the first, by "Elias Horry, Esqr., Intendant of this City," as the inscription states, in 1816;² and a silver Christening Basin, by Miss Ann McPherson, in September, 1819. This plate was sent to Columbia during the war between the States, and was lost when Sherman burnt that town.³

After the war the Vestry advertised for it, but without success, and their pleasure may be imagined, when on the 17th June, 1867,⁴ they received one of the tankards through the generosity of Hon. Alexander W. Bradford, who noticed it in a pawn broker's shop in New York. The cover of the chalice was bought in Ohio a year or two later,⁵ but nothing was ever heard of the remainder.

The plate now consists of the two pieces just described; a paten inscribed "St. George's, Dorchester, S. C., 1755. Presented to St. Michael's Church by Richard Lathers, Esq., Charleston, S. C., April, 1871;" another paten inscribed, "The gift of Henry Middleton, Esq., to St. George's Church, in Dorchester, 1755. Presented to St. Michael's Church by Henry A. Middleton, Esq., Charleston, S. C., April, 1871;" a silver alms dish, inscribed, "St. Michael's Church, Charleston, S. C. Glory Be To God In The Highest. Alleluia"—this was a gift of Mr. Eugene P. Jervey—and two silver chalices inscribed, "St. Michael's Church, Charleston, S. C., 1870."

Thus in recent times as in the past the church has had many friends, and we must not omit from the list the Hon. Edward Fenwick, who in 1763,⁶ presented crimson velvet

¹Old Vestry Book, 42. ²Dalcho, 188. ³New Vestry Book, 161.

⁴New Vestry Book, 161. Mr. James M. Wilson. ⁵Old Vestry Book, 27.

coverings and curtains, trimmed with gold lace, for the communion table; and Jacob Motte, Esq., who a year later furnished it with Damask table-cloths and napkins.¹

During its entire existence, St. Michael's has been useful to the public at large, as well as to its own congregation, and so even before its clock and bells were there to serve the citizens; its yard was used to keep the fire engine in; as is proved by a resolution of the Vestry of April 26, 1762,² and as late as 1821 we find that the city fire buckets were kept there.³

The original parsonage was in Queen Street, but proving unsuited to its purpose was sold December 10, 1764,⁴ for £3,300 currency, and September 11, 1765,⁵ a new glebe was bought for £2,700 currency;⁶ and the three story brick house on the west side of Meeting Street, now No. 39, was built; having been finished towards the end of 1767 at a cost of £4,537-15-0 currency, the outbuildings and well adding £762-5-0 currency to the bill, besides £19 "ballance" due on final settlement.⁷ This house was sold in 1817, and is now owned by Mr. Jas. M. Wilson.

The bells and clock reached Charlestown in the ship *Little Carpenter*, July 15, 1764,⁸ and were soon in their present positions, except that the works of the clock were at first above the bells instead of below, as at present.

The clock was built by Aynsworth Thwayts, of London, and was described in his offer as "a strong 30 Hour Clock, to show the Hour Four Ways, to strike the Hour on the Largest Bell and the quarters on four Bells, as the Royal Exchange, London;"⁹ to cost with dial plates, &c., £194 sterling in London. It will be noticed that it is "to show the *Hour Four Ways*" and this is all it showed till 1849, when, with the consent of the Vestry, the City Council added minute hands. The quarters are now struck on *three* bells, not on *four* as formerly. The freight both of bells and clock was presented by the owners of the "*Little Carpen-*

¹Old Vestry Book, 39. ²Old Vestry Book, p. 19. ³Old Vestry Book, 508.

⁴Old Vestry Book, 51. ⁵Old Vestry Book, 42. ⁶Old Vestry Book, 58.

⁷Old Vestry Book, 65. ⁸*S. C. Gazette*, Oct. 1, 1764. ⁹Old Vestry Book, 34.

ter,"¹ and the putting up cost only a trifle for carpenter's work, the watch-maker who was to take care of the clock directing them without charge.

The first notice we have found of the bells is in the *South Carolina Gazette*, for July 26, 1760, where we are informed that "St. Michael's Church being now almost finished, we hear that a subscription is set on foot for purchasing a sett of bells for its steeple, the cost of which will be about 4 or 500 £ Sterling;" but they did not come for four years, arriving in the same ship as the clock. They were cast by Lester & Pack, of London, in 1764,² and are described in founder's offer as "A Peal of 8 bells, the Tenor 18 cwt., the whole will weigh, more or less, 80 cwt., and to cost with clappers, etc., in London, £581-14-4 Sterling." After the order was sent, the Vestry became alarmed at their weight, many thinking them too heavy for the steeple, and so they sent a request that only six bells be cast; or that the eight be sold and six others bought. For some unexplained cause, the original order was carried out, and thus, by good fortune, we obtained one of the sweetest sets of bells in the world. Putting them up, frames, etc., cost about £700 currency, so that the total cost was £681 sterling.³

For eighteen years they hung peacefully in their tower, but when Charlestown was to be evacuated by the British in December, 1782, Major Traill, of the Royal Artillery, claimed them as a perquisite of his corps, and carried them off on the last fleet that sailed from Charlestown December 14, 1782. The Vestry appealed to Sir Guy Carlton, the British Commander-in-Chief, who was in New York, and he ordered their restoration, but too late; for the bells had been shipped to London, and were beyond his jurisdiction.⁴

An appeal was then made "To The Honorable the Secretary at War, White Hall, London, but elicited no response."⁵

A Mr. Ryhiner,⁶ a merchant, formerly of Charlestown,

¹Old Vestry Book, 38. ²O. V. B., 34. ³Old Vestry Book, 43.

⁴Vestry Book, 168. ⁵Old Vestry Book, 172. ⁶Old Vestry Book, 184.

bought the bells "as a commercial adventure,"¹ and shipped them back to Charlestown in the "*Lightning*," which arrived here November 20, 1783,² so that the bells were absent only about a year.

In Johnson's Traditions, it is stated that "when landed on the wharf, the overjoyed citizens took possession, and hurried them up to the church and into the steeple, without thinking that they might be violating a private right." Be this as it may, we find Mr. Ryhiner, in June, 1785,³ applying to the Vestry for payment for them, and the Vestry replying: "This Vestry having never interfered in any shape in the matter, Mr. Ryhiner is perfectly at liberty to do what he pleases with the bells;" and in December, 1787,⁴ they order a subscription to pay for them, but with what result we have been unable to learn.

So the bells rang every evening and for all fires, besides calling the people to church on Sundays and Holy days, and playing patriotic airs on the 28th of June and 4th of July, till, in 1832,⁵ two of them were found to be cracked, and one Amity Bailey undertook to mend them.⁶

He never carried out his agreement, however, and in 1838, the two cracked bells were sent to England in the ship *Chichora*, to be recast, and reached home in August, 1839, the cost being \$428.04.⁷

Their next adventure was soon after the battle of Secessionville, in June, 1862,⁸ when they were sent to Columbia, S. C., for safe keeping, and there burned by Sherman's army in February, 1865.⁹

As soon as the war was over, the fragments were gathered up, and in the spring of 1866, at least five of the bells were shipped to Mears & Stainbank,¹⁰ the successors of the original founders, who still carried on the business in London, and recast of the same amalgam, and in moulds made with the same trammels.¹¹ They reached Charleston on the

¹ Johnson's Traditions, 402. ² King's Newspaper Press of Chr., 36.

³ Old Vestry Book, 185. ⁴ Old V. B'k, 164. ⁵ N. V. B'k, 40.

⁶ N. V. Book, 68. ⁷ N. V. Book, 70. ⁸ N. V. B., 137.

⁹ N. V. Book, 146. ¹⁰ N. V. Book, 150. ¹¹ N. V. Book, 152.

Norwegian bark *Gladstone*, February, 1867,¹ when it was found that an import duty of about \$2,200² must be paid upon them. This sum was not forthcoming, so an appeal was made to the public, and was most liberally responded to by the citizens of all denominations, a sacred concert at Citadel Square Baptist Church yielding \$361.50,³ so that this difficulty was soon overcome, and on Thursday, March 21st, 1867, the old, familiar music once more floated over the City, and as the bells played⁴

“ Home again ! Home again ! From a foreign shore,”
not a few eyes were full of grateful tears.

The writer, then a lad, recalls the general joy, and well remembers how the sound of the bells seemed amid those dark days of misrule, an augury of better times to come. People ran out into the street to hear them, and everybody seemed happy that afternoon. The *Courier* of Saturday, March 23d, 1867, says : “ We learn that the ringing of St. Michael’s chimes will commence to-morrow, and that the old custom observed before the war will be resumed and continued. The ringing will commence with the large bell, more familiarly known as the 9 o’clock bell. This will be followed by the general summons and a familiar hymn, to conclude with “The Parson’s General Call.”

The total cost of recasting the bells and restoring them to their place in the steeple, was \$7,723.01, currency—gold being at a premium of about 36—of which sum the City Council contributed nearly \$3,000.⁵

It may also be of interest to add that the duty was refunded, June 8, 1878, by Act of Congress.

In old times they used to ring the bells on all occasions, till at a meeting of the Vestry, September 11, 1794, it was

“ *Resolved, unanimously*, That the bells of St. Michael’s Church shall not in future be rung but for the usual services of the Church on Sundays, prayer days, &c. ; also the warning evening bell, by desire of the City Council ; also, in case of fire, and in no other case whatsoever, excepting by per-

¹King’s Newspaper Press, 36. ²Files of *Courier*. ³N. V. Book, 176.

⁴*Courier*, March 22, 1867. ⁵N. V. B., 176.

mission regularly obtained from a majority of the Vestry."¹

The "evening bell" was rung, save during the war, at seven and nine o'clock in winter, and at eight and ten o'clock in summer, up to September 7th, 1882.²

Timrod's "Christmas"—written during the late war—so well expresses the feelings of most Charleston people for the old bells, that we use part of it without apology:

"How grace this hallowed day?
Shall happy bells, from yonder ancient spire,
Send their glad greetings to each Christmas fire,
Round which the children play?

Alas! for many a moon,
That tongueless tower hath cleaved the Sabbath air,
Mute as an obelisk of ice, aglare
Beneath an Arctic noon.

Shame to the foes that drown
Our psalms of worship with their impious drum,
The sweetest chimes in all the land lie dumb
In some far rustic town.

There, let us think, they keep,
Of the dead Yules which here beside the sea.
They've ushered in with old-world, English glee,
Some echoes in their sleep."

Hardly less joyful than the first ringing of the bells after the war was the striking of the clock at two P. M. on Wednesday September 8th,³ just about a week after it was silenced by the earthquake. For days the hands on the dial had pointed to the fateful hour of 9.54, and no sound had come from the dear old steeple. But at last Mr. John Beesley, the sexton bravely ventured up to the clock room and set the ancient time piece going, so that presently, its well known sound rang out, carrying joy and renewed hope to many a terror stricken heart. It seemed as if things had returned to their normal condition, and that now life might flow on in its accustomed channels.

This digression has carried us very far from 1764, and we

¹O. V. B., 215. ²*News and Courier*, September 9, 1882.

³*News and Courier*, September 9, 1886.

must retrace our steps to that period, when the Vestry was talking of an organ, and writing to David Deas and Edgerton Leigh, Esq's. two of the parishioners then in London for advice as to the procuring of an instrument;¹ which did not reach Charleston, however, till August, 1768.² It was built by Snetzler³ said in a letter from the Church's London agent, to be "now the most considerable and most reputable organ builder in England." The cost including freight and putting up was £568 sterling.⁴

This is the present organ, and there is a tradition that it was first played at the coronation of George III in Westminster Abbey, but there seems no foundation for this; yet, curiously enough, we find the Vestry thanking Chas. Brockett, Esq., for "enquiring about the Coronation Organ," but declining it as too costly; and this gives a hint of how the story arose.⁵

The next interesting entry in the old records is, "A Marble Font was also thought necessary to be got; when it was agreed that a neat one of an oval form, to stand upon a mahogany frame, to run upon brass casters, and not exceeding the price of ten guineas, should be wrote for to England by the first opportunity."⁶

This was done, and on Christmas Eve, 1771,⁷ the Vestry received their purchase, which still stands at the right hand side of the middle aisle just as you enter.

The next few years rolled quietly away, so far as the church was concerned, and there is no trace in its records of the Stamp Act Excitement, of 1765, the only event of that year being the election of the Rev. Samuel Hart, lately returned from "Mobeille," as Assistant Minister, his connection with the church beginning on the 2nd June, 1765,⁸ and ending by his resignation, June 2nd, 1770.⁹

In 1764, mention is made of a "portico originally intended," which seems to have been designed for the north side of the church, perhaps to stand over the door on Broad Street, closed about 1823.

¹O. V. B., 46. ²O. V. B., 77. ³Spelt also Schetzler. ⁴O. V. B., 78.

⁵O. V. B., 26. ⁶O. V. B., 105. ⁷O. V. B., 111. ⁸O. V. B., 55.

⁹O. V. B., 97.

In 1770, a small trouble turns up, which show that people do not change very much, At a Vestry meeting on the 28th of May, of that year, "The Wardens informed the Vestry that several young men made a practice of assembling under the Piazza at the West Door of the Church, and disturbed the congregation very much at the end of the church, with walking backwards and forwards, trailing sticks on the Flaggs, and talking loud during Divine Service on Sunday Forenoons, that they are frequently obliged to go out and speak to them, either to go into the Church or go home, which they refuse to do, and treat the Wardens with contempt; therefore asked the opinion of the Vestry, what method they should take to prevent it in future—who thought it the best way to summons such persons before a Magistrate."

On the 19th of December, of the same year, "the Rev. Mr. John Bullman arrived in the ship *Carolina Packet*, Captain White, from London, Assistant Minister St. Michael's Parish."¹

For the next few years the church was happy, for it had no history; but soon the Revolutionary storm makes itself heard in the Vestry minutes, and on August 15, 1774,² we find that body considering a sermon preached the day before by the Rev. Mr. Bullman, "which had given great offense and exasperated many of the inhabitants."

The objectionable sermon reminded the good people of the Province of the duty of minding their own business, and the following passages must have come with stinging force to the ears of men who were on the eve of throwing off the existing form of government:

"In short, it is from this unhappy Temper that every idle Projector who cannot, perhaps, govern his own household, or pay the debts of his own contracting, presumes he is qualified to dictate how the State should be governed, and to point out the means of paying the Debt of a Nation. Hence, too, it is that every silly Clown and illiterate Me-

¹O. V. B., 103. ²O. V. B., 130.

chanic will take upon him to censure the conduct of his Prince or Governour, and contribute as much as in him lies to create and foment those Misunderstandings which, being brooded by Discontent and diffused through great Multitudes, come at last to end in Schism in the Church and Sedition and Rebellion in the State; so great a matter doth a little Fire kindle."

Mr. Bullman would not listen to the remonstrances of the Vestry, and absolutely refused to change or modify his words; so a meeting of the congregation was called, and by a vote of forty-two to thirty-three, disapproved of the sermon, whereupon the Vestry informed Mr. Bullman that he was "no longer to officiate at St. Michael's Church."¹

But that did not settle the matter, for at the next meeting the Vestry received a letter requesting Mr. Bullman's recall, and signed by seventy-four inhabitants of the Parish. Whereupon, "the Vestry, considering the same, and referring to the minutes of the 15th and 18th instant, are fully satisfied with the Propriety of their Conduct respecting Mr. Bullman." The signers of the letter then appealed to the Church Commissioners of the Province, but the revolution put an end to that body before the appeal was considered.

The Vestry chosen, on Easter Monday, April 18th, 1776, did not take the usual oath, but one to defend the Constitution of South Carolina, as established by Congress on the 26th March, 1876;² and on the 2d July, of the same year, we find it meeting to discuss the refusal of the Rev. Dr. Cooper "to take the oath prescribed by His Excellency the President, and by him ordered to be administered to any inhabitants, by the Captains of the Militia," and after deliberating on the matter, calling a meeting of the congregation for July 2d, at which it was decided to call a new Minister.

We cannot prevent a feeling of respect and pity from stealing over us as we think of the struggle it must have cost the good Doctor to sever the ties of years and to give up a com-

¹O. V. B., 131.²O. V. Book, 140.

fortable home and salary for conscience sake ; and it is pleasant to know that the English Government settled an annuity of £100 upon him, and that he obtained a cure in England—curiously enough, St. Michael's, Cornhill.¹ Much difficulty was found in procuring a successor to Doctor Cooper, and it was not till March 22d, 1778,² that the Rev. Charles Frederick Moreau became Rector, no attempt being made to supply Mr. Bullman's place.

At the time of the British invasion of 1776, lead was scarce, and St. Michael's seems to have given some from its roof, for in December, 1778, the Vestry apply for a restoration of the "Leads which were taken from the church for the publick use."³

In the same year a brick-wall was built on the south and west sides of the church-yard⁴ and they are probably the present ones ; as to the rest of the wall I am uncertain, as the eastern part of the lot was bought in this century ; a piece of land, measuring forty feet front on Broad Street by one hundred and fifty-five deep, being purchased, in 1816, for \$7,000 ;⁵ and the piece back of this, forty by forty, with the present Sunday-school building in 1836 for \$3,600.⁶ On the former of these lots there was a house very near to the church, and so, for fear of fire the chancel window was bricked up in 1788,⁷ and entirely forgotten, till, on St. Valentines Day, 1865,⁸ a shell from the Federal batteries on Morris Island came right through the east end of the chancel, knocking out the new brick work, and giving a rather strong hint of improvement, which was taken, and the window restored, when the church was repaired after the War of Secession. Fortunately such valentines are rare.

Easter Monday, 1780, fell about the beginning of the siege of the town, by the British, and there is no record of an election for Vestrymen and Wardens ; and the same thing occurred in 1781, so that it was not till July 2, 1781, that we find an election held "by order of the Commandant,"⁹

¹Dalcho, 205. ²O. V. B., 151. ³O. V. B., 154. ⁴O. V. B., 154.

⁵Reg. M. C. ⁶Original Deed. ⁷O. V. B., 200.

⁸Mr. John Beesley, the Sexton. ⁹O. V. B., 156.

which resulted in the return of a Vestry entirely different from its predecessor.

The new Vestry held its first meeting July 16, 1781, and were "informed that Jno. Cruden, Esq., Commissary of sequestered estates generously offered to give up the use of such pews as were under his directions for the benefit of the church."¹ The Rev. Edward Jenkins was called to the rectorship, and the church was opened on Sunday, July 29, 1781.² The Vestry of the next year held no meeting till October, when it was certain that the British would soon leave the town, and that their friends would have to reckon with the victorious and exasperated whigs. The church plate was valuable, and the Vestry met to consider the offer of Edward Lightwood, one of the last Vestry prior to the siege—to take charge of it during the disorder of the evacuation.³ This they decided to do, if the State authorities sanctioned it, and so they sent to Gov. Mathews, at Izard's Plantation, on Ashley River, and finding the plan agreeable to him, turned the Communion Service and Vestry Book over to Mr. Lightwood.

On the re-entry of the Americans, the Rev. Hy. Purcell,⁴ at one time Chaplain to the second South Carolina Regiment, commanded by Moultrie, began to officiate, but just how the Church was managed is not known, as there is no record of Vestry meetings; and in March, 1783, Gov. Guerard issued an order for the election of a Vestry, to take place on Easter Monday, April 21st, "there being no Wardens."

Mr. Purcell continued to officiate, but was not regularly elected Rector till April 2d, 1784,⁵ though allowed his salary from the evacuation by the British, December 14th, 1782.

In May, 1785, the Church was incorporated jointly with St. Philip's, and as a separate corporation in 1791;⁶ and three years after was repaired, and a parapet either added or rebuilt on the north and south sides. This seems to have caused the building to leak, and at last the Vestry proposed to remove it, and about 1847⁷ this proposal was carried out.

¹O. V. B., 158. ²O. V. B., 159. ³O. V. B., 161. ⁴O. V. B., 175.

⁵O. V. B., 175. ⁶Dalcho, 206. ⁷N. V. B., 96.

For a time after the Revolution, the Church, no longer helped by the Government, was in considerable financial difficulty, but gradually things improved, so that on March 19th, 1790,¹ the Rev. Thomas Gates, D. D., was elected co-Rector, and served till October 25th, 1796,² when he resigned, and the Rev. Ed. Jenkins, D. D., was chosen as Dr. Purcell's colleague, an arrangement which lasted till the resignation of the former, December 17th, 1804.³

There is mention, in 1794,⁴ of the evening bells—abolished by the City Council September 7th, 1882,⁵ when the Fire Alarm Telegraph went into operation—and there was some trouble about the St. Cecilia Band assisting at service in 1798,⁶ and at the same meeting the Sexton is directed not to allow "any horses or cattle to graze in the Church yard in future."⁷

Mr. Purcell died March 24, 1802,⁸ and the Rev. Nathaniel Bowen was chosen to supply the place, entering upon his duties December 19, 1802.⁹

At a Vestry meeting, August 8, 1802, mention is made of a legacy of £20, "left by Aaron Locock, Esq., towards the purchase of a chandelier," and in March, 1803, the present one, with "three pair of branches, for the Pulpit, Reading Desk and Organ Loft,"¹⁰ was ordered from Joseph Lewis, of London, and the bill, £102-18-10 Sterling, ordered to be paid in the December following, but there is no mention of when it was put up.¹¹

Pounds, shillings and pence are always used in the church's accounts up to this time, but in July, 1803,¹² a change is made to dollars and cents.

Upon the resignation of Dr. Jenkins, as mentioned above, an arrangement was made between St. Philip's and St. Michael's to have an Assistant in common, and the Rev. Wm. Percy was elected to this position, entering upon the functions of his office January, 1805.¹³ This agreement

¹O. V. B., 203. ²O. V. B., 222. ³O. V. B., 208. ⁴O. V. B., 215.

⁵*News and Courier*, September 9, 1882. ⁶O. V. B., 235. ⁷O. V. B., 235.

⁸Dalcho, 220. ⁹O. V. B., 277. ¹⁰O. V. B., 280. ¹¹O. V. B., 294.

¹²O. V. B., 283. ¹³O. V. B., 308.

lasted till the close of 1809, when the Rev. Theodore Dehon took charge of the church,¹ Mr. Bowen having tendered his resignation in the preceding May, but officiating till late in the year.

On the 10th June, 1804,² the Vestry was authorized by a meeting of the congregation to enlarge the Church by adding forty-two pews below and twelve in the gallery, to the east end of the building;³ this plan came up again in 1810,⁴ and a third time in 1833,⁵ but expended its energy in resolutions. The same fate seems to have overtaken a proposal to cut down the pews made in 1824,⁶ and authorized by the Vestry.

On the sixth of August, 1817,⁷ the death of Bishop Dehon, who in spite of his elevation to the Episcopate, February 19, 1812,⁸ continued to be the Rector of St. Michael's, left the church without a parson, and, so, on the thirteenth of August, 1817,⁹ they called Dr. Nathaniel Bowen, their former pastor, and he returned to his old post March 1, 1818.¹⁰ Like his immediate predecessor, he was Bishop of this Diocese, that dignity having been conferred upon him February 18th, 1818.¹¹ As the duties of the two offices soon became greater than one person could fulfil, Dr. Frederick Dalcho was elected Assistant on the 23d February 1819.¹²

When the church was built there was a cross aisle with a door at each end of it, but time having proved this aisle unnecessary, and there being a great demand for space, it was replaced in 1818¹³ by eight pews, and later the north door was closed; just when we do not know, but think it was in 1823,¹⁴ as at that time a new pew is mentioned, and there was no place for one except where the door had been,

In May, of the same year, we find a bill paid for ornamenting the church on Whitsunday, a custom now obsolete;¹⁵ and that reminds us of another old usage, that of reading the

¹O. V. B., 372. ²O. V. B., 300. ³Do., 298. ⁴Do., 377. ⁵O. V. B., 46.

⁶O. V. B., 537. ⁷Tablet in Church. ⁸Dalcho, 224. ⁹O. V. B., 456.

¹⁰O. V. B., 465. ¹¹Dalcho, 211. ¹²Dalcho, 212.

¹³O. V. B., 476. ¹⁴Do., 531. ¹⁵Do., 530.

Citations of the Ordinary in the churches on Sunday, which was only discontinued by an Act of the Legislature, passed at the request of the people of St. Michael's in December, 1824.¹

The clerk held on till October 1st, 1835, when he, too, followed the usual path of old fashions; as did the choir of surpliced boys, who are frequently mentioned, as when, in 1798, we find a bill for "washing the surplaces of clergy and children;"² and a little earlier, the Vestry requesting the Rector to entertain, at their expense, six of the orphan boys on Sunday, as "an incitement for their better performance of the Service";³ and in 1807 the Organist is requested to have at least twelve choir boys.⁴ When this form of music was discontinued we do not know.

There were two other old customs in St. Michael's, now given up, the preaching of a sermon on New Year's day, by special direction of the will of Benjamin Smith, dated February 15th, 1768,⁵ which changes Pew No. 4, in the middle aisle, with the payment of £25 currency, "to such minister as shall preach a sermon every New Year's Day in said Church of St. Michael;" and the session's sermons, thus described in Fraser's Reminiscences:

"Among the old customs of the Bar, now abolished, was the preaching of sessions sermons, for which the Minister was allowed, by law, a sum of three pounds, to be paid by the Sheriff out of fines and forfeitures. The last that I remember in Charleston, was preached by the Rev. James D. Simons, in St. Michael's Church. But looking over an old *State Gazette* of January, 1799, I found the notice of a session sermon preached in St. Michael's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Purcell; and this recalled to my mind an incident connected with that very occasion. Mr. John Rutledge, of revolutionary celebrity (who died in May, 1800), chanced to meet me near the Church, whilst the Judge and Sheriff, and a few officers of the court, were crossing over from the courthouse. Seeing this scant and motley procession, he asked

¹N. V. B., 3. ²O. V. B., 232. ³O. V. B., 215. ⁴O. V. B., 346.

⁵O. V. B., 495.

what it meant. I told him they were going to hear a sessions sermon, when he observed how differently it had been conducted formerly, when the judges, in their scarlet robes, and the lawyers, also robed, and all the attendants of the court, proceeded in great form to the church."

The idea of holding public meetings in the churches is rather strange to people of the present generation, but for the first seventy years of St. Michael's life, it was the favorite place for that purpose, and a record of some of the most important of these may be of interest.

The *S. C. Gazette*, of December 31, 1765, says: "Friday (December 27, Ed.), being the Feast of St. John Evangelist, the Society of Free Masons assembled in the Morning, and went in Procession to St. Michael's Church, where an excellent Discourse, suitable to the occasion, was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Hart, Assistant of said Church, the members present being in Number about 160; among whom were the Right Worshipful Benjamin Smith, Esq., Provincial Grand Master; the Hon. Egerton Leigh, Esq., Deputy Grand Master, and many other Gentlemen of Distinction."

The Cincinnati, the Revolution Society and the Palmetto Society used to have their annual orations there on the Fourth of July, and these celebrations are so well described by Mr. Fraser that we again quote him:

"St. Philip's and St. Michael's being the largest churches, were generally chosen for the occasion, and were always densely crowded. The clergymen who officiated respectively had been both Revolutionary patriots and wore the badge of the Cincinnati with their canonicals. It was interesting to behold the original members of the Cincinnati on those occasions, most of them dressed in their Revolutionary uniforms. Among them were officers who had been with Washington at Trenton, at Valley Forge, Germantown, Brandywine, at Monmouth and at Yorktown; then there was the gallant Moultrie, surrounded by many of the officers who had been with him on the 28th of June, 1776, and also Col. Washington, distinguished at Guilford, Cowpens and Eutaw.

"There amongst this honored group were to be seen those gentlemen whose handwriting has bound South Carolina to the compact of independence, for Governor Edward Rutledge and Judge Heyward were both then alive."

Mr. Fraser also mentions a meeting of the citizens held here in May, 1798, during the troubles with France, which resulted in the building of Fort Mifflin, "which stood precisely on the spot where Mr. Holmes' house on the Battery is now placed." Now No. 19.

Another meeting was held on the 3d of July of the same year, and within a few weeks \$100,000 was raised, and with it the "*John Adams*," a frigate of thirty-two guns, was built for the navy of the United States.

Again, in 1812, the people of Charleston met in the old church to consider how best to aid the Government in the war just begun; and so it went on till, in 1832, the Vestry decided not to allow meetings in future, and they were discontinued.¹

But there is also an amusing side to our story, as when in 1806² the Vestry petitioned the City Council for leave to place chains across Broad and Meeting Streets during divine service on Sunday, in order to get rid of the noise of vehicles. Whereupon a fierce newspaper war arose, one signing himself "Wickliff" attacking the petition, and the Vestry replying in resolutions of some acerbity, the result being that Council very wisely refused to grant the desired permission.

As the Vestry desired to manage the public, so some one desired to manage the Vestry, and they choosing a parson, not to his liking, he swore he would pull the clergyman out of the pulpit, if he attempted to preach; and on Sunday smuggled a cast-net into the church; placing himself in the front of the south gallery, near the pulpit. All went well, till the parson ascended the tall pulpit and began to give out the text, when the madman—for such he was—rose and took a cast for his victim, meaning to entangle and drag him down. Luckily, the net caught on the sounding-board,

¹N. V. B., 40. ²O. V. B., 325.

and the lunatic was secured before he could do any harm. This story we have on the best oral evidence, and Dr. Percy is said to have been the divine. This is the Dr. Percy who "was the first to deliver an address on the anniversary of our Independence;"¹ and this reminds us that the first administration of the Rite of Confirmation in this State was by Bishop Smith, in 1813, at St. Michael's.²

In 1835, the Rev. W. W. Spear³ was elected Assistant in consequence of the feeble health of Dr. Dalcho, so that the Church had three Ministers, till the death of the historian of the Church in South Carolina, November 24, 1836;⁴ a loss followed three years later by that of the Rector, Bishop Bowen, who died August 25, 1839.⁵ The Assistant, Mr. Spear, was chosen to succeed him, on the first of October of the same year,⁶ but only continued with the Church twelve months, resigning October 1, 1840;⁷ when the Rev. Paul Trapier became Rector, and the Rev. Paul Trapier Keith, Assistant—a rather strange coincidence as to names.

For six years these gentlemen served St. Michael's, but on the the twenty sixth of November, 1846,⁸ Mr. Trapier resigned and Mr. Keith⁹ was chosen in his place. The vacant place of assistant was filled by Mr. Thos. John Young, on the 22d, of May, 1847,¹⁰ and he held that position till his lamented death Oct. 11th, 1852,¹¹ when the scholarly divine, James W. Miles, was chosen to succeed him, January 27, 1853. Mr. Miles resigned on account of ill health the next year.¹² and his place was filled by the election of Rev. James H. Elliott, November 25, 1853.¹³

There are no other events worthy of record between that time and the War of Secession, unless it be that the color of the steeple was changed from white to brown, an occurrence which made a great impression on the small boys, as the writer can testify. The history of the church during the late war is best told by the following chronicle from the pen of the late venerable A. E. Miller,¹⁴ the Almanac maker,

¹ Dalcho, 238. ² Dalcho, 211. ³ N. V. B., 66. ⁴ Tablet in Church.

⁵ Tablet in Church. ⁶ N. V. B., 72. ⁷ N. V. B., 77. ⁸ N. V. B., 90.

⁹ N. V. B., 92. ¹⁰ N. V. B., 92. ¹¹ Tablet. ¹² N. V. B., 110.

¹³ N. V. B., 114. ¹⁴ N. V. B., 136.

who died August 9, 1879, aged ninety-four years, after having worshiped at St. Michael's "from time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary."

"Mr. A. E. Miller submitted the following chronicle of the events of the siege, as affecting the church :

"On Sunday, 19th November, 1863, which had been appointed a Thanksgiving Day by the city authorities, the service of the church was performed as appointed in the Prayer Book, by the Rev. Paul Trapier Keith, Rector. The Congregation was dismissed without a sermon, in consequence of shells thrown into the city, on that day, from the United States Batteries erected on Morris Island, four miles off. One of them exploded at the church door as the congregation were leaving it. Another struck the Guard House opposite, the steeple of the church being the object at which the enemy aimed. The church was closed from this time, and on the Sunday following many repaired to St. Paul's Church, in consequence of a public invitation to that effect. The Rector left the city during the week following. The Assistant Minister, Rev. James H. Elliott, was absent at the time, and did not return until January, when he and the Rev. Mr. Keith, who was here for a time, assisted the Rev. Mr. Howe in keeping open St. Paul's Church (as the Rector of it, the Rev. Dr. Hanckel, was also absent,) for the benefit of those of the three congregations who remained in town, and also for any who would come to hear the word preached.

"On Easter Monday, 1864, the election of Vestry and Wardens for this church was held there, and, what was remarkable, those for St. Philip's, St. Paul's and Grace Churches were held at the same time and place, but only a few were present. The Vestry elected at that time held but one meeting to organize and then left the city. They have now all returned, with the exception of Jacob K. Sass, Esq., whose death we all lament, and whose memory will be ever held in esteem for his piety and benevolence, and usefulness as one of the church's enlightened members.

“The Rev. Mr. Howe officiated at St. Paul’s, with others, until some time in February, 1865, when he left the city in consequence of his objecting to read the prayer for the President of the United States. The same thing occurred to the Rev. Mr. Marshall, D. D. The United States officers, by request, got permission to hold service at Grace Church, and the Rev. Mr. Green officiated, with others, for a time, until the Rector of the church returned. The public availed themselves of it, and the church was filled.

“During the bombardment of the city the church was in imminent danger of being destroyed, as the steeple was made a lookout station for the Confederate General, and had a rope-ladder from the second balcony, which was intended to be used to descend, in case of danger, by the officers stationed there to observe the surrounding country. The wonder is that it was not hit often by the shells. But several struck the church, and if the organ had remained in its place, it would have been destroyed; but, through the exertions and timely thoughtfulness of Mr. Alexander Robertson, and some other members, it was taken down, as well as the chandelier, and boxed up with many other articles of church-furniture, and sent away for safety.

“The church bells were removed to Columbia by the public authorities, with the consent of the Vestry, some time in June, 1862, after the battle of Secessionville, as also the communion plate, which was very costly, as described in Dr. Dalcho’s History of the Church, to which several pieces were added by members of the congregation. They were all in the care of Mr. J. K. Sass, President of the Bank of Charleston (at Columbia), but were destroyed by the United States soldiers under General Sherman in the burning of Columbia. On several occasions after their being sent away, Mr. Alexander Robertson loaned the set of communion plate belonging to Grace Church, Sullivan’s Island, which was returned to him.

“The interior of the building was very much damaged, several shells having entered the roof, and one entered the east end of the chancel, which tore off and knocked down

the whole interior of the same, with the gilded tablets containing the Ten Commandments, the Belief and the Lord's Prayer, exploding at the same time, and sinking into the pavement of the altar, destroying the pews and even bursting out the panels of the pulpit and scattering to destruction the whole within its range. It was a shocking scene of desolation. And after the building was left in this situation, it was plundered by thieves, by night and by day. Followers of the United States Army made free with the contents of it; although informed against by the Sexton, they would intrude. On one occasion, a large number of visitors, from curiosity, entered and broke off from the pilasters the gilded and carved ornaments, and took from the front of the pulpit the initials I. H. S., which were inlaid in ivory. The pulpit was the original one put up at the building of the church in 1752, and preached in on the 1st February, 1761.

"The repairs after the cessation of the war necessary to be made were undertaken by Mr. James R. Pringle, and required considerable time and labor, and by his judgment and good management the church was opened on the 26th November, 1865, making two years and seven days from the time it was closed. The expenses of the repairs,¹ should be recorded in the minutes as they will add another example of his economy and useful services to the church. The Rector being absent, the Chairman of the Vestry invited the Rev. James Warley Miles to open the church, and he accordingly complied, as will be seen by the correspondence recorded."

The party of visitors who robbed the church of the I. H. S. were followers of the United States army which took possessions of the town in February, 1865, and some years after a Northern clergyman, who shall be nameless, restored the lost initials with the remarkable statement that he did so as there was no place for them in his church.²

The first shell which struck the building entered near the

¹These repairs cost about \$5,000. Circular of Vestry, January 10, 1887.

²The present Rector.

second window from Meeting street in the south gallery and exploded in the place left vacant by the removal of the organ.¹ Another buried itself in the first pew on the left as you enter the middle aisle and burst, but did little harm.

The steeple was never struck.

Until Mr. Keith's return to the city the church seems to have been kept open by the Rev. Jas. W. Miles, as in 1866 the Vestry offered him fifty dollars for his services, which he declined to receive on account of the general poverty.² How dire that poverty was is so well illustrated by the following letter from the Rector of St. Michael's that I give it in full as an illustration of the times:

ANDERSON, (S. C.), December 8, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your letter informing me of the *inability* of the Vestry to *procure the means* of my transportation to town, and shall therefore endeavor to make arrangements for going down alone. When I shall be able to accomplish it I do not know.

Mr. Elliott³ came over to see me upon the receipt of your letter yesterday, and we both determined, that when we could, we should go down without our families. I cannot leave mine until I can provide something for their maintainance, though at a sacrifice of my means. As soon as I can make such arrangements, *I will reserve enough to pay my way down.*

Respectfully and truly yours,

P. TRAPIER KEITH.

HON. E. FROST, *Chairman of Vestry.*⁴

Here we have the Ministers and Vestry of a large congregation, owning thousands of dollars worth of real and personal property, unable to raise the amount necessary for a journey of about two hundred miles.

On the 27th January, 1866, the Rev. J. H. Elliott, resigned,⁵ and after a delay to see if they could possibly retain him,

¹The Sexton. ²N. V. B., 150. ³Assistant Minister at St. Michael's.

⁴N. V. B., 139. ⁵N. V. B., 142.

the Vestry regretfully accepted his resignation. Soon after they tendered him \$500, on account of the arrears of his salary, but he declined to accept it in a very cordial letter dated April 2, 1866.¹

After serving the church as assistant and Rector for nearly twenty-eight years, the Rev. Mr. Keith died August 23, 1868; his incumbency being by far the largest in the century and a quarter, which measures St. Michael's life.

Some little time before Mr. Keith's death, the Rev. R. S. Trapier, was elected assistant, but did not enter upon the duties of his office till October 28, 1868, and on the 19th of January, 1869, was made Rector.²

It only remains to tell how the terrible cyclone of August 25th, 1885, blew down about three feet of the upper part of the spire with the ball and vane; tore off half the slates from the roof—inflicting damage to the extent of \$2,000³—and we come to the saddest page in St. Michael's history.

The Church had just been finished, the last touches being given to the work during the closing days of August, when the terrible earthquake of the 31st of August, 1886, shattered the building to such an extent that people expected it to fall at any moment, the *News and Courier*, of September 1st, 1886, speaking of it as the "saddest wreck of all" in the city, and deploring the danger of the loss of the old Church, so dear to Charlestonians. The walls were shattered in many places, the steeple had sunk eight inches, and was slightly out of the perpendicular, a fissure several inches wide ran through the vestibule and up the middle aisle for ten or fifteen feet, the portico seemed about to fall into the street and the galleries into the body of the Church. The vestibule, under the steeple, presented a curious appearance, being highest in the center and sloping away to all four sides, much like the top of a huge pillow. Fortunately, the fears as to the safety of the Church proved groundless, and in the course of a few months it will be restored to its

¹N. V. B., 147. ²Mr. Trapier. ³Vestry Books.

original condition, but at an expense of \$15,000 to \$20,000.¹

Beneath the chancel rest the remains of Bishops Bowen and Dehon, and in the Church yard sleeps John Rutledge, some time Dictator of South Carolina, and Charleston Fraser, the artist. Under the present vestry room, built in 1884, Gen. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney is buried, and near the eastern Church yard wall, Robert Y. Hayne and James L. Pettigru "rest from their labors." Dr. Dalcho is commemorated by a tablet on the outside of the south wall of the church, and the headstone of Alexander Shirras, the founder of the Dispensary, is close against the western wall of the churchyard, while not far off are the graves of Major-General Mordecai Gist, of the Maryland Line, and James Parsons, once Vice-President of South Carolina. But we must not forget the tomb of Mrs. Martha Grimké, who died September 22d, 1764, at whose funeral St. Michael's bells were tolled for the first time.²

Like most church yards, this one has its queer epitaphs, and the famous one,

" View this tomb as you pass by,
For as you are so once was I,
And as I am, so must you be ;
Prepare yourself to follow me, "

is on an obscure headstone, while a cross of wood tells us that

" The beautiful *she* have faded from our track.
We mourn her, but we cannot bring her back. "

And over the grave of a sea Captain is the nautical stanza,

" Although I here at anchor be
With many of our fleet,
We must set sail one day again
Our Saviour Christ to meet. "

While another tells of the mother of nine children, who died, " aged seventeen years and twenty-seven days."

In the southwest corner of the plot is a curious old affair,

¹ Vestry Books.

² Memoirs of the late Charles Fraser, in possession of Dr. H. D. Fraser.

much like the headboard of a bed. It is of black cypress, with cedar posts, and upon it is inscribed the date 1770; yet, in spite of its one hundred and seventeen years of exposure to all weathers, it is still sound, except that during the late war a shell cut off one leg, which has been renewed. Tradition tells us that this board was thought old at the end of the last century.

The Act laying off St. Michael's Parish and providing for the building of the Church, directs "That a commodious pew be set up therein, for the use of the Governor or Commander-in-Chief, and the Council for the time being;"¹ this was done, and up to forty years ago, the large square pew on the north side of the middle aisle, No. 43, was known as the Governor's Pew. Here Washington worshiped on the afternoon of Sunday, May 8, 1791; and one Sunday morning, seventy-one years later, a handsome officer, of middle age, wearing a shabby gray uniform, was ushered by the sexton into the same pew, and after service people told each other that it was Gen. Robert E. Lee.² Thus, by a strange coincidence, these two world-famous Virginians sat in the same pew in St. Michael's.

Henry Clay and Daniel Webster have likewise worshiped in the old Church,³ but we cannot learn that the third of the great triumvirate of Senators was ever there.

The *City Gazette*, of May 14, 1791, says that on Saturday, May 7, 1791, "The President also visited St. Michael's Church, went up the steeple to the second balcony, where he had a view of the city, harbor, rivers, and the adjacent country, with which he was much pleased." It adds, that after the afternoon service at St. Michael's, Washington "dined, at a private dinner with the Hon. Major-General Moultrie."

Since the earthquake the congregation of St. Michael's has worshipped in the Sunday-School Room of St. John's Lutheran Church—most kindly loaned for the purpose—the owners for part of the time giving up their afternoon service

¹7 Stat., 81. ²Mr. John Beasley, the Sexton.

³Several Members of Congregation.

to accommodate their guests ; and it gives great pleasure to one of St. Michael's congregation to put on record the gratitude universally felt.

It only remains for us to call attention to the blunders in some verses by Aldine, called "How He Saved St. Michael's." The church saved having been old St. Philip's, burned in 1835, and the hero of the story receiving his freedom from the Vestry of that Church, not from the City Council, and taking the name of Will Philip Lining.¹

Now our task is done, and if there are in it sins of omission or of commission, the fault is one of head, and not of heart ; for though more practiced pens might have done better, they could not have been moved by deeper love and veneration for Old St. Michael's.

¹ King's Newspaper Press, 39.

APPENDIX TO ST. MICHAEL'S.

RECTORS AND ASSISTANT MINISTERS OF ST. MICHAEL'S,
1761-1886.

<i>From</i>		<i>To</i>
Feb'y 1, 1761.	Rev. Robert Cooper, Rector.....	July 2, 1776.
June 2, 1765.	Rev. Samuel Hart, Assistant.....	June 2, 1770.
Dec. 19, 1770.	Rev. John Bullman, Assistant.....	Aug. 18, 1774.
March 27, 1778.	Rev. Charles Frederick Moreau, Rector.....	May 12, 1780.
July 29, 1781.	Rev. Edward Jenkins, Rector.....	Dec. 14, 1782.
Dec. 14, 1782.	Rev. Henry Purcell,* Rector.....	May 24, 1802.
March 19, 1790.	Rev. Thomas Gates, Rector†.....	Oct. 25, 1796.
Oct. 30, 1796.	Rev. Edward Jenkins, Rector.....	Dec. 17, 1804.
Dec. 19, 1802.	Rev. Nathaniel Bowen, Rector.....	Aug. 1, 1809.
July 19, 1809.	Rev. Theodore Dehon, Rector.....	Aug. 6, 1817.
Jan'y, 1805.	Rev. William Percy, Assistant to St. Philip's and St. Michael's.....	Dec. 31, 1809.
March 1, 1818.	Rev. Nathaniel Bowen, Rector.....	Aug. 25, 1839.
Feb'y 23, 1819.	Rev. Frederick Dalcho, Assistant.....	Nov. 24, 1836.
Nov. 29, 1835.	Rev. W. W. Spear, Assistant.....	Oct. 1, 1839.
Oct. 1, 1839.	Rev. W. W. Spear, Rector.....	Oct. 1, 1840.
Oct. 1, 1840.	Rev. Paul Trapier, Rector.....	Nov. 25, 1846.
Oct. 1, 1840.	Rev. Paul Trapier Keith, Assistant.....	May 1, 1847.
May 1, 1847.	Rev. Paul Trapier Keith, Rector.....	Aug. 23, 1868.
June 6, 1847.	Rev. Thomas John Young, Assistant.....	Oct. 11, 1852.
Jan'y 30, 1853.	Rev. James Warley Miles, Assistant.....	June 30, 1853.
Nov. 25, 1853.	Rev. James H. Elliott, Assistant.....	Jan'y 27, 1866.
Oct. 28, 1868.	Rev. Richard S. Trapier, Assistant.....	Jan'y 19, 1869.
Jan'y 19, 1869.	Rev. Richard S. Trapier, Rector.	

WARDENS AND VESTRYMEN OF ST. MICHAEL'S,
FROM 1759 TO 1886, BOTH DATES IN-
CLUSIVE.

1759.—Wardens, Robert Pringle, David Deas; Vestry Benjamin Smith, Rob't Brewton, Wm. Roper, Geo. Milligen, Chas. Pinckney, John McQueen, David Deas. Smith would not serve and Deas was Warden, so John Guerard and Geo. Austin were elected.

1760.—Same Wardens; Vestry, Geo. Austin, John Guerard, Jacob Motte, John Moultrie, Wm. Roper, John McCall, Chas Pinckney.

1761.—Wardens, David Deas, John McCall; Vestry, Jacob Motte, Thos. Shubrick, Rob't Pringle, Chas. Pinckney, Wm. Burrows, Wm. Gibbes, Job Milner.

*Not regularly elected till April 2, 1784, but served as stated.

†For some years St. Michael's had two Rectors.

1762.—Wardens, Wm. Gibbes, Richard Downs; Vestry, Jacob Motte, Rob't Pringle, Fred Grimké, Wm. Roper, Wm. Burrows, Eben'r Simmons, Jr., David Deas.

1763.—Wardens, Wm. Gibbes, Thos. Farr, Jr.; Vestry, Jacob Motte, Fred Grimké, David Deas, John Hume, Jas. Parsons, Rawlins Lowndes, Wm. Burrows.

1764.—Wardens, Wm. Bampfleid, John Dawson; Vestry, Jas. Parsons, Wm. Gibbes, Eben'r Simmons, Rawlins Lowndes, Fred. Grimké, Jno. Ward, Jno. Savage.

1765.—Wardens, Wm. Bampfleid, Thos. Savage; Vestry, Jas. Parsons, Wm. Gibbes, Chas. Pinckney, Josh. Ward, Walter Mansell, Ed. Lightwood, Jr., Thos. Stone, Jr.

1766.—Wardens, Thos. Savage, Thos. L't'n Smith; Vestry, Chas. Pinckney, Wm. Bampfleid, Josh. Ward, Thos. Stone, Jr., Isaac Motte, Ed. Lightwood, Jr., Jas. Parsons.

1767.—Wardens, Ed. Lightwood, Jr., Isaac Huger; Vestry, John Chapman, Jas. Parsons, Thos. L. Smith, Thos. Savage, Isaac Motte, Josh. Ward, Wm. Bampfleid.

1768.—Wardens, Ed. Lightwood, Jr., Josh. Ward; Vestry, Jas. Parsons, Isaac Huger, Thos. Savage, Thos. Lough-ton Smith, Isaac Motte, John Chapman, Wm. Bampfleid.

1769.—Wardens, Josh. Ward, Edmund Head; Vestry, Jas. Parsons, Rob't Pringle, John Chapman, Wm. Bampfleid, Isaac Motte, Ed. Lightwood, Jr., Peter Leger.

1770.—Wardens, Edmund Head, Rob't Stott; Vestry, Jas. Parsons, Rob't Pringle, Wm. Bampfleid, Isaac Motte, Ed. Lightwood, Peter Leger, Josh. Ward.

1771.—Wardens, Robt. Stott, Aaron Loockock; Vestry, Jas. Parsons, Isaac Motte, Wm. Bampfleid, Ed. Lightwood, Josh. Ward, Peter Leger, Thos. L. Smith.

1772.—Wardens, Geo. Abbott Hall, Andrew Lord; Vestry, James Parsons, Isaac Motte, Wm. Bampfleid, Ed. Lightwood, Josh. Ward, Peter Leger, Sir Edmund Head, Bart.

1773.—Wardens, Sam. Legaré, John Baker; Vestry, James Parsons, Ed. Lightwood, Peter Leger, Sir Edmund Head, Thos. Heyward, Jr., Ed. Blake, Geo. Abbott Hall.

1774-5.—Wardens, John McCall, Jr., John Brewton; Vestry, same as last except Robt. Williams Powell substituted for E. Lightwood.

1776.—Wardens, Jas. McCall, John Dart; Vestry, Jas. Parsons, Ed. Blake, Peter Leger, Geo. Abbott Hall, Josh Ward, Ed. Lightwood, Sam. Legaré.

1777.—Wardens, John Dart, Elias Horry, Jr.; Vestry, Jas. Parsons, Geo. Abbott Hall, Sam. Legaré, Ed. Lightwood, Ed. Blake, Wm. Gibbes, John McCall, Jr.

1778.—Wardens, Hy. Crouch, John Owen; Vestry, Wm. Gibbes, Ed. Blake, Ed. Lightwood, Geo. Abbott Hall, Elias Horry, Jr., John Dart, John McCall, Jr.

1779.—Wardens, John Owen, Thos. Waring; Vestry, same as last, except Chas. Pinckney substituted for John McCall, Jr.

1780.—No election on record.

1781.—Wardens, John McCall, Jr., Ed. Legge, Jr.; Vestry, Robt. Williams, Ben. Dart, Chas. Atkins, John Wragg, Wm. Greenwood, George Cooke, John Glen.

1782.—Wardens, no change; Vestry, Rob't Williams, John Glen, Gideon Dupont, Jr., John Deas, Richard Wayne, Archibald Brown, John Harleston.

1783.—Wardens, Daniel Hall, Philip Prioleau; Vestry, Ed. Blake, Ed. Lightwood, Josh Ward, Peter Bacot, Wm. Gibbes, Sam. Legaré, Geo. Abbott Hall.

1784.—Wardens, Jas. Simons, Thos. Roper; Vestry, Ed. Blake, Wm. Gibbes, Isaac Motte, Wm. Price, John Deas, Peirce Butler, Roger Smith.

1785.—Wardens, Geo. Greenland, John Glen; Vestry, Thos. Bee, Wm. Price, Ed. Rutledge, Roger Smith, Isaac Motte, Ed. Blake, Peirce Butler.

1786.—Wardens, Jacob Deveaux, J. Beale; Vestry, Isaac Moote, Roger Smith, Peirce Butler, Wm. Price, Ed. Blake, Noble Wimberly Jones, Aaron Loocock.

1787.—Wardens, Erasmus Audley, Rich'd Cole; Vestry, Ed. Blake, Aaron Loocock, Roger Smith, Wm. Price, Jacob Read, Isaac Motte, Peirce Butler.

1788.—Wardens, Robt. Dewar, Geo. Bampffield; Vestry, Ed. Blake, Aaron Loocock, Roger Smith, Jacob Read, Isaac Motte, John Dawson (only six).

1789.—Wardens, Jos. Dill, Jr., Wm. Clarkson; Vestry, same as last year, with the addition of John Julius Pringle.

1790.—No Wardens recorded; Vestry, Ed. Blake, Aaron Loocock, John Dawson, Roger Smith, Geo. Greenland (only five).

1791.—Wardens, Thos. Jervey, Thos. Gordon; Vestry, same as last, with the addition of Thos. Waring, Sr.

1792.—Wardens, Thos. Gordon, Sam. Baker; Vestry, Ed. Blake, Aaron Loocock, Roger Smith, Geo. Greenland, Arnoldus Vanderhorst, Thos. Horry, Thos. Waring, Sr.

1793.—Wardens, no change; Vestry, John Huger, A. Vanderhorst, Thos. Waring, Sr., Thos. Horry, G. Greenland, Roger Smith (only six).

1794.—Wardens, no change; Vestry, same as last, with the addition of Ed. Blake.

1795.—Wardens, Sam. Baker, Jos. Dill, Jr.; Vestry, Geo. Greenland, Roger Smith, Thos. Waring, Sr., Daniel Hall, John Huger, Ed. Blake, Jas. Shoolbred, John Blake, in place of Ed. Blake, who died during the year.

1796.—Wardens, Sam. Baker, Thos. Bampffield; Vestry, Josh. Ward, Roger Smith, Geo. Greenland, John Blake, Thos. Waring, Sr., John Huger, Daniel Hall.

1797.—Wardens, David Alexander, Wm. Miller; Vestry, same as last, omitting John Blake (only six.)

1798-9.—Wardens, Wm. Miller, Geo. Reid; Vestry, Josh. Ward, A. Vanderhorst, Daniel Hall, Roger Smith, Robert Hazelhurst, Francis Bonneau, John Huger.

1800.—Wardens, no change; Vestry, A. Vanderhorst, John Huger, Robert Hazelhurst, Francis Bonneau, D. Alexander, Micah Jenkins, John Dawson, Jr.

1801.—Wardens, Geo. Reid, Chas. Kershaw; Vestry, no change.

1802-3.—Wardens, no change; Vestry, no change, except J. J. Pringle, for Francis Bonneau.

1804.—Wardens, John Potter, Jas. M. Ward; Vestry, J. J. Pringle, Thos. Parker, Micah Jenkins, David Alexander, Geo. Reid, John Dawson, Jr., Rob't Hazelhurst.

1805.—Wardens, no change; Vestry, R. Hazelhurst, D. Alexander, Thos. Parker, John Dawson, Jr., G. Reid, Thos. Waring, Sr., Wm. Hasell Gibbes.

1806.—Wardens, Nathaniel Ingraham, John Robertson; Vestry, no change, except Chas. Kershaw for W. H. Gibbes.

1807-8.—Wardens, no change; Vestry, John Dawson, Jr., Rob't Hazelhurst, D. Alexander, Geo. Reid, Chas. Kershaw, Theo. Gaillard, Jr., J. J. Pringle.

1809.—Wardens, no change; Vestry, R. Hazelhurst, Micah Jenkins, John Dawson, Jr., Theo. Gaillard, D. Alexander, John Potter, J. J. Pringle.

1810-11.—Wardens, no change; Vestry, no change, except Jacob Reid in place of J. J. Pringle.

1812-13.—Wardens, no change; Vestry, no change, except Rob't J. Turnbull in place of Theo. Gaillard.

1814.—Wardens, no change; Vestry, John Dawson, D. Alexander, Jacob Reid, Rob't Hazelhurst, Thos. Waring, Sr., Chas. Kershaw, John Potter.

1815-16.—Wardens, John Robertson, Jas. Jervey; Vestry, no change.

1817.—Wardens, no change; Vestry, no change, except Elias Horry in place of Jacob Reid.

1818.—Wardens, no change ; Vestry, Chas. Kershaw, D. Alexander, R. Hazelhurst, John Potter, Elias Horry, John Dawson, Rob't J. Turnbull.

1819-20-21-22.—Wardens, John Robertson, John Bay ; Vestry, Chas. Kershaw, D. Alexander, Rob't Hazelhurst, Rob't J. Turnbull, Dr. Wm. Reid, John S. Cogdell, Micah Jenkins.

1823.—Wardens, no change ; Vestry, D. Alexander, Wm. Drayton, Sam'l Prioleau, Dr. Wm. Reid, Micah Jenkins, Wm. Hasell Gibbes, Dr. Ed. Brailsford.

1824-25-26.—Wardens, no change ; Vestry, no change, except Daniel Ravenel in place of Micah Jenkins.

1827.—Wardens, Dr. Horatio S. Waring, John Robertson ; Vestry, D. Alexander, Dan'l Ravenel, Sam'l Prioleau, Jas. Jervey, Jas. R. Pringle, Dr. Wm. Reid, Dr. Ed. Brailsford.

1828.—Wardens, Dr. H. S. Waring, Wm. Timmons ; Vestry, no change, except John Robertson in place of Dan'l Ravenel.

1829-30-31.—Wardens no change ; Vestry, D. Alexander, Sam'l Prioleau, John Robertson, Jas. R. Pringle, Jas. Jervey, Jas. L. Petigru, Dr. Wm. Read.

1832.—Wardens, no change ; Vestry, no change, except Jas. H. Ladson in place of John Robertson.

1833 to 1838.—Wardens, no change ; Vestry, no change, except Dr. Isaac M. Campbell in place of Sam'l Prioleau.

1839.—Wardens, Dr. H. S. Waring, A. E. Miller ; Vestry, no change.

1840.—Wardens, no change ; Vestry, Dr. Wm. Read, Jas. R. Pringle, Jas. Jervey, Jas. L. Petigru, Dr. I. M. Campbell, John S. Cogdell, Jas. H. Ladson.

1841-42.—Wardens, A. E. Miller, Wm. Jervey ; Vestry, Dr. Wm. Read, Jas. L. Petigru, Dr. I. M. Campbell, J. S. Cogdell, Dr. H. S. Waring, Otis Mills, Jas. Jervey.

1843-44-45.—Wardens, no change ; Vestry, J. L. Petigru, Wm. J. Grayson, Sr., Dr. I. M. Campbell, Dr. Wm. Read, Dr. H. S. Waring, Otis Mills, Jas. M. Wilson.

1846.—Wardens, A. E. Miller, only one on record ; Vestry, no change, except Ed. Blake in place of Dr. William Read.

1847-48-49.—Wardens, A. E. Miller, James R. Pringle ; Vestry, no change.

1850-51-52.—Wardens, no change ; Vestry, Dr. I. M. Campbell, J. L. Pettigru, W. J. Grayson, James M. Wilson, W. A. Hayne, Dr. H. S. Waring, H. W. Conner.

1853.—Wardens, no change; Vestry, same, except J. K. Sass in place of H. W. Conner.

1854.—Wardens, A. E. Milier, Charles D. Carr; Vestry, Dr. I. M. Campbell, J. L. Pettigru, Wm. J. Grayson, Wm. B. Pringle, Dr. James P. Jervey, J. R. Pringle, Ed. Frost.

1855-56-57-58-59.—Wardens, A. E. Miller, Alex. Robertson; Vestry, no change.

1860-61-62.—Wardens, A. E. Miller, Wm. C. Courtney; Vestry, no change, except Alex. Robertson in place Wm. J. Grayson.

1863.—Wardens, no change; Vestry, Ed. Frost, William Bull Pringle, Dr. James P. Jervey, Alex. Robertson, Jas. R. Pringle Dr. I. M. Campbell, W. J. Grayson.

1864.—Wardens, no change; Vestry, Ed. Frost, Wm. B. Pringle, Dr. Jas. P. Jervey, Alex. Robertson, Jas. R. Pringle, J. K. Sass, Thos. Frost.

1865.—No election on record.

1866.—Wardens, A. E. Miller, W. C. Courtney; Vestry, Ed. Frost, Jas. R. Pringle, Alex. Robertson, Jas. M. Wilson, Thos. Frost, Wm. B. Pringle, Dr. Jas. P. Jervey.

1867-68.—Wardens, no change; Vestry, no change, except Martin L. Wilkins in place of Alex. Robertson.

1869.—Wardens, no change; Vestry, no change, except Richard Caldwell in place of Ed. Frost.

1870.—Wardens, no change; Vestry, same save Wm. Jervey, *vice* Richard Caldwell.

1871-2.—Wardens, no change; Vestry, J. R. Pringle, Wm. Bull Pringle, J. M. Wilson, T. Frost, M. L. Wilkins, Hy. E. Young, Cleland K. Huger.

1873.—No change, except in Vestry, E. P. Jervey, *vice* J. M. Wilson.

1874.—Wardens, W. C. Courtney, Thos. Frost; Vestry, C. K. Huger, H. E. Young, M. L. Wilkins, E. P. Jervey, John H. Scriven, G. D. Bryan, Alex. W. Marshall.

1875.—No change, except in Vestry, Dr. F. L. Parker. *vice* J. H. Scriven.

1876.—No change, except Dr. T. L. Ogier, *vice* M. L. Wilkins.

1877-80.—No change.

1881.—Wardens, W. C. Courtney, Thos. Frost; Vestry, H. E. Young, C. K. Huger, E. P. Jervey, G. D. Bryan, A. W. Marshall, Dr. T. L. Ogier, Arnoldus Vanderhorst.

1882-5.—Wardens, Thos. Frost, C. K. Huger; Vestry, H. E. Young, E. P. Jervey, G. D. Bryan, A. W. Marshall, Dr. T. L. Ogier, Arthur Lynah, Julius A. Blake.

1886.—Wardens, C. K. Huger, A. W. Marshall; Vestry, H. E. Young, E. P. Jervey, G. D. Bryan, Dr. T. L. Ogier, J. A. Blake, Arthur Lynah, J. B. Chisolm.

THE DELIVERY OF PEWS IN ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH.

1st December, 1760, Delivered by Isaac Mazyck.

No. 3	To RALPH IZARD.	No. 65	To SAM'L PRIOLEAU.
" 4	" BENJ. SMITH.	" 67	" ANN AIR.
" 14	" THOMAS ELFE.	" 75	" BENJAMIN MAZYCK.
" 17	" MILES BREWTON.	" 76	" FREDERICK GRIMKÉ.
" 26	" JOSEPH NICHOLSON.	" 80	" THOMAS ROSE.
" 27	" RICHARD DOWNES.	" 89	" SAMUEL CARDY.
" 38	" JOB MILNER.	" 91	" THOMAS BASNETT.
" 48	" JOHN MCCALL.	" 92	" THOS. STONE, JR.
" 52	" SARAH BAKER.	" 97	" JOHN FAVORS.
" 57	" THOMAS HUTCHINSON.		

Delivered by Benj. Smith.

No. 21 To ISAAC MAZYCK.

2d December, Delivered by Isaac Mazyck.

No. 5	To EDWARD FENWICKE (by WM. GIBBS.)	No. 29	To ROBERT PRINGLE.
" 19	" WILLIAM BULL.	" 32	" LUKE STONTENBURGH.
		" 72	" JOHN HUME.

Delivered by Benjamin Smith.

No. 6	To JAMES LAURENS.	No. 49	To WM. MIDDLETON.
" 8	" WM. BURROWS.		(by H. MIDDLETON.)
" 9	" HENRY PERONEAU.	" 54	" WM. HENDERSON.
" 16	" JAMES PARSONS.	" 60	" HENRY MIDDLETON.
" 20	" OTHNIEL BEALE.	" 61	" THOMAS MIDDLETON.
" 22	" ANN WALLER.	" 88	" JOHN GILES.
" 25	" WM. BAMPFIELD.	" 18	" JACOB MOTTE.
" 36	" JOHN SAVAGE.		

Delivered by Robert Pringle.

No. 109 To JOHN STEVENSON.

8th December, Delivered by Isaac Mazyck.

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|---------------------------------------|---|
| No. 23 To THOMAS FARR, JR. | No. 69 To ROBERT JOHN-SON. |
| " 35 To WILLIAM BRAN-FORD. | " 79 " JOHN GIBBES, JR., by WILLIAM GIBBES. |
| " 39 " SARAH JOHNSTON (by J. MCCALL.) | " 84 " THOMAS LAMBOLL (by THOS. LAMBOLL, JR.) |
| " 41 " PETER MANIGAULT. | " 12 " HECTOR B. DE BEAUFAIN. |
| " 47 " ELIZA AIKEN, (by B. SMITH). | " 100. " THOMAS LINNING |
| " 58 " WILLIAM GIBBES. | |

By Benjamin Smith.

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|--|--|
| No. 13 To WILLIAM STONE (to WM. HOP-TON). | No. 87 To WILLIAM HOP-TON. |
| " 55 " MOREAU SARRAZIN (to JONA'N SARRAZIN). | " 90 " CORDES & PORCHER (to P. DOUXSAINT). |

9th December, by G. Manigault.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| No. 33 To ELINOR AUSTIN (to GEO. AUSTIN.) | No. 70 To SUSANNA CROCKATT. |
| " 44 " GEORGE AUSTIN. | " 71 " EBENEZER SIMMONS, JR. |
| " 62 " THOS. SHUBRICK. | " 77 " HUMPHREY SOMMERS. |
| " 64 " DANIEL RAVENEL, Jr., and ALEX. MAZYCK. | " 81 " WILLIAM SCOTT. |
| " 66. " SARAH HOLLIBUSH | " 82 " EDWARD LIGHTWOOD. |
| " 68. " THOMAS TUCKER | |

15th December, by G. Manigault.

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| No. 7 To HENRY LAURENS. | No. 94 To WILLIAM HALL |
| " 24 " ALEX. GARDEN. | " 98 " ROBERT HARDY. |
| " 37 " WILLIAM MOUL-TRIE. | " 107 " DANIEL BLAKE (to WM. BLAKE). |
| " 45 " WILLIAM BLAKE. | " 110 " MARY ESTHER HODGSON (to WM. HALL). |
| " 74 " JOHN PAUL GRIMKÉ. | |
| " 85 " STEPHEN MAZYCK (to PETER MAZYCK). | |

16th December, by Isaac Mazyck.

No. 40	To PETER LEGER.	No. 78	To DANIEL HORRY
" 42	" JOHN SNELLING.		(to JOHN HUME.)
" 43	" GEORGE M'QUEEN	" 86	" WILLIAM PARKER.
	(to ALEX. FYFFE).	" 93	" RICHARD PARK
" 46	" JOHN MCQUEEN		STOBO (to THOMAS
	(to ALEX. FYFFE).		STONE).
" 59	" ANN MATHEWES.	" 95	" FREDERICK STRO-
" 73	" ELIZA PINCKNEY		BLE (to HANNAH
	(to HARRIET		STROBLE).
	PINCKNEY).		

24th December, by G. Manigault.

No. 51 To SAMUEL WAINWRIGHT.

30th December, by G. Manigault.

No. 15	To STEPHEN BULL,	No. 102	To JEREMIAH THE-
	(to O. BEALE.)		US.
" 30	" GEORGE INGLIS,	" 103	" HOPKIN PRICE.
	(to D. DEAS.)	" 104	" GEORGE GARD-
" 31	" DAVID DEAS.		NER.
" 53	" THOMAS FARR,	" 105	" PETER BUTLER.
	(to THOS. EVANCE.)	" 106	" LEONARD BO-
" 56	" BERNARD BEEK-		SELLE.
	MAN.	" 108	" DARBY PENDER-
" 96	" JAMES REID.		GRASS.
" 99	" JACOB BOOMER.	" 111	" ELIZABETH
" 101	" THOMAS NIGHT-		HUNT.
	ENGAL.		

February 28, 1761, Delivered by G. Manigault, Esq.

No. 50.	To THOMAS DRAY-	No. 63.	To THOMAS LYNCH.
	TON, (TO WM.		
	DRAYTON.)		

August 5th, 1761, Delivered by Isaac Mazyck.

No. 34	To JOHN DRAYTON.	No. 83	To ROBERT WIL-
			LIAMS in behalf for
			the use of MARGA-
			RET HARTLY, now
			MARGARET WIL-
			LIAMS.*

*Nos. 1, 2, 10, 11 and 28 not taken on List.—G. S. H.

INSCRIPTIONS FROM THE MURAL TABLETS.

1755-1769—JAMES O'BRIEN PARSONS. Sacred to the memory of JAMES O'BRIEN PARSONS, eldest son of the Hon'ble James Parsons, Esq., and Susanna Parsons. He was born the 1st of November, 1755, and died at Westminster School, 19th April, 1769, aged 13 years, 5 months and 19 days. His remains rest in St. Martin in the Fields, London.

1760-1778—GEORGE PARSONS. Here rest the remains of GEORGE PARSONS, second son of the Hon'ble James Parsons, Esq., and Susanna Parsons. He was born the 13th February, 1760, and died the 23d of October, 1778, aged 18 years, 8 months and 10 days. Thus early did it please the Almighty to take to Himself these much lamented youths. Leaving their Country to mourn the loss of that support, and their disconsolate parents that comfort, of which their ripening virtues gave the most flattering prospect.

1745-1779—LOUIS DESAUSSURE. Sacred to the memory of LOUIS DESAUSSURE. He was a native of Beaufort District, and an Officer in the 3d Regiment of the South Carolina line of troops, raised for Continental Service during the War of the Revolution. Whilst leading on his Soldiers to the assault, made by General Lincoln on the British Lines at Savannah, on the 9th day of October, 1779, he received a wound from a musket shot, of which he died in a few days, aged 34 years. His body was brought home to his afflicted friends and interred in the Cemetery of this Church.

1777-1817—RIGHT REV, THEODORE DEHON, D. D. Sacred to the Memory of the Right Rev. THEODORE DEHON, D. D., late Rector of this Church, and Bishop of the Diocese, who ceased to be mortal on the 6th day of August, 1817, in the 41st year of his life, and the 20th of his ministry. Genius, learning and eloquence added lustre to a character formed by Christian principles, and a constant study of the Christian's model. Meek : He was swift to hear, slow to speak, slow to wrath. Humble : He esteemed others better than himself. Merciful : He sought out the poor and the afflicted. Devoted to God : He counted his life not dear to himself, so that he might finish his course with joy, and the ministry, which he had received of the Lord Jesus, to testify the Gospel of the Grace of God. Zeal, fortified by Discretion, and Firmness by Moderation, Sanctity united with Urbanity, and Goodness with Cheerfulness, rendered him the delight of his friends, the admiration of his country, the glory and hope of the Church. His death was considered a public calamity. The pious lamented him as a primitive Bishop, the clergy as a father, and youth and age lingered at his grave. He was buried under the chancel, by direction of the Vestry, who also caused this monument to be erected

in testimony of their affection, and his merit. *Quis desiderio sit pudor, aut modus, tam chari capitis !*

Beneath the Altar of this Church rest the remains of Bishop DEHON. A marble stone covers his grave, on which is the following inscription : " Here rest the remains of THEODORE DEHON, D. D., late Rector of this Church, and Bishop of the Diocese."

17—1821—REV. EDWARD JENKINS, D. D. *Qui Christo vivit perire nescit.* In memory of EDWARD JENKINS, D. D., who died in April, 1821, in Glamorganshire, in Wales, the place of his nativity. He was educated at Jesus College, Oxford, and having removed to this country was successively Rector of the Churches of St. Bartholomew, St. Michael and St. Philip. Whilst he was Rector of St. Michael's his orthodox principles as a Minister of the Gospel, his abilities as a preacher, his assiduity as a parochial priest, his candour, probity and benevolence, his exemplary, pious and moral conduct, graced with the acquirements of the scholar and polished manners of the gentleman, designated him as well qualified for the dignified station of Bishop of South Carolina, to which he was elected December 20, 1804, and which he declined, apprehensive that his advanced age might impede the punctual discharge of his duties. Bereaved by death of the issue he had by his beloved wife—a native of this State—he showed a parental kindness to the children and grandchildren whom she had by a former husband. They, to record his worth and their gratitude, here place this inadequate memorial. " The righteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance."—Psalm 112, v. 6.

1778-1847.—JOHN S. COGDELL. To the memory of JOHN S. COGDELL, a native of South Carolina, who was born on the 19th September, 1778, and died on the 25th February, 1847. In all his relations he was a man to be cherished and loved ; he united the kindest affections and the deepest sensibility, the purest virtue and the strictest honor. He sustained with the greatest urbanity and with spotless integrity many public offices of trust and distinction ; and he illustrated and graced them by an enlightened mind ; a cultivated taste and a devotion to the fine arts, at once his ornament and his reward. He crowned all his high and endearing qualities by the humility and faith of the Christian and fell asleep in the assurance of awaking to everlasting life thro' the merits of the Redeemer.

1785-1858.—MRS. MARIA COGDELL. Born May 19th, 1785. Died December 8th, 1858.

1746-1825.—CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY.—To the memory of GENERAL CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY, one of the founders, of the American Republic. In war, he was the companion in arms and the friend of Washington. In peace, he enjoyed his unchanging confidence and maintained, with enlightened zeal, the principles of his

administration and of the Constitution. As a statesman, he bequeathed to his country the sentiment, "millions for defense, not a cent for tribute." As a lawyer, his learning was various and profound, his principles pure, his practice liberal. With all the accomplishments of the gentleman, he combined the virtues of the patriot and the piety of the Christian. His name is recorded in the history of his country, inscribed on the charter of her liberties, and cherished in the affections of her citizens. Obeit, XVI August, MDCCCXXV. Ætatis, LXXIX.

1803-1851.—REV. THOMAS JOHN YOUNG.—To the memory of the REV. THOMAS JOHN YOUNG, Assistant Minister of St. Michael's Church, who was born October 22nd, 1803, and died October 11th, 1852. In his character were blended the affections which make the happiness of domestic life, with the qualities that adorn the pastoral office, a vigorous mind, carefully cultivated, a disposition earnest and firm, yet full of tenderness, a pure and holy life; he grasped the entire circle of his duties, and disease, that wasted his strength for years, could not weaken his devotion to them; the goodness of God permitted him to crown the instruction of his life by the lesson of his death; strong in faith, hope and love for his friends and people, he forgot nothing that concerned their welfare, and ceased his care for Christ's Church on earth only when called to its joys in Heaven, "where they that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness, as the stars forever and ever." Dan'l, 12. 3. Erected to a beloved Pastor by the Vestry and congregation of St. Michael's Church.

1770-1836.—REV. FREDERICK DALCHO, M. D.—This stone is erected by the Vestry of St. Michael's Church in memory of the REV. FREDERICK DALCHO, M. D., who, having served this Church as an Assistant Minister for seventeen years, died on the 24th day of November, A. D. 1836, in the 67th year of his age; and was buried near this place.* Fidelity, industry and prudence were the characteristics of his ministry. He loved the Church, delighted to the last in its service, and found in death the solace and support of the faith which, with an exemplary constancy, he had preached. Steadfast and uniform in his own peculiar convictions and actions as a member and minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, he lived and died "in perfect charity with all men."

1801-1868.—REV. PAUL TRAPIER KEITH. This tablet is erected by the Vestry in affectionate remembrance of the REV. PAUL TRAPIER KEITH, who served God in the Sacred Ministry of His Church forty-three years—first as Rector of the Parish of Prince George, Win-

* This stone originally stood on outer south wall.

yah, next as Assissant Minister and Rector of St. Michael's, Charleston. A man "in whom was no guile," of the sweetest natural disposition, of rare modesty and firm for the truth. Born in Georgetown, of this State, October 26th, 1801; made Deacon January 6th, 1825; ordained Priest April 20th, 1827; died in Charleston, August 23d, 1868. "I appoint unto you a Kingdom as my Father hath appointed unto me."

JULY 27TH, 1799—TO OUR MOTHER, SABINA E. HUGER.

1757-1843—JOHN JULIUS PRINGLE AND

1768-1831—SUSANNA, HIS WIFE.—In memory of JOHN JULIUS PRINGLE and of SUSANNA, his wife, their children have raised this monument, as a memorial of a father, whose life was valuable as an example of great purity of character, and great talents usefully exerted; and as a tribute to a mother who was conspicuous for her virtues. Their remains lie in the cemetery of this Church, at the base of one of the pilasters, where their epitaphs are inscribed.

1770-1846—HENRY DEAS. Sacred to the memory of the HON. HENRY DEAS, who was born 20th June, 1770, and died 2d December, 1846. With earnest patriotism and enlightened devotion to constitutional liberty, he zealously engaged in eventful political measures, and by his wise and prudent counsel, by his graceful, earnest and persuasive eloquence, and by the moral force of a pure and elevated character, exerted a prominent influence in public affairs. In December, 1835, he retired from the Senate of this State, over which he had presided eight sessions with memorable courtesy, dignity and ability.

To the social attractions of elegance, refinement, wit and engaging benevolence, he added fidelity in the discharge of every relative duty. A husband, tender, assiduous, devoted, the affectionate friend and counsellor of his children, a humane and gentle master, he excelled in the domestic virtues. In life and in death, with a reasonable religious and holy hope, he trusted in God.

1754-1845—WILLIAM READ, M. D.—Sacred to the memory of DOCTOR WILLIAM READ, a native of Christ Church Parish, South Carolina, who departed this life on 21st April, 1845, in the 92d year of his age. He first served his country as a volunteer in the war of the American Revolution, and afterwards as a Deputy Surgeon-General in the army, under the immediate eye of General Washington. He had the high satisfaction of attracting the personal regard and winning the approbation of the Father of his Country. As a physician he was skillful and benevolent, as a citizen generous and public-spirited, and as a man he lived honored and respected by all. For several years he was a member of the Vestry and a communicant of this Church, in the cemetery of which his remains are buried, and at the time of his decease he was President of the State Society of the Cincinnati. In

temper he was frank, manly and sincere, in deportment dignified and courteous, and in all the domestic relations of life exemplary and irreproachable.

This monument is consecrated by filial reverence to the memory of an honored parent,

1779-1839.—RIGHT REV. NATHANIEL BOWEN, D. D.—The Right Reverent NATHANIEL BOWEN, D. D., born in Boston 29th June, 1779, consecrated Bishop 8th October, 1818, died 25th August, 1839. Revered in his Diocese for gravity and wisdom; he was endeared to his congregation by benevolence and piety. This Church, which was edified by his pastoral care, and saw him adorn the episcopal office with dignity; now dedicates this marble to the memory of his virtues. "Whosoever liveth and believeth in me, shall never die." John XI. XXVI.

On a slab in the floor of the Chancel is inscribed: Here rest the remains of the Right Reverend NATHANIEL BOWEN, D. D., late Rector of this Church and Bishop of the Diocese of South Carolina. He was born in Boston 29th June, 1779, and departed this life 25th August, 1839, in the 61st year of his age.

IN THE VESTIBULE.

MARY BLACKLOCK—In memory of a sincere Christian and exemplary parent, Mary, the beloved and devoted wife of John Freer Blacklock, Esquire. She died 10th June, 1850.

1819-1880—THEODORE DEHON WAGNER. In memory of THEODORE DEHON WAGNER, merchant of Charleston, S. C., born 24th March, 1819, died 23d February, 1880. "He delivered the poor when they cried and the fatherless who had none to help them. The blessing of Him that was ready to perish came upon him; and he caused the heart of the widow to sing for joy."

INTERESTING PRIVATE LETTERS,

WRITTEN BY CAROLINIANS IN THE LAST CENTURY.

The most valuable and extensive collection of *Americana*, in any private ownership in the United States, is unquestionably that of Thomas Addis Emmet, M. D., of New York. I venture the assertion that no complete history of Carolina can be written without access to these precious gatherings of a life-time.

Dr. Emmet is so generous with his treasures, that scarcely an issue of that most excellent monthly, the *Magazine of American History*, that does not contain the rarest and most valuable letters, documents and portraits drawn from this great depository of historical records. For a single rare autograph letter hundreds of dollars have been paid by Dr. Emmet, and, from the point of view of real money value, this magnificent collection would command very large aggregate figures.

In a recent visit to this genial and most attractive home, I greatly enjoyed scanning the treasures in historic manuscripts and rare prints, and found so much about my own State that was unknown at home, that I secured copies of a few Carolina letters and print them here, only to call attention to what we are so negligent of, the preservation of our history in some accessible form for use, and the pleasure and advantage in having such things. I wish to call special attention to the Heyward letter, which, when considered as written by a mere youth away from home, may well be regarded as a remarkable production. Each of the other letters will well repay perusal, particularly that of Mr. Izard, which throws light upon the subject of Mr. Rutledge's appointment as Chief Justice.

THE HEYWARD LETTER.

LONDON, MIDDLE TEMPLE, 11th Feb'y, 1767.

MY DEAR FATHER: It was with great surprise and concern I received your letter, dated in September last, giving an account of Uncle Sam's Death. I little expected so great a change in so short a time after my leaving Carolina. It is a striking Proof of the uncertain state which we all are in. A few Days ago I received a Letter from Brother Dan'l, by Capt. White, giving me an Account of several other Deaths that have happened as little expected as the former. I heard that yourself, Mother and Brothers, have had a share of the Sickness that has prevailed throughout the Country, but are now recovered, which is a very satisfactory Piece of News to me. May Heaven continue the Blessing. I am glad to hear the country in general has become more healthy; that it may ever remain so and enjoy Happiness and Prosperity of every kind is my most sincere wish and constant Prayer.

I hope you will pardon my not writing to you for some time past. It was not a voluntary Neglect I assure you, for at this Distance from Carolina nothing can give me more satisfaction than a communication between my friends and best friend. I begun several letters which I intended to have sent by different opportunities, but something or other intervened that prevented me from concluding them till it was too late; and I hope you will not think this a strange or far-fetched excuse. When I tell you how much my time is divided between the Courts at Westminster-Hall, the Parliament, my private Tutors, my closet and my friends, not but I think either or all of these callings are to be disregarded when they interfere with any Duty that is due to you, yet as you (in parting) expressed a Desire of my advancement in Life which might have always been discovered in every part of your Conduct with Regard to me, and intimated how ready you were to resign your claim to a Discharge of a Duty of this kind rather than it should break in on any of my Hours of Improvement, I thought

a Letter wrote at my Leisure would be much more agreeable than one wrote in the Hurry of Business, for which I was obliged to neglect something else. Besides, take away parental Affection and filial Duty there is nothing can make my Letter desirable. For I am very sensible myself that there is a certain stiffness in my Compositions, a certain straining in my Expressions that must be disagreeable to any but a father and a friend, one who does not regard Words as much as Sentiment, and who will not put a Construction on Sentences foreign to the Meaning of my Heart. I have been long conscious how unhappy I am in my Expressions. Sometimes I can scarcely be understood; at other times I am wrongly understood, which is still worse; and sometimes I am obliged to conceal what I would wish to discover because I have not a ready use of those Signs which men have invented to convey their Ideas to each other. A Sense of the Disadvantages I am under in this Respect makes me use my utmost Endeavours to remove the Disability that occasions them; and when I consider the means by which I am to do it, and the Nature of that Incapacity, I think there is a distant Prospect of my task's being one day finished and my Labours crowned with success. I am the more encouraged in this Hope as I find it is with words as with every other art, the more they are applied to the more familiar they become. When I look back into the early part of Life and see how my time was wholly employed about figures without any Regard to words, I cannot be surprised more that I am ignorant of an art to which I never applied myself. At the same time I feel an inward satisfaction (for which I am indebted to your judicious care of me), that in those early moments I was assiduously employed in the acquirement of a more solid, essential and necessary Part of knowledge than what is generally Persued by Youths there or here. The universal custom now is for Boys to employ all their time about words and Language, which after a whole Life spent that way, it becomes a Matter of mere speculation. Some indeed who have to that, joined other studies, have served

both themselves and their country. Others again which are by far more numerous and justly called Schoolmen, after a long and most assiduous application that way, paying no Regard to any Thing else, But always standing on the refined Sense of every word, they cramp their own Genius, and their Minds become like an ill-cultivated Soil, producing Weeds and Briars to obstruct the Paths of Science ; a proper attention to Language is without Doubt necessary and very commendable, but when it is carried so far as to occasion a total Neglect of Matters more important, tis certainly to be condemned. Happy for me that my conduct was directed by your judgment in my early years. The studies I then applied myself to, do not suit every Period of a Man's Life. Youth is the proper season for them, when that is over tis too late to make a beginning, tis then like sowing seed in a barren soil. But pardon these my loose, unconnected thoughts ; I was led inattentively to throw them out. Now I must give some account of myself.

I have been very well since I wrote to you last (except colds, which are very common here in the winter); the climate agrees perfectly well with me, and London is become much more agreeable to me that it was for sometime after my arrival. The dusty streets and bad weather, remarkable here in the winter-time, is, in some Measure, made up by the variety and amusements this Place affords at that Season of the year. Here all the beau-Monde or People of Quality flock about the latter End of last or the beginning of this Month, after spending their time in Dissipation at Bath and other Places intended solely for Pleasure. Here every Means for their Entertainment which the Imagination of Man can suggest is made use of. They spend their time, I believe, in as much Indolence and Luxury as the ancient Romans did on the Decline of their Empire. It is almost impossible for me to enumerate the different kinds of amusements they have here ; an attempt of that Sort would make my Letter tedious, which I am afraid is most so already. That I have had a moderate share of these amusements you will see in looking over the account I shall send with this Letter. As

it is my Duty to conceal nothing from you with Regard to my conduct, I will be open and confess that one of the many amusements I am delighted with, and am often prevailed on, partly by my own Inclination and partly by the Invitation of some friend, to sacrifice my time and Money to the enjoyment of it: I mean the Play-House. I think the Stage affords a fine scene for Improvement as well as Pleasure, especially to one who is intended for what I am. It is a very proper school to learn a good Delivery with graceful action, Cicero, Quintillian and many others recommended, and was it not vain, I would say, that I can justify the truth of their Observation by my own Experience; one may see there the various Dispositions of Mankind painted in very lively colours; and the happy Effects of virtue with the dreadful consequences of vice laid before your Eyes in a few hours. Though I am such an advocate for the Stage, I would not have you think me so bewitched with it as to neglect Matters of the utmost Importance to me. No! very far from it. I still keep in view what I had when I left Carolina, and never suffer these amusements to break in on hours set apart for things of more concern. I only employ them to unbend the Mind when oppressed with study, and revive the spirits when drooping with Reflection. My accounts will speak how often I visit these, and I hope I shall not be thought extravagant.

We have had a more severe Winter here than has been felt for these 27 years. The River was so much froze that no Boats of any kind could ply on it. Ships could not take in their Loading, and Tradesmen of several kinds, such as Blacksmiths, Shoe-makers, &c., could do no work, which occasioned a great Number of Beggars in the streets, and gave to many an opportunity of covering a Multitude of Sins by Charity. Notwithstanding the cold was much more severe than any ever felt in Carolina, yet I was not so sensible of it here as there; but in the hardest weather would take a walk in the Park and there stay some time amusing myself with seeing the People skate. Some went with a prodigious velocity; one in particular layed a wager he would skate a

mile in a Minute. The attempt was made, and he did it in fifty-two seconds. I had several times a very great Inclination to make a trial, but seeing some have very hard falls that they were by no Means pleased with discouraged me from the attempt. What I found most disagreeable in such Cold weather was the Danger One is in of slipping down when they are walking. I had several falls of that Sort, which made me afterwards walk with the greatest caution and uneasiness. Many got their Limbs broke by such falls.

Before I conclude this letter, I will just give you an account of what happened about ten Days ago in Parleмент. I was attending the House when the Bill relating to the Army was brought in, (an Act annually passed by Parlement), upon its being read that good friend of America, G. Grenville, made a Motion that there should be an amendment made that would oblige the Americans to bear the expenses of those troops who were sent to them for their Defence; he argued from the justice of it, and how reasonable it was that America, who had been protected by Great Britain and to whom she was indebted for her present Prosperity should bear a part of the Burthen under which the Mother Country at present labored, that they should contribute something towards lessening the national Debt. After he had ended his Speech, Lord George Sackville and several others, seconded him and spoke in favor of the Motion. Many opposed him with great Warmth, particularly Lord Townsend, Chancellor of the Exchequer, looked upon to be the best speaker in the House since Pitt left it; he got up and said that he differed with that gentleman in opinion, he thought the motion improper, it would be too great a Burthen for the Americans, the Income expected from the Stamp-Act was four Score thousand pounds, the annual expense of the troops is computed at four Hundred thousand pounds, they were not able to pay the former, tis oppression to fix on them the latter. He did not seek for a statue in America; the Happiness of Great Britain as well as that of her Colonies were the Motives of his action.

He thought America should contribute something towards Discharge of the national Debt. He voted for the Stamp-Act because he thought it a well chosen plan for raising a Revenue. He voted for the Repeal of it because the commercial Interests of the Nation made it necessary.

Great Britain had an undoubted Right to tax her Colonies. The distinction between legislation and taxation were Nonsense. Upon the whole, he concluded that the Motion ought to be rejected, as it would be laying too great a Burthen on the Americans, which might alienate their affections from the Mother-country. After he sat down Secretary Conway got up, said many things in favor of Americans, how ready they had always been to assist Great Britain when called on, how willing they still seemed to do whatever was reasonable and necessary, how tender G. Britain ought to be of her Infant Colonies, and how oppressive such a step would be; then added how often he had heard it complained of that Governors were dependent on the Assemblies there for their salaries, and it would be making Room for still more complaint if they made their Troops depend on them for their Pay. After the debates were over, which I have given you a few of the Particulars of, as many as I can recollect; for it being in the Night and so dark in the Galleries where I was that I could not make use of Pen and Ink, but was obliged to depend entirely on my Memory; the question was put and the Motion rejected, by 105 to 36. By the Act passed this session, relating to the army, on which the Debates arose that I have mentioned above, there are 6,000 Troops to be sent to America; 500, I am told, are intended for Carolina. The Assembly at New York have refused to find some necessaries that are required by an Act of Parliament here for the Troops that are quartered there, which is greatly talked of here. Some already begin to call them Rebels. What the consequences may be I cannot tell. I am afraid there are men in Power here whose Principles are very incompatible with the Interests of the English Nation in General. Whether it proceeds from a blind Zeal for the good of Great Britain, or from

what other cause, I will not pretend to say. Their conduct seems to discover something of that turbulent spirit which in former Days Plagued England and cost her many thousand Lives. They seem desirous of sowing the seeds of Discord between the Mother-country and her Colonies, and of making the Americans the most abject slaves. These same Men, if they thought it could be done with safety, would act in the same Manner with Regard to G. Britain itself, that they now do with Regard to America. But I hope all their attempts will be frustrated, and they will one day meet with their Deserts.

I saw Mr. DuPré and his Lady a few days ago. They are very well, and so are other friends. I conclude with my best wishes to Brothers and friends, and desiring to be most affectionately remembered to Mother, to whom and yourself I am, Dear Father,

A most obd't, loving and dutiful son and serv't,

THOS. HEYWARD.

P. S.—I expect Brother Will over in the spring.

THE MIDDLETON LETTER.

COUNCIL OF SAFETY, August 5th, 1775.

DEAR Sir: Foskey returned from Philadelphia late last night. There is nothing new from the Army. Our Delegates and the Continental Congress seem to approve of our proceedings, inasmuch as they have assimilated theirs to them in a good measure. They have heard of Georgia's having acceded, and recommend to us to consult them in matters relative to the Indians.

They have taken Indian affairs into their hands, and divided the Continent into 3 departments. So. Carolina to nominate 3 Commissioners. The Commiss'rs of the Southern depart'mt to receive from the Continental Treasury 10,000 Dollars for defraying the expenses of Treaties and presents to the Indians. An Augmentation of Forces has

been thought necessary, and our contribution towards the service of the present campaign will not be less than £75,000 sterling. (Some of the Council stare?)

All vessels bringing Gunpowder, Arms, Saltpetre, Sulphur to be permitted to load and export provisions to the value of such Military Stores, the non-exportation *notwithstanding* this clause, to be sent to all the Islands in the West Indies, but not to be published in the Newspapers.

The Militia throughout the Continent is to be regulated much upon the plan we have adopted, with this addition, that the Companies are to be formed into Regiments and Battallions.

We shall be driven to a Sea war at last. I hope our dear little *Maria Wilhelmina* will be replaced, and Admiral Tennent fight over his ideal Battles in reality, for behold a Resolution of the Continental Congress much to our purpose: "That it be recommended to each Colony to appoint a Committee of Safety to Superintend and Direct all matters necessary for the security and defence of their respective Colonies, in the recess of their Assemblies and Conventions; and that each Colony, at their *own expense*, make such provision by *armed vessels*, or *otherwise*, as their respective Assemblies, Conventions or Committees of Safety shall judge expedient and suitable to their circumstances and situations, for protection of their *Harbours* and *navigation on their Sea Coasts against all unlawful Invasions, attacks and depredations from Cutters and Ships of War.*"

I have a Letter from my father; he thinks matters have been well conducted, and approves much of our Council of Safety, as to the powder, the men, &c., &c., and confides that they will temper *zeal with moderation*.

Mr. Herman Neuffer (the person mentioned in my other Letter) comes up with Summer. The Council request you will supply him with some of the Circular Letters, and such other papers as you may judge necessary for his use in converting the disaffected.

Gibson, the Express Ranger, is adv'd to depart immediately, so that I am obliged to break off abruptly, with

best wishes and compliments to those with you. When you can spare a moment, for I am much interested in your Embassy, and heartily hope for your success and speedy return.

I remain, with sincerity, Yours Affect.,

A. M—.

(A. MIDDLETON.)

The papers for Neuffer had better be left at some place through which he may pass in his way to the Fork, between Broad and Saluda Rivers.

To the Hon'ble William Henry Drayton, Esqr., to the care of Col. Thomson, Amelia.

A. MIDDLETON.

THE LYNCH LETTER.

By Gibson, Express Ranger.

SIR: Though the acquaintance I have with your Excellency be but slight, I am induced to hope that you will readily excuse the trouble I am going to give you, when you shall become acquainted with the merits of the gentleman, in whose favour that trouble is given.

Coll. Pinckney, the Bearer of this Letter, now commands the first Regiment raised in this State for the Continental Service. At the commencement of the present war, he entered into the service with the rank of Captain, and has since, to the satisfaction of every real friend of American liberty in this State, been advanced by various promotions to that of Coll. His family being as respectable as any amongst us, and his fortune abundantly competent, nothing but a passion for glory and a zeal for the cause of his country, could have led him into this measure. I shall say nothing of his abilities, convinced as I am that your Excellency's, penetration and the frequent opportunities he cannot fail to have will soon discover them, but as to Principles, I will be bold to say, that no man living has a higher spirit, a nicer sense of Honour or a more incorruptible Heart than he has. Such a man cannot but be highly acceptable to one

in your Excellency's situation, and I will willingly engage my life that the friend I now venture to recommend to your favor, is such an one. I fervently pray God to watch over your Excellency's life, and to make you as happy and successfull as you are good and brave. I have the honor to be with the most sincere regard, the most profound esteem, your Excellency's obedient humble servant,

THOMAS LYNCH.

Charles Town, July 5, 1777.

His Excellency, GENERAL WASHINGTON.

Endorsed by Gen. Washington. "The Hon. Thos. Lynch, 5th July, 1777."

THE DRAYTON LETTER.

DEAR SIR: I most affectionately congratulate you upon the glory you have gained in the late action on Rhode Island, and upon your having continued safe in the midst of so many balls and dangers. Your post was in the most important, most honorable and most perilous quarter. We had received a copy of Gen'l Sullivan's letter to Gen'l Washington. Your father had received a letter from the Marquis la Fayette. Three days passed and not a word from or of you after the action. A report prevailed that you had fallen, and it had weight from the above circumstances. However, yesterday Major Morris arrived with the desired accounts, and relieved us from our anxiety, and I felt Particularly happy on the occasion, as well upon your Father's as your account.

A man who is ever vigilant to discharge his duty to his country, is pleased to have objects pointed out. Give me leave to point one. The public is fully convinced that in you they possess a most valuable officer, and upon this point great hopes are established. It is your duty, then, in action to take some care of such an officer, and not unnecessarily expose those hopes to a blasting shower of balls. We have

but little information with respect to the operations of the French Fleet during their expedition against Lord Howe. Gen'l Sullivan *forgot* to enclose a copy of D'Estaing's letter to him *immediately* upon his return to Rhode Island. We have no account of the names of the officers who signed the Protest. Nor of the answer of the Gen. officers to General Sullivan's three propositions to them immediately upon the departure of the French Fleet for Boston. Nor of the precise time when the Fleet sailed for and arrived at Boston. These, you know, are of importance to me. The stationary nature of the camp at White Plains may enable you to inform me on these points, and on those relative to Monmouth.

I am, my dear sir,

Your most obedient humble serv't,

WM. HY. DRAYTON,

Phila., Sept. 7th, 1778.

Lt.-Col. John Laurens.

THE BEE LETTER.

CHARLESTON, 30th June, 1793.

DEAR SIR: The Bearer of this, Mr. Duncan, you may recollect in Charleston as a very injeneous mechanic. He now carries with him to London 2 Barrels of rough rice, in order to make trial of a mill for grinding Rice, and is to bring over 6 or 8 for different persons, if he finds it will answer.

As I know your wishes to forward every improvement in the manufacture of this staple article, and make no doubt that you may have made observation on this particular branch since you left us, I have taken the liberty of giving Mr. Duncan this letter of Introduction to you, in hopes that you may be able to give him some information that will be of service. Mrs. Bee desires to join in best respects to Mrs.

Pinckney and yourself. I am, with great regard and esteem,
Your most Ob't Servant,
THOS. BEE.

His Ex'cy Thomas Pinckney, Esqr.

THE IZARD LETTER.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 17th, 1795.

DEAR SIR: By the accounts from the Northward I find that the enemies of the Government are making every possible exertion to do mischief. They are in hopes that the Senate will not confirm the appointment of Mr. Rutledge as Chief Justice; and if so, will immediately raise a clamor and endeavor to ascribe the rejection to party. I most sincerely hope that the Senate will agree to the nomination, and that the Anarchists may be disappointed. No man could be more afflicted than I was at the part Mr. Rutledge took in opposition to the Treaty. I am sure he is now very sorry for it himself. After the death of his wife, his mind was frequently so much deranged, as to be in a great measure deprived of his senses; and I am persuaded he was in that situation when the Treaty was under consideration. I have frequently been in company with him since his return, and find him totally altered. I am of opinion that no man in the United States would execute the office of Chief Justice with more ability and integrity than he would. I hope, therefore, you will make every possible exertion on the subject with your Friends in the Senate. The minds of the people in this State begin to be calmed, and I wish that everything may be avoided which will be likely to rekindle the flame which has already given us too much trouble. My regard for Mr. Rutledge and my love of tranquillity would not have induced me to write to you on this subject if I were not perfectly convinced of the propriety of confirming the appointment. Be pleased to communicate my

opinion on this business, with utterances of regard and affection, to my Friends Mr. Cabot, Mr. Story, Mr. Ellsworth and Mr. Frelinghuysen.

I am, Dear Sir,

Your most ob't servant,

RA. IZARD.

Present our compliments to Mrs. Read. I hope your Family have neither received any injury nor alarm from the Fever.

To the Honorable Jacob Read, Esq'r, Senator of the United States, Philadelphia.

A DESCRIPTIVE NARRATIVE

OF THE

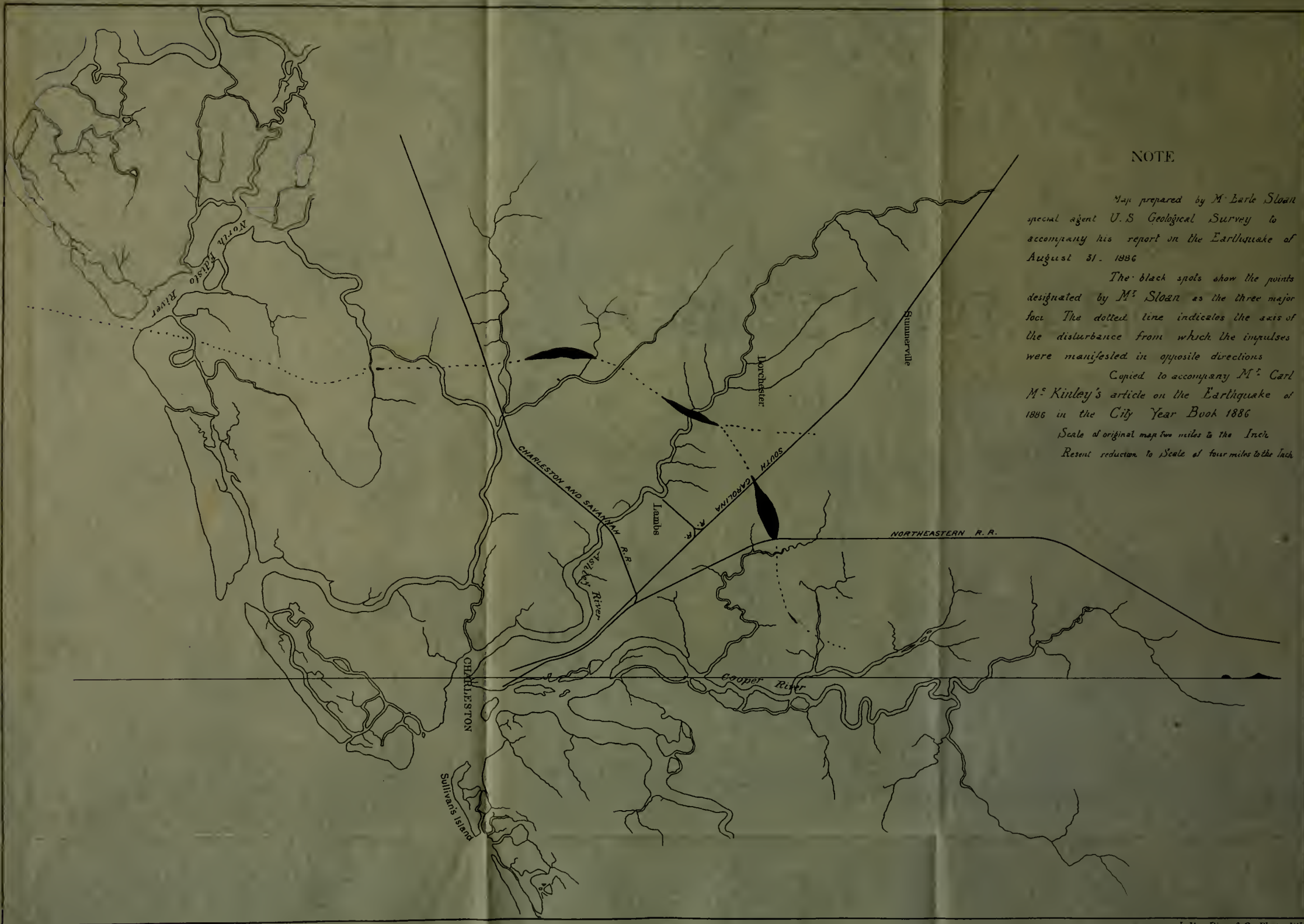
EARTHQUAKE OF AUGUST 31, 1886

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CITY YEAR BOOK, 1886, BY
MR. CARL MCKINLEY,

WITH NOTES OF

SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATIONS,

MAP OF THE EPICENTRAL REGION, METEORO-
LOGICAL RECORD, ILLUSTRATIONS, &c.



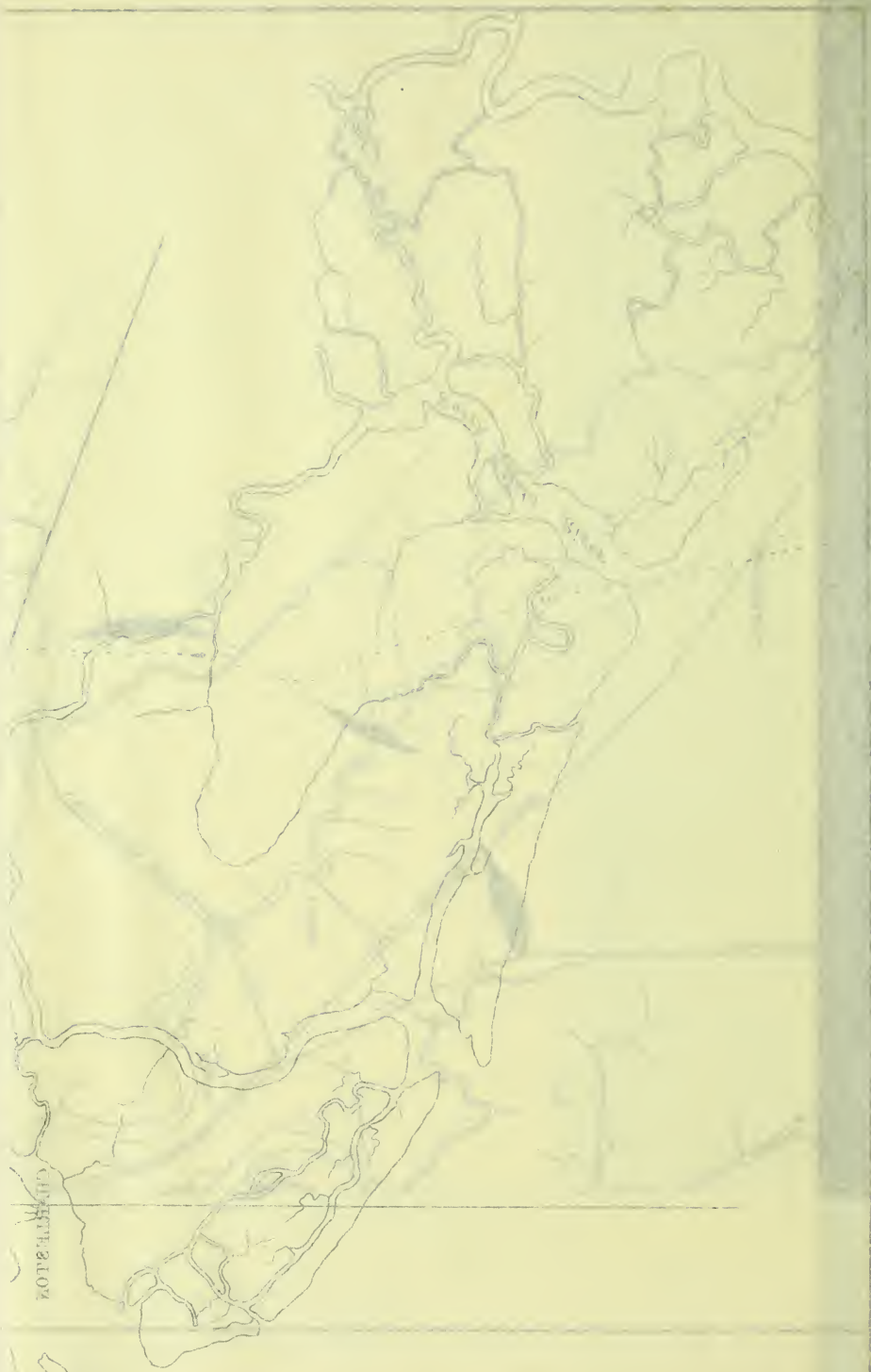
NOTE

Map prepared by M^r Earle Sloan
special agent U.S Geological Survey to
accompany his report on the Earthquake of
August 31. 1886

The black spots show the points
designated by M^r Sloan as the three major
foci. The dotted line indicates the axis of
the disturbance from which the impulses
were manifested in opposite directions

Copied to accompany M^r Carl
M^r Kinley's article on the Earthquake of
1886 in the City Year Book 1886

Scale of original map two miles to the Inch
Present reduction to 1/4 Scale of four miles to the Inch



С. П. П. П. П.



THE EARTHQUAKE, 1886.

It has not been practicable to include in this issue of the Year Book the report of the Executive Relief Committee, for the reason that, although the calamity occurred in the year recorded, the work of the Committee, of necessity, will be continued until the spring of 1887, and so extended is their report that it will hardly be completed until June of the same year. There are, also, official papers relating to the earthquake, which will be more appropriately published with the Committee's Report, and which are omitted here. I cannot, however, forego to publish, at this time, the cablegrams exchanged between the Queen of England and the President of the United States, which are as follows :

BALMORAL, September 3, 1886.

The President of the United States :

I desire to express my profound sympathy with the sufferers by the late earthquakes, and await with anxiety fuller intelligence, which I hope may show the effects to have been less disastrous than reported. THE QUEEN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4, 1886. }

Victoria, Queen and Empress, Balmoral, Scotland :

Your Majesty's expression of sympathy for the sufferers by the earthquake is warmly appreciated and awakes grateful response in American hearts.

GROVER CLEVELAND, *President.*

The *fac simile* of the Queen's expression of interest in, and sympathy for, the people of Charleston in their great misfortune, as copied by the Queen's own hand, will be found as the frontispiece of this volume, and is there placed as an expression of appreciation for the Queen's kind and thoughtful act in the very first days of our disaster.

A descriptive narrative of the earthquake of August 31st, 1886, with notes of scientific investigations, map of the region around Charleston and Summerville, and illustrations of wrecked houses, &c., &c., has been prepared, at my request, by Mr. Carl McKinley, and is presented herewith. No introduction is needed for the author's appearance here; he is so often heard from, and so acceptably, in the editorial columns of *The News and Courier*, that his description will be eagerly read, as that of an eye witness of the memorable events described.

It is pleasant to remember that, to the same gifted pen, our citizens are indebted for that stirring "Descriptive Narrative of the Memorable Storm of 1885—the August Cyclone," in the City Year Book of 1885, and that whatever high estimate and value they may have fixed on that vivid and truthful storm-picture, they will accord higher praise to this graphic and marvellous record of the earthquake shocks.

W. A. C.

THE STORY OF THE EARTHQUAKE.

When the bells of St. Michael's Church, in Charleston, chimed the third quarter after nine o'clock on the evening of Tuesday, August 31st, 1886, their familiar tones spoke peace and peace alone, to the many happy homes on every side within whose sheltering walls the people of a fair and prosperous city had gathered to rest, before taking up the burdens of another busy day. There was no whispered warning in the well known sounds, or in any subdued voice of the night, to hint of the fearful calamity so near at hand. Not the unconscious bells themselves were less suspicious of coming ill than were they whom their sweetly solemn notes summoned, as at other times, to seek forgetfulness in sleep.

The streets of the city were silent and nearly deserted. Overhead, the stars twinkled with unwonted brilliancy in a moonless, unclouded sky. The waters of the wide harbor were unruffled by even a passing breeze. Around the horizon the dark woodlands hung like purple curtains shutting out the world beyond, as though nature itself guarded the ancient city hidden within the charmed circle. Earth and sea alike seemed wrapped in a spell of hushed and profound repose, that reflected as in a mirror the quiet of the blue eternal heavens bending over all.

It was upon such a scene of calm and silence that the shock of the great earthquake fell, with the suddenness of a thunderbolt launched from the starlit skies; with the might of ten thousand thunderbolts falling together; with a force so far surpassing all other forces known to men, that no similitude can truly be found for it. The firm foundation upon which every home had been built in unquestioning faith in its stability for all time, was giving way; the barriers of the great deep were breaking up. To the ignorant mind, it seemed, in truth, that God had laid his hand in anger upon His creation. The great and the wise, knowing little more, fearing little less than the humblest of their

wretched fellow creatures, bowed themselves in awe as before the face of the Destroying Angel. For a few moments all the inhabitants of the city stood together in the presence of death, in its most terrible form, and perhaps scarcely one doubted that all would be swallowed together and at once, in one wide yawning grave.

The picture is not overdrawn, since it cannot be overdrawn. The heart and the hand shrink back from the task of trying to depict faithfully, in any terms, the scenes and emotions of that dreadful hour. No narrative of the great earthquake, however, will present a true account of its character and effects, that fails to give sharp prominence to the element of fearful surprise involved in its sudden, unlooked-for coming, and to the overmastering dread which its manifestations inspired in every breast. The transition from a long established condition of safety and peacefulness, to one of profound and general danger and terror, was absolute and instantaneous. Think of it; dwell upon every detail of attempted description as we may; the imagination still comes far short of the reality. Within seven minutes after the last stroke of the chime, and while its echoes seemed yet to linger in listening ears, Charleston was in ruins. And the wreck had been accomplished in one and the last minute of the seven. Millions of dollars worth of property, the accumulation of nearly two centuries, had been destroyed in the time a child would take to crush a frail toy. Every home in the city had been broken or shattered—and beneath the ruins lay the lifeless or bruised and bleeding bodies of men, women and children, who had been stricken down in the midst of such security as may be felt by him who reads these lines at any remote distance of time or space.

The cyclone of the year before was truly terrifying in its most furious stages, but was several hours in reaching those stages. When the storm had passed away, it was found that no one had been killed in the city. Many houses were damaged, indeed, but the damage was nearly confined to their roofs, and very many buildings were unscathed. The

earthquake came at one stride; lasted perhaps not longer than a minute; but, besides multiplying fourfold the loss of property caused by the storm, slew and wounded its victims by the score. When the cyclone raged at its worst, the affrighted citizens found shelter within their dwellings. In the shock of the earthquake the first and strongest, the irresistible impulse was to flee without the threatening walls—to dare the peril in the street in the hope of escaping the certain fate that menaced every one who tarried for an instant under their shadow.

After the storm the sunshine brought light and rest and gladness in its train. The earthquake was followed by hours of darkness, relieved only by the glare of burning ruins. The morning sun lit up a scene of devastation such as had never before greeted the eyes of the weary watchers, revealing to them the extent of the danger through which they had passed, and to which they were momentarily exposed anew. It was a fearful ordeal throughout, even for the strongest and bravest, and the tender and the timid were exposed to its full fury. There is no possibility of exaggerating its horrors to any one who recalls the occurrences of the night with even a gleam of recollection of their dread import, and of the thoughts and emotions that they inspired.

The impressions made upon the mind by the great shock, and the scenes that ensued, should be reproduced most faithfully in the records written shortly afterward. The present narrative, therefore, has been derived mainly from these sources. The following account of the writer's personal experience and observations was written during the morning after the shock, and was published a day later. Some changes have been made to adapt it to its present use.

THE SHOCK IN THE CITY.

'While engaged in his usual duties, on the second floor of *The News and Courier* building, at the time of the first shock, the writer's attention was vaguely

attracted by a sound that seemed to come from the office below and was supposed for a moment to be caused by the rapid rolling of a heavy body, as an iron safe or a heavily laden truck, over the floor. Accompanying the sound, there was a perceptible tremor of the building, not more marked, however, than would be caused by the passage of a car or dray along the street. For perhaps two or three seconds the occurrence excited no surprise or comment. Then, by swift degrees, or all at once, it is difficult to say which, the sound deepened in volume, the tremor became more decided, the ear caught the rattle of window sashes, gas-fixtures and other movable objects; the men in the office, with perhaps a simultaneous flash of recollection of the disturbance of the Friday before, at Summerville, glanced hurriedly at each other and sprang to their feet with the startled question and answer—"What is that?" "An earthquake!"—and then all was bewilderment and confusion.

'The long roll deepened and spread into an awful roar, that seemed to pervade at once the troubled earth and the still air above and around. The tremor was now a rude, rapid quiver that agitated the whole lofty, strong-walled building as though it were being shaken—shaken—by the hand of an immeasurable power, with intent to tear its joints asunder and scatter its stones and bricks abroad as a tree casts its over-ripened fruit before the breath of the gale.

'There was no intermission in the vibration of the mighty subterranean engine. From the first to the last it was a continuous jar, adding force with every moment, and, as it approached and reached the climax of its manifestation, it seemed for a few terrible seconds that no work of human hands could possibly survive the shocks. The floors were heaving under foot, the surrounding walls and partitions visibly swayed to and fro, the crash of falling masses of stone and brick and mortar was heard overhead and without, the terrible roar filled the ears, and seemed to fill the mind and heart, dazing perception, arresting thought, and for a few panting breaths, or while you held your breath in

dreadful anticipation of immediate and cruel death, you felt that life was already past, and waited for the end as the victim with his head on the block awaits the fall of the up-lifted axe.

‘For a second or two it seemed that the worst had passed, and that the violent motion was subsiding. It increased again and became as severe as before. None expected to escape. A sudden rush was simultaneously made to endeavor to attain the open air and fly to a place of safety; but, before the door was reached, all stopped short, as by a common impulse, feeling that hope was vain—that it was only a question of death within the building or without, of being buried beneath the sinking roof or crushed by the falling walls. The uproar slowly died away in seeming distance. The earth was still, and oh! the blessed relief of that stillness.

‘But how rudely the silence was broken! As we dashed down the stairway and out into the street, from every quarter arose the shrieks, the cries of pain and fear, the prayers and wailings of terrified women and children, commingled with the hoarse shouts of excited men. The air was everywhere filled, to the height of the houses, with a whitish cloud of dry, stifling dust arising from the lime and mortar of the shattered masonry which, falling upon the pavement and stone roadway, had been reduced to powder. Through this cloud, dense as a fog, the gas-jets flickered feebly, shedding but little light, so that you stumbled at every step over the piles of bricks, or became entangled in the telegraph wires that depended in every direction from their broken supports. On every side were hurrying forms of men and women, bareheaded, partially dressed, some almost nude, and all nearly crazed with fear and excitement. Here, a wife is supported, pale and fainting, in the arms of her husband. Her arms hang listlessly by her side, her head has fallen backward on his shoulder; he bears her past, whispering words of encouragement in answer to her low and repeated moans, and they are lost in the mist. A few steps away, under the gas-lamp, a woman lies prone and motionless on

the pavement, with upturned face and outstretched limbs, and the crowd which has now gathered in the street passes her by, none pausing to see whether she be alive or dead. A man in his shirtsleeves, with blood streaming over his clothing from a wound on his head, moves about among the throng without being questioned or greeted ; no one knows which way to turn, or where to offer aid ; many voices are speaking at once, but few heed what is said ; you take note of all these things as one in a dream. The reality seems strangely unreal ; and through it all is felt instinctively the presence of continuing, imminent danger, which will not allow you to collect your thoughts or do aught but turn from one new object to another.

‘A sudden light flares through a window overlooking the street. It becomes momentarily brighter, and a cry of “Fire !” resounds from the multitude. A rush is made towards the spot ; a man is seen lying doubled up, silent and helpless, against the wall ; but at this moment, somewhere—out at sea—overhead—deep in the ground—is heard again the low, ominous roll which is already too well known to be mistaken. It grows louder and nearer, like the growl of a wild beast swiftly approaching its prey, and all is forgotten in the frenzied rush for the open space, where alone there is hope of security, faint though it be. The tall buildings on either hand blot out the skies and the stars, and seem to overhang every foot of the ground between them. Shattered cornices and copings, the tops of the frowning walls, lie piled, from both sides, to the centre of the street. It seems that a touch now would send the broken masses left standing down upon the people below, who look up to them and shrink together as the tremor of the earthquake passes under them, and the mysterious reverberations swell and roll along like some infernal drum-beat summoning them to die. It passes away, and once more is experienced the blessed feeling of deliverance from impending calamity, which, it may well be believed, evokes a mute but earnest offering of mingled prayer and thanksgiving from every heart in the throng.



Cook, Charleston

Julius Bien & Co. N.Y

I. COUNTY COURT HOUSE (WEST WALL)

Cor Broad and Meeting Streets.

‘Again, far along the street, and up from the alleys that lead into it on either side, is heard the chorus of wails and shrieks, shouts and prayers, which, though it had not ceased, was scarcely noticed a moment before. It is a dreadful sound; the sound of helpless, terror-stricken humanity, old and young, the strong and the feeble alike where all are so feeble, calling for help from their fellow-creatures and raising their voices in anguished petition to Heaven for mercy, when no human aid could avail.

‘It is not a scene to be described by any mortal tongue or pen. It is not a scene to be forgotten, when once it has been witnessed, and when the witness has shared all its danger and felt all its agony.

‘The first shock occurred at about nine minutes of ten, as is still indicated by the public clocks, the hands on all of which stopped at that fateful point as if to mark the end of time for so many who had counted the recording strokes of the preceding hour without a thought but of long and happy life. The second shock, which was but a faint and brief echo of the first, occurred eight minutes later.

‘Soon after it had passed, the writer started homeward, to find the scenes enacted on Broad Street around *The News and Courier* office repeated at every step of the way. St. Michael’s steeple towered high and white through the gloom, seemingly uninjured. The Station-house, a massive brick building across the street, had lost its parapet and the roof of the portico, which had fallen in a mass—killing a woman whose body then lay under the wreck. A little further on, the portico of the Hibernian Hall, a handsome building in the Grecian style, had crashed to the ground, carrying down the massive pillars with it. All the way up Meeting Street, which, in respect of its general direction and relative importance, corresponds with Broadway in New York, the ground was piled with débris, from the tops of the walls on either side. In passing the Charleston Hotel, which, to carry out the comparison above indicated, occupies the position of Stewart’s up-town store in New York, the third shock was felt, about ten minutes after the second,

and of course caused the greatest alarm in that neighborhood, as elsewhere. At Marion Square, corresponding with Union Square, New York, a great crowd had already collected, as even the borders of the extensive plaza could not be reached by the nearest buildings in event of their fall, and the number of fugitives was momentarily increased by new arrivals pouring in from every side.

‘From this crowd, composed of men, women and children of both races, arose incessant calls and cries and lamentations, while over the motley, half-clad assembly was shed the lurid light of the conflagration that had broken out an hundred yards beyond the square, immediately after the first shock, and now enveloped several buildings in flames. In three other quarters of the town, at the same time, similar large fires were observed under full headway,* and the awful significance of the earthquake may be most fully appreciated, perhaps, when it is said that, with these fires blazing up at once around them, the people whom you met on the streets, or saw gathered together in groups in the open places, evidently did not give them a thought. No one watched the ruddy flames, or the black pillars of cloud rising high into the still night air. All were too intent on listening for the dreaded recurrence of that horrible growl or groan of the power under the sea and under the land, or on watching for the next manifestation of the mysterious force, to give a thought to the more familiar terror, though it had threatened his own home and every house in the doomed city.

‘Arrived at his home, the writer found the same condition of affairs that prevailed elsewhere. Every house in the vicinity was deserted. Interrupted in their evening pursuits, or aroused from sleep by the shocks and the sound of the fearful ruin being effected above and around them, the alarmed inmates had rushed into the streets, and were huddled together, trembling and fearful, awaiting the end, whatever it might be. Invalids had been brought out on mattresses and deposited in the roadway, and together

*Nearly twenty buildings were burned, and all were on fire at the same time.

with the aged, and the infant, were cared for as tenderly as possible. No thought was given anywhere to treasures left behind in the effort to save the priceless treasure of life itself—suddenly become so precious in the eyes of all who were threatened to be bereft of it.'

The presence of the dead and wounded who were conveyed to the parks and public squares added greatly, of course, to the distress of the already dismayed refugees in those places. The bodies of the victims were laid on the ground in the midst of the camps, the dead being covered from sight by shawls or sheets, while skilled hands ministered to the sufferers who were yet within the reach of human aid. The physicians and surgeons performed their duty throughout the night with heroic devotion, and many chapters would be required to tell the story of their labors alone, as it should be told.

Exaggerated rumors as to the number of the killed spread throughout the city soon after the shock, causing needless pain to many who, though spared the sight of the scenes of suffering and death, so near to them, yet feared for the safety of relatives and friends, of whom no tidings could be heard.

The long, anxious watch between midnight and day was not less trying than the shock itself. The suspense was indescribably painful, and had no relief for a moment, save when it gave place to recognition of the approach and presence of renewed danger. That passed, the breathless vigil began again, and the moments seemed as hours and the hours as moments until the next dread visitor had come and gone. Four severe shocks occurred before midnight. Three others followed at about two, four and half-past eight o'clock, A. M., and every shock after the first caused even more alarm, naturally, than the first itself.

The apprehension of further and perhaps greater ill was shared by every one, and was not relieved for an instant. The character and extent of the disturbing force were not known, nor was there any reason to believe that the hardest shock had been experienced. Whether the blow had come

from the sea or from the land, none could say. At any moment another might be felt that would rend the earth asunder, or burst the bounds that held the waiting ocean in check and drive its waters sweeping in an overwhelming wave over all the low-lying peninsula where so many thousands were collected together without hope of escape. Night and distance shut out all the world. No word could be heard from beyond the confines of the stricken city ; no human hand could be stretched to save a single soul, whatever fate was impending. The silence, save when broken by piteous cries, was oppressive in the extreme. In the late hours of the night even such cries would have been a relief to senses that were strained to so great tension to catch the first foot-step of coming danger, the first low moan of the earth in the throes of convulsion. The air itself was strangely still. In the writer's garden an unprotected lamp burned until four o'clock, or later, with a flame that did not once waver. All nature seemed to be waiting in breathless suspense for the issue of the hour, of the next minute, the next moment. And then ! always with startling suddenness, the great fearful power rushed out of the darkness upon the city, shaking the ground with his tread, sending terror before him and leaving trembling thousands panting in dismay as he passed. The impressions received at the time have doubtless become obscured by familiarity with the danger, and by the sense of comparative security that has since prevailed. The record of the night, none the less, is engraved too deeply in many hearts ever to be erased, and these will bear witness yet that this faint sketch enlarges no detail of the trials they endured that night, for hours that seemed whole nights in themselves.

The rising sun on Wednesday morning looked on empty and broken homes and on streets encumbered with continuous lines or heaped masses of ruins, amidst which the wearied and shelterless citizens gathered together in little groups, or picked their way from place to place wondering at the extent of the damage inflicted everywhere and with

renewed thankfulness in view of the perils escaped. No one was prepared for the scene that was presented by daylight. Every house was in worse condition than had been suspected. Some were utter wrecks, and many others were but little better off. For the first time, the magnitude of the disaster began to be somewhat appreciated.

Those who flattered themselves that the morning had brought an end to their terrors and trials, however, and who timidly ventured to return within doors to commence the work of temporary repair or to provide for the wants of the day, were quickly undeceived. Another shock occurred about half-past eight o'clock and caused the more excitement and apprehension because of the knowledge, that had now become general, of the dangerous condition of the buildings, and of the effects that might be expected to follow any further violent agitation. It had become known too that very many persons had been killed and wounded during the night,* and that the ground had opened in numerous places in and around the city, the number and extent of the fissures being of course greatly exaggerated. Some alleged authoritative predictions of further violent shocks had also obtained circulation and credence. The latest shock, therefore, naturally caused wide-spread consternation. Another occurred about 1 P. M., another at 5 P. M., and another about 8 P. M. Those of the day fully determined every one to avoid their houses until the disturbances had ended or appreciably moderated. Tents, awnings, and rude habitations of varied description, were erected everywhere for such protection as they could afford; the entire population of the city was collected in the parks and streets, except a few families that had found refuge on the ships in the harbor; there was no lack of food, except that caused by the limited means for preparing it; the day was spent in improvising such nec-

*The number of killed, as shown by the official records, was 27: whites, 7; colored, 20. The number of wounded has never been ascertained. The total number of deaths attributed to injuries, cold and exposure was 83, which is not believed to cover the actual deaths from these causes.

essary arrangements for camping out as the circumstances required and permitted.

The general aspect of the city is scarcely a subject for detailed description, and can more readily be conceived than put in words. It is enough to say that not more than a half dozen houses escaped injury, and that the damage to all would be represented by the demolition of one-fourth of the buildings on Charleston Neck; by the levelling of the houses south of Broad Street; or by the destruction of a city larger than Columbia. The ruins lay piled in the streets, yards and gardens, and the houses from which they had fallen seemed ready to crumble of their own weight. Travel was confined to the middle of the streets and was impeded there. It is impossible to estimate, even approximately, the amount of masonry that was thrown into the streets, but it may be guessed at, in some sort, when it is said that the wreckage caused by the cyclone of the year before amounted to over ten thousand cartloads, all of which was removed within the week following. The débris in a few streets, after the earthquake, would have equalled in mass all, of a similar kind, that was caused by the storm, and every street was obstructed, more or less, throughout its length.* The

* The damage caused by the cyclone was finally estimated at about \$1,500,000. The records of the City Assessor's office show that the damages caused by the earthquake were officially estimated, during the following week, at about \$5,000,000. The United States Engineer Commission, appointed at the request of the Mayor to determine the condition of the houses, carefully examined nearly two thousand buildings. In their report they say: "We estimate approximately that the buildings upon which we have rendered reports cannot be thoroughly repaired for less than \$2,000,000, and the remaining buildings, while of slight consequence as regards their danger to their owners, their occupants and the public, will swell the moneyed value of real estate damages to a total of from \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000." A Board of Inspectors, consisting of an architect and builder, were also appointed by the insurance companies transacting business in Charleston, to investigate the condition of the houses. The Board reported that they had inspected 6,956 buildings; that ninety per cent. of the brick buildings were injured more or less, while frame buildings suffered from falling chimneys, cracked plastering and injured foundations; that "not 100 out of 14,000 chimneys escaped injury, and ninety-five per cent. of these 14,000 were broken off at the roof and went to the ground." The

work of removal was continued for months, and at the end of the year, and after, unsightly piles were still encountered in out-of-the-way places where they did not interfere with public or private convenience. There was enough, and more than enough evidence of the ruin that had been wrought to oppress the most hopeful mind, and strangers visiting the city during the succeeding winter season were appalled by even the remaining signs of destruction which met their view. What it all meant to the people of Charleston on the morning of September 1, and the emotions to which it gave rise cannot be told; but the people were familiar with disaster, and one or two days later the writer saw a crowd of common laborers busily engaged in picking out and piling bricks from the wreck of the fallen wall of a building, while the standing walls beside them were being shaken almost hourly by the recurring tremors.

Communication with the outer world was cut off simultaneously with the first shock, the railways having been rendered impassable to trains, and the telegraph lines broken down in the city and for a long distance without. Nothing was known on Wednesday of the area of the disturbance, nor whether Charleston had suffered more or less than other places. The isolation was, of course, a source of additional anxiety, and the inhabitants of the city were shut up to the contemplation of their own trouble and danger. Later in the day, a brief telegraphic dispatch was sent abroad and afforded the first information to the country that the coast had not been swept and submerged by a tidal wave, as was reported and believed. Fuller accounts were sent to Summerville, by *The News and Courier*, and were thence telegraphed via Washington to the press of the United States, for publication next day. The first detailed information received in Columbia, Augusta and other neighboring cities, as to the condition of affairs in Charleston, was obtained in

whole number of buildings adjudged unsafe and ordered to be pulled down was 102. Some of these were preserved by wholesale repairs, while others, that were not condemned by the Commissions, proved to be wrecks on closer examination and were demolished by the owners.

this way on Thursday morning. Reports from without were also received in Charleston by this time, and showed that the greatest force of the shock had been expended in and around the city. The volcanic theory which had been promptly advanced by some to account for the shocks obtained prominence on the strength of the information, and was reinforced by rumors that steam and smoke and blue flames had been seen issuing from fissures near Summerville and elsewhere, and that showers of pebbles had fallen in places in the city. The steam and smoke and flames had their origin in excited imaginations. Two slight "showers" of pebbles, to the amount of perhaps a quart or more, undoubtedly fell in the rear of *The News and Courier* building. The phenomenon was confined, so far as known, to a space of fifty square yards, and its source must be inferred from these facts.

For several days after the railroads were first repaired, which was promptly effected, every train was crowded with panic-stricken refugees fleeing to the upper portions of the State, where they were kindly welcomed and hospitably cared for. It was a time of general alarm and fear of immediate further disaster; the railroads generously offered free transportation to those who could not pay their way, and the number of fugitives ran up into the thousands before a feeling of comparative confidence and safety was restored.

It must not be supposed, however, that all the citizens were so demoralized. The authorities and subordinates in every department of the local government remained at their posts and discharged their difficult and added duties with a zeal and ability befitting the occasion, and that took no note of personal risk or private interest. Aid and relief were promptly extended to all who were in need. The public offices and institutions were kept open or removed to convenient places; order was preserved; private citizens devoted their time, energies and money, without stint, to the service of the community; and so efficiently was the work of organized succor performed, both then and later, that



Cook, Charleston

Julius Bien & Co. N.Y

II. RESIDENCE OF MR. RAVENEL (EAST WALL)

East Battery.

none, however poor and humble, who made his wants known, or could be discovered by vigilant inquiry and search, suffered for food or for such shelter as could be provided. The pastors of the various congregations labored steadfastly and untiringly in their peculiar sphere, and in assisting the efforts of the relief committees. The ladies of the city forgot their own fears and discomforts in ministering to the necessities of the wounded, the suffering, the sick and the poor. Thousands of blacks and whites alike—no difference was recognized and no discrimination shown—were the recipients of the bounty of their more fortunate fellow-citizens, who proved to be neighbors indeed in the hour of misfortune. There were, too, it need scarcely be said, countless instances of unselfish devotion, of kind and loving regard between master and servant, mistress and maid, throughout the whole season of trial, that showed, as could not have been shown under any other circumstances, how strong is the tie that yet binds the races together. This experience of the dread occurrence will never be forgotten on either side. An additional evidence of the helpful and generous spirit that actuated all classes was afforded by the conduct of the captains and crews of the vessels in port. These vessels, of every size, were quickly crowded by the families that fled to them for refuge, and all who came were made welcome and were provided for to the limit of the ability of the seafaring men in so unlooked-for an emergency. Common sailors, some of whom had been made familiar with like scenes by their experience in the ports of other countries, went ashore early on Wednesday morning and labored hard, without offer or thought of compensation, in every place where their services could be employed. The names of these gallant and humane toilers of the sea cannot be recorded, but their deeds are known, and their noble conduct will ever be remembered to the honor and glory of their calling.

The rare devotion to duty displayed by the firemen, the hospital nurses, and others, on Tuesday night, as well as the arduous and admirable labors of the several relief com-

mittees in response to the exacting demands made upon them during the long weeks of trial that followed, deserve the fullest recognition. The public records show in how high appreciation the conduct of all these is held, and will always be held, by the community. It is not necessary to attempt to add aught here to what has been said so well by the representatives of the people themselves. The story of the receipt and distribution of the offerings of half the world to the stricken city would alone fill a volume. It cannot be told in these pages, and the grateful task must be left to those to whom it has been committed.

The spirit of the business community was likewise displayed in the most favorable light. Many of the merchants and managers of the various industries in the city were prominently identified with the work of relief or the control of affairs, by virtue of their position or influence or peculiar fitness for the duties suddenly imposed upon them, but, aside from these numerous individual instances, the business men as a body showed rare courage and energy in the presence of so adverse conditions. Some of the stores were closed during Wednesday, and some had been destroyed or rendered unsafe for occupation. By noon of Thursday, however, all were open for business that could be opened, and the novel wants of the public were promptly supplied. Some of the stores, indeed, presented an appearance of unusual activity, and systematic inquiries conducted by the reporters of *The News and Courier* elicited the brave responses that "business was as good as could be expected under the circumstances;" that "Charleston had pulled through great disasters before and would survive the latest and greatest one;" that all were "ready to meet every demand that could be made upon them;" that "goods would be shipped to the country to fill orders by the first outgoing train and every succeeding one;" that "a good fall trade was expected, earthquake or no earthquake;" and that "Charleston was a good enough place for them and they intended to stick by it as long as their buildings and the ground held together." These were not empty words nor

idle promises. All that was said, was meant, and every promise was kept to the letter. Twenty-four hours later the tide of business had nearly resumed its usual flow, and no dealer or buyer outside of the city had reason to complain that the effects of the shock had been felt in any of the multitudinous channels of trade and enterprise. A better showing than this surely was never made by business men anywhere under circumstances of great public depression or calamity.

Wednesday night was passed out of doors by practically the entire population of the city. Tents were constructed of carpets, blankets, shawls, sheets, &c., and they who could sleep rested on pallets spread on the ground, or on couches formed of the material at hand. The children of one of the orphan houses were sheltered by planks placed at an angle against the fence surrounding their playground, under which cover the little ones lay down together. Prayer meetings were held in many places, and the singing of hymns and the exhortations of the colored pastors addressing their flocks were heard on every hand.

A few minutes before midnight a sharp tremor occurred, which startled the watchers and brought many sleepers to their feet. The singing and exhorting, which had somewhat subsided, broke out anew and continued until a late hour. It is recorded of this tremor that its coming was preceded by quite a number of explosions, remote and subdued in sound, which began to be heard fully five minutes before the vibration was felt; and that "its passage was marked by the sound of falling walls and buildings." The words which are quoted convey an erroneous idea of the force of the disturbance. The sound referred to was probably caused by the fall of masonry that had been badly shattered by the first shock and was readily overthrown. The tremor was not much more severe, perhaps, than those of the day, but, occurring in the night and so near the time of the heavy shock on the night before, it sufficed to drive sleep from many eyelids until day dawned again. It will scarcely excite either surprise or

amusement when the fact is mentioned that the sudden peal of an alarm clock in one of the camps, in the morning hours, emptied every tent within hearing.

The fears of the people gradually moderated during the week following, notwithstanding that decided tremors continued to be felt at intervals. A few returned to their houses; those who remained in the camps made themselves as comfortable as they could. Food was systematically distributed by the relief committees to all who applied for it, and substantial huts and shanties were speedily erected in the public squares and vacant lots, adding greatly to the comfort of the refugees, and providing retreats in case of rain. Tents were sent into the city from every part of the country, as soon as the need of them was generally known; the supply eventually exceeded the demand. The weather remained dry and fine during the period that the people were most exposed, and some time afterwards, except for a heavy shower on Sunday night, September 5, that wet many of the campers-out to the skin and made their condition miserable indeed.

AROUND THE CITY.

The experience of the people on the islands and the mainland immediately around Charleston, must be gathered from the reports published at the time; and in the absence of any means of verifying the accounts given, the statements as to some of the effects of the shock must be received with allowance for the excited condition of the observers.

At Mt. Pleasant, and at Moultrieville, on Sullivan's Island, the shocks and tremors were felt about the same time as in Charleston, but were somewhat subdued in force. The description of events and scenes in the city may, therefore, be applied to these two villages in some measure, the difference in their favor being that no loss of life or personal injury befell any of their inhabitants, owing, doubtless, to the fact that frame residences are the rule in both places.

No great damage was inflicted upon the houses, which, however, were rudely rocked about, causing the overthrow of most of the chimneys and a general breaking of plastering, crockery and glassware. The shocks on Tuesday night, of course, caused great excitement and terror, and the people spent the night in the open air, and shared to the full the fearful anticipations of their neighbors and friends in the city. Rumbblings were plainly heard before every shock. There were no falling buildings, at either place, to produce these sounds, and it may be accepted, therefore, that the roarings heard in Charleston were not so produced.

A number of young people were assembled at a dancing party on the Island, and all heard the premonitory roar too plainly to be mistaken. The statement of the reporter of *The News and Courier*, who was present, is as follows: "Not more than three dances had taken place, when, above the strains of the band, came the now familiar and much dreaded low, rumbling noise. Every one stopped instantaneously to listen. Ten seconds afterwards the house rocked so violently that, for the moment, it was doubtful if it would stand." The same writer noticed that the initial disturbance was made up of three successive shocks, following each other so closely that one scarcely ended before another began. This fact was observed by other persons, in Charleston and elsewhere.

Many small fissures in the ground were found next morning in and near the village of Mount Pleasant, being of the same character as those in Charleston, though much more numerous. The depth of the fissures could not be determined, and the surface of the ground about them was covered with quantities of ejected mud and water. One of the public wells in the village, about twenty feet in depth, had filled with soft mud that was forced upward with so great energy as to throw off the covering of the well and overflow the street for some distance. On the beach were small mounds of "sand," in which were depressions containing fresh water. A large basin or sink in the village, which was dry on Tuesday, was likewise discovered

to be filled with fresh water. Immediately after the great shock on Tuesday night a strong odor, remarkable for the presence of sulphur gases, permeated the atmosphere, and was perceptible throughout the night. The same odor was detected in Charleston, but was there lost in others of a more offensive character.

On James Island "the rumbling was distinctly heard before any shock was felt," and the direction of the motion was reported to have been "from the southwest, passing off towards the north." The island was violently shaken, "many persons being unable to leave their beds until the first shock was over." In hundreds of places the earth opened in long cracks, from many of which large bodies of cold water, mixed with sand and blue mud, gushed out. These cracks appeared principally in low places. The population of the island passed the night out of doors. The colored people organized religious meetings, and the time, until daylight, was passed in singing and praying in the churches. The sensation of nausea, that was felt so generally by people in Charleston, was also felt by people on the island.

The correspondent who made the foregoing report of the disturbance was in a boat, about a quarter of a mile from shore, when the disturbance occurred. The effect of the shock, under these circumstances, is thus described: "The boat was drifting, and the rumbling noise could be heard distinctly, coming from the sea, before any shock was felt. Then the keel of the boat seemed seized by a mighty hand and violently shaken from side to side, producing a feeling closely approaching seasickness in all the occupants." It should be noted that the correspondent, who was most favorably situated for the purpose of observation, testifies that the roar was heard distinctly before the shock was felt; and that the sensation experienced by the occupants of the boat was unmistakably that of nausea. The nervous excitement and nausea experienced by so many persons in Charleston and elsewhere are commonly attributed to an electric agency, but appear from this statement to have

been the effects of the violent and unaccustomed motions to which they were subjected.

In St. Andrew's Parish, which lies across the Ashley River from Charleston, numerous small holes and craterlets were formed by the shock, and from these blue mud and parti-colored sands were emitted in varying quantities, the water and mud spouting up in places, during a short interval, to the height of five or ten feet.

At Cainhoy, a small settlement near the headwaters of Cooper River, twenty shocks were reported to have been felt on Tuesday night; no greater damage being occasioned, however, than in the destruction of chimneys. The water of the river, which at that point is half a mile wide, was "violently disturbed during the first three shocks," and great quantities of mud and water were ejected from a large fissure near the village. A wave of considerable height was reported by the colored people to have advanced up Cooper River at the time of the first shock, and to have overflowed the neighboring rice-fields. The fact of the overflow was subsequently established, but its origin has not been clearly determined. The undulating motion of the ground at Cainhoy was reported to have been so violent that it was very difficult for a person to stand erect while it continued. A sensation of oppressive heat is said to have preceded the shock at that place, and it is distinctly noted that a sudden deep rumbling sound was heard before any tremor was felt.

These reports, and others that might be added, show that the shock was felt in the country, for miles in all directions, nearly as strongly as in Charleston; that the same alarm prevailed everywhere; that the testimony as to the duration and direction of the agitation is hopelessly conflicting; and that the roar was certainly heard before the shock was felt, in nearly every instance.

The circuit of the city will be completed by an account of the disturbance as experienced and manifested in that portion of the mainland between Charleston and Summer-ville. The appearance of this region, as it was presented

to a reporter of *The News and Courier* who visited it the morning after the shock, is described substantially as follows :

“ The first plain indications of the earthquake beyond the city limits were found at Disher’s Farm, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Battery. There the appearances were that there had been an eruption all over the farm. The marks of this eruption consisted in extensive cone-shaped mounds of clay and sand, which had been thrown up by the convulsion, and which bore the resemblance of large ant hills, of a height varying from a few inches to several feet. The basin in the centre of each was evidently formed by the action of the ejected water. In most cases the erupted matter had streamed from the hillocks to a distance of from twenty to fifty feet, covering the surface of the earth to a depth of several inches over the overflowed spots. Many small fissures occurred, extruding sand and mud of a slaty color, mixed with gravel and some shale. The water remaining in the depressions on the surface was generally limpid and sweet, but in some cases resembled, in taste, that of the Artesian wells in the city. The fissures and hillocks were not confined to the low grounds, but were to be found on the highest elevations and elsewhere, and some of them, at least, continued to eject water with every recurring shock on Wednesday. The spouting was plainly caused by the closing of the fissures, as often as the ground was disturbed by the passing swells.”

One of the larger fissures, located at Oak Grove, on the bank of the Ashley River, about ten miles from Charleston, is shown in the accompanying phototype (No. XI). Its whole length, which is not shown in the picture, was about one hundred and fifty yards. The width of the large fissure at Cainhoy was reported to be twenty-five feet, and others, nearly as wide, were found near the rivers, or other water courses. It should be noted, however, in regard to these large fissures, that the nature of the soil and the nearness of the channel of a water-course undoubtedly caused the breaks to partake of the nature of a land-slide, or simple



Cook, Charleston

III. OLD U.S. COURT HOUSE (EAST WALL)

displacement of a portion of the bluff, such as may be seen on the alluvial banks of any river, so that they should not be classed with the fissures inland. Marshy tracts were badly broken, in some places, on lines distant as far as a quarter of a mile from the nearest river; but it may be safely assumed that the whole intervening space yielded towards the river to produce the rupture. A very striking instance of the plastic nature of this kind of soil, was noted by Mr. Earle Sloan, the Special Agent of the United States Geological Survey, at the Bridge of the Charleston and Savannah Railway over Rantowles Creek, 18 miles from Charleston. The supports of the trestle leading to the bridge, for a long distance on either side, are based upon heavy piles, driven into the marshy soil. These supports, which were perpendicular before the shock of August 31, were found soon afterwards to have uniformly assumed a slanting position, while still resting securely on their respective piles. Careful measurement revealed the fact that the supports on the north side of the stream were about eleven inches, and those on the south side nine inches, out of plumb. What had occurred was very plain. The whole marsh had moved from both sides towards the channel of the creek, bearing the piling with it, and moving the bases of the upright timbers of the trestle to the distance mentioned. It was discovered, also, that there had been a slight but perceptible movement of the marsh down-stream, showing that the whole soil had yielded to the force of gravity, while being shaken, and had flowed slightly towards the lower level.

In addition to the fissures and craterlets already described, there was another class of openings which attracted much attention, and were commonly called "geysers."

A phototype (No. X) of the "crater" of one of these geysers is given with this sketch and gives a clear idea of their appearance. Water, mud and sand were ejected from them in varying quantities, the mud and sand remaining when the water subsided. The eruptive action from these outlets is explained upon the theory that pockets or reser-

voirs of water underground were squeezed by the motion of the ground, or by the breaking down of their including earth-arches, which forced their contents above the surface.

The water thus thrown out was of a normal temperature, so far as known. What was mistaken for steam in some cases was doubtless spray. It should be noted here that water in wells throughout a considerable part of the State was more or less affected by the shock, mainly in the way of a decided increase in quantity, the fact being particularly observed because of the long drought that had prevailed. Instances of this kind were reported as far away from Charleston as Edgefield County. The flow of the shallow Artesian wells in and near Charleston was considerably increased for a few days. The larger wells discharged a small quantity of sand, but were not otherwise affected.

It was to be expected that the railroads leading out of Charleston would show in some way the effects of the shock, and they proved to be interesting indicators of its direction and force. The effects on the tracks and road-beds will be fully described hereafter. The experience of the passengers on one of two trains which chanced to be within the area of greatest disturbance, was briefly but graphically told in *The News and Courier* two days later, the account being substantially as follows, with a few particulars added from other sources :

The Columbia train was due in Charleston at 9 o'clock on Tuesday night. Owing to an ordinary accident above Summerville, the train did not reach Jedburg, four miles above Summerville, until about 9:45 o'clock. The train at the time of the earthquake was running along at the usual speed, and when about a mile south of Jedburg encountered the shock. The coaches were filled with hundreds of excursionists returning from the mountains. They were all gay and happy, laughing and talking, when all of a sudden, in the language of one of the excursionists, the train appeared to have "left the track and to be going up, up, up into the air."

This was the rising wave. Suddenly it descended, and as it rapidly fell the train was flung first violently over to the east, the side of the car apparently leaning over at less than an angle of forty-five degrees. Then there was a reflex action ; the train righted and was hurled with a roar as of a discharge of artillery over to the west, and finally subsided on the track and took a plunge downward—evidently the descending wave. The engineer, Mr. Keyes, put down

the brakes tight, but so great was the original and added momentum, that the train kept going ahead, and fairly galloped along the track, the front and rear trucks of the coaches rising and falling alternately. The utmost confusion prevailed. Women and children shrieked with dismay, and the bravest heart quailed in momentary expectation of a more terrible catastrophe.

In fact the passengers narrowly escaped a most frightful disaster. The shock broke and distorted the track a short distance behind the train and a few miles in front of it. Had it been either two minutes earlier or later, it would have been wrecked at one or another of these points, with consequences that can be readily imagined, as it was running at a speed of about 40 miles an hour. When the shock was over, the train proceeded towards Summerville, and when within a mile of the village, was warned of impending danger by the explosion of torpedoes that had been placed by Col. Averill. The track was found to be fearfully wrenched and twisted into reverse curves and a similar or worse condition of affairs obtained at numerous other places. The passengers requested to be taken back up the track, and the train was again run to Jedburg, where it remained until Wednesday evening, when it started for Charleston; all the passengers arrived safely in the city about half-past nine o'clock.

The local passenger train running between Summerville and Charleston fared worse, as it encountered the earthquake at Ten-mile Hill, near the centre of the disturbance. The published account of its experience is as follows:

The earth suddenly gave way, and the engine first plunged down the temporary declivity. It was then raised, and having reached the top of the wave, a sudden swerving of the force to the right and left hurled the ill-fated train down the embankment. The engineer and fireman were badly injured. The few passengers happily escaped with slight bruises. How the derailment was caused was plainly indicated in many places along the track of the South Carolina and Northeastern railways. For spaces of several hundred yards the dreadful energy of the earthquake was exhibited in two particular ways. First there were intervals of a hundred yards and more in which the track had the appearance of having been alternately raised and depressed like a line of waves frozen in their last position. The second indication was where the force had oscillated from east to west, bending the rails into reverse curves, most of them taking the shape of a single and others of a double letter "S," placed horizontally. In other places the track, for miles and miles, had the appearance of being "kinked," but always in these cases in a vertical plane, as many as two kinks showing in single rails. The majority of the warped rails resumed their normal shape when the restraining spikes and clasps were drawn, but in every case it was found necessary to cut off from two to four inches from the rails in order to replace them in their position in the track. The road suffered injury in many places, but was reopened for business from Augusta to Charleston a little before noon on Friday following the shock.

SUMMERVILLE.

For the purpose of giving due prominence to the unexpected character of the shock of August 31, to the great majority of the people of Charleston, but slight

reference has been made in this narrative to two shocks that occurred within the week previous to that date, and the second of which, at least, attracted the attention of a number of persons in the city. Both of these shocks were plainly felt at Summerville, where they caused great alarm and in some measure prepared the inhabitants of the village for what followed. It is proper, therefore, that an account of the disturbances at that place should begin with a record of the premonitions of the greater event. The following account of the shock on Friday morning, August 27, was published in *The News and Courier* the next day, and is reprinted in full because of its permanent interest, as being the first if not the only record that was made of the occurrence :

“ A SUMMERVILLE SENSATION.”

“ The staid old suburb of Summerville was visited yesterday morning by what from all accounts, was a veritable earthquake. The first news of the matter was received in the city about 12 o'clock, when several passengers from Summerville came to Charleston and related the details of the occurrence. One of these passengers was interviewed by a Reporter yesterday afternoon, and from him were obtained the following facts :

It was about half-past 8 o'clock in the morning, the weather being fair and with not the slightest indication of what was in a few minutes about to transpire. All of a sudden, and without the slightest premonition of disturbance or danger, the shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt. It produced, of course, the utmost consternation, as it lasted for several seconds. People left their houses and ran out into the street to avoid the imminent crash of a falling house or a roof tumbling in on the inmates. The shock was particularly severe down by the depot, where, in some of the stores, Lowery's, Emanuel's and others, the articles were shaken from the shelves of the store to the floor. The shock affected a very large territory, inasmuch as every house within the town was shaken, and reports have been received covering a radius of at least four miles from Summerville, which state that the shock was everywhere felt within that limit.

Some of the people from Summerville who talked on the subject yesterday said that a rumbling sound was first heard in a northeasterly direction from the town, and that that sound was followed by an explosion resembling that of a cannon at a distance. From this circumstance it is said by some of the people of the town that the shaking up of the houses was caused by the explosion of a meteor in the neighborhood of the town. This, however, would have been accompanied momentarily by a sudden blaze of light which, according to trustworthy authorities, did not take place. The prevailing opinion is that yester-

day's disturbance was a genuine earthquake. One gentleman stated that as early as 2 o'clock yesterday morning, he being awake, felt that something was wrong, as at that early hour he thought he felt the symptoms of the coming phenomenon. The people of Summerville did not soon recover from their fright from the sensational character of the unexpected performance."

To this account may be added that of Col. J. H. Averill, Master of Transportation of the South Carolina Railway and Intendant of the Town of Summerville, which was published several months later, and was as follows:

"Friday, August 27, 1886, dawned brightly on our town, the well-known long whistle of the 8:05 A. M. train sounded as usual, and the majority of the gentlemen of the village had gone on it to Charleston, when there was heard a noise as of a distant explosion, and many houses were jarred and shaken as though something had run into or against them. Many said it was an earthquake, while others said that an explosion had occurred at some of the phosphate works on the Ashley River, as the sound seemed to come from that direction (the southeast), and that the particulars would be heard when the employees came home at night. Our telegraph operator reported the occurrence to Charleston as an earthquake shock and was laughed at."

Both of these accounts show that, while the inhabitants of the town were fully aware that some unusual and violent disturbance had taken place, even they were by no means unanimous in the opinion that it was an earthquake, while the few people in Charleston who heard of it were certainly not impressed with its serious character.

The second shock, which was also felt by some persons in Charleston, occurred about twenty-one hours later. Of this shock Mr. Averill says in the account above referred to:

"When those who had gone to Charleston in the morning returned in the evening and their families and friends had described the occurrence, they laughed at the earthquake theory, and predicted that the morning paper would tell of an explosion at some point on the Ashley River. But before the paper was received all doubts were removed by a "shake" at 5:30 A. M. on Saturday. It aroused the entire village and started every dog in the town barking, and although many Charleston people still doubted, the people of Summerville were of one opinion, and that was that the town had been visited by two genuine earthquake shocks. It is said that an Italian workman at the brickyard said on Saturday morning: "Two little shake; big one come soon;" but if he did say so it was not generally known, and it is very doubtful even if any attention would have been paid to his prophecy. On Sunday the shakes were entirely forgotten."

The News and Courier of September 3 contained the following dispatch :

CAMDEN, August 30.—Yesterday morning early some of the citizens of Camden had the novel pleasure of hearing something like the rumbling of an earthquake. One gentleman reports it as having shaken his windows pretty badly, but I can hear of nothing more serious than a severe shaking up of everything. It occurred in the upper part of the town, on the edge of the sand hills.

The date of the dispatch fixes the time of the reported occurrence as Sunday morning, August 29. Inquiry, directed to the sender of the dispatch, has elicited the fact that the printed date was erroneous, and that the disturbance referred to was the same that was felt at Summerville and Charleston on Saturday morning. The writer is also informed that both this shock and that of the previous morning were slightly but unmistakably felt by several persons in Columbia, who recognized their character, and commented upon them at the time and afterwards, without knowing that similar tremors had been observed elsewhere in the State. Most persons, however, were disposed to ridicule the reported disturbances at Summerville, and if the shakes were not "entirely forgotten," the published account certainly made but slight impression on the minds of any of the people of the city.*

*The following reports of earthquakes in Europe about the same time as those here mentioned are taken from the New York papers of August 29 and 30, and will be read with interest :

ALEXANDRIA, *August 28*.—Violent shocks of earthquake have been experienced here and in other parts of Egypt, causing terror among the natives, but so far as known doing no serious damage.

ROME, *August 28*.—Several towns in Italy were also visited by the earthquake, but not to any serious extent, Naples, Brindisi, Foggia, Caserta, and Taranto being of the number. Later dispatches say that among the towns in Italy where the earthquake was felt are Syracuse, Reggio, Calabria, Potenza, Pozzuoli, Bari and Avellino. The people were panic stricken, and took refuge in the fields and churches.

NAPLES, *August 29, 1886*.—Vesuvius is again in a state of eruption. The people of Naples and Bari are fleeing to the country or gathering in the open spaces.

ATHENS, *August 29, 1886*.—The area of the earth disturbance in Greece yesterday was phenomenally wide. At least six towns were entirely destroyed, and score of others were partially destroyed. On the mainland much damage was done, but there was little loss of life. On the Islands it is estimated that

Before leaving the subject of these preliminary tremors, it is desirable to make the record complete, by going back as far as possible. In the account headed, "A Summerville Sensation," it is said that one gentleman stated that "as early as 2 o'clock Friday morning he felt that something was wrong, and at that hour he thought he felt the symptoms of the coming phenomenon." The gentleman referred to was Mr. E. J. Tighe, whose account of what he observed has been since obtained, and is as follows :

"Mr. Tighe states that at about half-past one o'clock on the morning of the 27th of August, he was in his room and was undressing, preparatory to going to bed, when there suddenly came, as from below, a jarring shock that was of sufficient energy to cause a pitcher to rattle in a basin in which it was standing, and to produce the sensation of the whole house being lifted from the ground and settling heavily back into position.

"The first alarming shock in the village occurred a little after eight o'clock the same morning, and the incident was for the time forgotten in the memorable events which succeeded. A few days subsequent to the great shock, Mr. Tighe related his experience as having been probably the first intimation of the subsequent disastrous visitation. He was informed, however, by Mr. John Rugheimer, that fully two months before the 27th of August similar disturbances had been felt by himself and members of his family. Mr. Rugheimer, indeed, had mentioned the circumstance at the time, but his statements were received with but little interest, and the matter was forgotten until the incidents were so unpleasantly recalled by the great shock of which they were, in all probability, premonitory symptoms."

six hundred persons were killed and one thousand seriously injured. The undulations were curiously regular. The actual shocks averaged twelve seconds in duration.

A volcanic outburst also occurred on Ninafu Island, one of the Friendly Group, on August 31. The eruption and shocks of earthquake continued for ten days.

The disturbances that were felt by Mr. Rugheimer and his family were probably felt by several persons in Charleston. At any rate, it is certain that two or three decided, but slight and brief tremors were plainly perceived in different parts of the city during the month of June, 1886, and that their nature was suspected, if not clearly understood, at the time.

In the upper part of the State, notably in Abbeville County, mysterious subterranean sounds, most resembling the detonations of distant artillery were heard by many people during the eighteen months preceding the shock at Charleston. In the neighborhood of Ninety-Six they were generally heard over an area of eight or ten square miles. The fact of the occurrence of these noises was published by Mr. Henry J. Kinard some time in May, 1886, when it was suggested that they were caused by blasting rock somewhere in the county. This explanation was proved to be insufficient, however, and it should be added that the sounds continued with more force and frequency after the shocks in August, though they ceased to be heard during August and September.

Four days passed after the shock on Saturday morning, at Summerville, and no further cause for alarm was manifested. The story of the events of Tuesday night was subsequently told in the columns of *The News and Courier*, from which the following particulars are obtained.

Col. Averill, who was reading in his house when the shock occurred, makes no mention of having had any intimation of its approach. He says: "There came a crash, and the house, a two-story building, seemed to be lifted up, set down, tilted, shaken and twisted. The lamp and bookcase were overturned, a table seemed to be dancing on the floor, and the pictures on the wall appeared to be falling. Three distinct shocks were felt, and the utmost alarm and confusion prevailed throughout the night. Heavy detonations or shocks were heard or felt at intervals of fifteen minutes, while, as if to add terror to the scene, water was spouting at many points from the fissures."



Cook Charleston

IV. RESIDENCE OF MR. WILLIAM SINKLER (NORTH WALL)

Julius Bien & Co N Y

Camp-fires were kindled throughout the town, and around them the people collected, few, if any, persons closing their eyes all night. Most of the colored people spent the time in praying and singing. The railroad authorities tried to open railroad or telegraphic communication with Charleston and Branchville, but the effort failed. Four volunteers, who reached the Ten-Mile Hill, returned at midnight with the conductor of the train that had been wrecked at that point, who brought the information that the light of large fires had been seen in the direction of Charleston immediately after the shock. Not until some time the next day was communication opened with the city, when the first news was received of the damage and loss of life that had occurred there.

Mr. M. F. Tighe, who visited the village early in the day, thus describes the scene then presented :

"The ruin and devastation were found to be complete. There was not a home that had not been made desolate in greater or less degree. All the chimneys had disappeared. Walls were rent in twain, ceilings had fallen, and in numerous cases the houses that rested on wooden blocks or masonry were levelled to the ground. Other houses were split from top to bottom, showing yawning chasms in their sides."

Eight houses were specially mentioned as having been thrown from their foundations, the list, however, being only a partial one. The condition of one house, which is taken as an example, is described by Col. Averill: "Here is a cottage of about four rooms. Externally it appeared to be uninjured. We enter and see a complete wreck. Chimneys have gone down through the centre of the house, carrying with them mantels, furniture and everything in their way. Ceilings are broken, floors badly sprung, timbers shattered, and everything covered with plaster from the falling walls." When it is remembered that all the buildings at Summerville were frame structures, and that like structures suffered comparatively slight damage in Charleston, it will be understood that the shock at Summerville was, as believed and

asserted at the time, much more violent than the shock at Charleston.* One of the most striking ruins in the village is shown in the phototype (No. IX) accompanying this narrative. Two colored people were killed at Summerville by falling ruins, no other casualties being reported. Certain manifestations which were observed at Summerville throughout Wednesday, where they caused continued excitement and alarm, were not observed at Charleston. Mr. Tighe's account of these manifestations, and of their effect upon the people, is as follows:

"All during the day there was a constant series of detonations, now east, now west, and from all possible directions. It resembled the discharge of heavy guns at intervals of about ten minutes, and was like the sound of a bombardment at a great distance. All of these explosions were not accompanied by tremors of the earth, as it was only occasionally that the earth would quake from the subterranean discharges.

"A remarkable fact was noted in Summerville in respect to the springing of water from the interior of the earth. Nearly all the wells had been at low water. There was a sudden rise in these wells, and the additional water was pure. Looking down into one of the wells on the eve of any of the loud detonations, the water could be seen to rise up the walls, and after the shock again subside.

"The consternation and dismay were so great in Summerville that the people clamored loudly to be taken away from the scene of what was to be, as they thought, their certain destruction. Accordingly, about half-past 2 o'clock Mr. Averill placed at the disposal of the citizens a train composed of five coaches and three box cars, which carried away to Columbia about three hundred people.

"The conductor had orders to run slowly, and as the train proceeded a constant stream of colored refugees could be observed along the track, all fleeing from the unseen danger."

The scenes and incidents of the succeeding days and nights were such as have already been described in the case of Charleston, except that the peculiar detonations continued; that many tremors occurred at Summerville which were not perceived at Charleston; and that those which extended over wide areas were felt at Summerville more violently than elsewhere.

* "The intensity of the shock at Charleston was only three-tenths what it must have been at the epicentrum, and about one-third the intensity at Summerville."—C. E. Dutton and Everett Hayden, in *Science*.

THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

The effects of the shock of the 31st, as felt throughout South Carolina, are indicated in the following greatly condensed synopsis of some of the reports received by *The News and Courier*. The wording of the reports has been retained for the most part.

AIKEN.—Vibrations apparently from west to east, and caused a church bell to ring.

ALLENDALÉ.—Chimneys were broken, and articles on tables and mantelpieces were thrown down. The church bell was rung by the first shock, and fowls were said to have been shaken from their roosts.

ANDERSON.—Six shocks were felt between 10 P. M. and 1 A. M. The first was very severe. The third and sixth were also severe. One of the shocks rang the bell in the Court House steeple. Clocks were stopped, lamps were put out, and glasses were knocked off sideboards.

BAMBERG.—Several brick houses were badly damaged by the cracking of walls and the falling of plaster. Some of the people camped in the open air.

BEAUFORT.—Very severe shock at 9:50 which endured thirty seconds by the watch. Two others of less severity were felt, within ten minutes, five minutes apart. At intervals, varying in duration, until 10:45, twelve distinct convulsions were felt. Other shocks occurred during the night. Some of the large buildings were cracked. At Island Tank a space of about sixty feet in circumference had sunk about two feet below the surrounding level, leaving fissures in the ground.

BENNETTSVILLE.—Severe shocks were felt all over our county Tuesday night, beginning at 10 o'clock, continuing with intermissions until 11 o'clock, with two or more after midnight. They caused great excitement among all classes and a panic among the negroes. No serious damage reported. Several chimneys toppled over.

BLUFFTON.—A rumbling noise was heard, and almost simultaneously the houses commenced shaking and cracking as though they were about to fall. I was in the yard when the shock came and could see the trees shaking, and could see and feel the earth vibrating under me; it lasted from three to five minutes, attended with a heavy rumbling noise, which seemed to pass away to the eastward. Four shocks followed in succession, each less violent than the preceding ones, and at longer intervals.

BONNEAU'S.—Several shocks were felt; severity not indicated. The earth sank in places. One of these sinks was about thirty feet square, and the greatest depth about twelve feet.

BUCKSVILLE.—The first shock lasted at least forty-five seconds. Five shocks followed before midnight, the first and fourth being most severe. Others were felt later in the night. All were preceded by a rumbling noise resembling that made by a passing train of cars. The whites were awe-stricken, and all turned out and gathered in groups on the streets.

CAMDEN.—The shock produced a fissure in the earth about twelve miles from town.

CHERAW.—The first shock lasted for full two minutes, and was preceded and followed by a rumbling noise, which could be heard for some time as it died away. The shock caused great excitement. People kept their feet with difficulty. Buildings were rocked like the branches of a tree; windows were broken; furniture upset; chimneys demolished, and other slight damage effected. A half dozen light shocks followed before 2 o'clock A. M. Many persons remained out doors all night.

CHESTER.—Farmers tell of shaking of houses, and of the fright of animals, as well as of terrified humanity.

CHESTERFIELD.—The walls of brick buildings were cracked. The shock at about 8 o'clock Wednesday morning was felt at both Chesterfield and Cheraw.

COLUMBIA.—Was badly shaken, causing much terror and excitement. Many brick buildings were cracked, and heavy furniture was nearly thrown down.

CONWAY.—The first two shocks were quite severe, so violent, indeed, that the most substantial buildings seemed in great danger of being shaken to pieces. Many people sought a safe retreat aboard the steamer "Maggie," and she was soon loaded to her utmost capacity, but the shocks were as plainly felt on board as on the shore. Many shocks were felt between 10 and 11 o'clock, and several about 1 o'clock.

COTTONVILLE.—Every chimney damaged; people panic stricken.

EARLY BRANCH.—The first shock was quite violent, causing the houses to tremble and move on their foundations. The people ran into the streets. Two or three slight shocks followed. No damage was done.

EDISTO ISLAND.—Many chimneys thrown down. People panic stricken.

ELLENTON.—The first and severest shock occurred at 9:20 P. M., and shook up houses and things generally at a terrible rate. Six shocks were felt in little over an hour; other shocks of less force were perceptible up to 8 o'clock, A. M. A roaring sound, as of heavy thunder, could be heard for some time before and after each disturbance. Persons differ as to the direction from which the force and sound came. Not much damage was done.

EUTAWVILLE.—Eleven shocks; no damage except to plastering.

GAFFNEY CITY.—The first shock was violent and startling, and was followed by five others at intervals. Strange subterranean detonations or rattlings preceded the first shock.

GREENVILLE.—The first shock lasted thirty seconds; a second and lighter was felt a few minutes later. The people ran into the streets, and many feared to return within doors. Huge stacks of bricks, where buildings were being erected, were shaken down. No serious damage resulted.

GREENWOOD.—Greenwood at this writing (August 31) is in wild excitement. Shock after shock of the most violent earthquakes are occurring. The first shock was preceded by the most deafening roaring. People left their houses and rushed into the street for safety.

HAMPION.—Seven distinct shocks were felt between 10 A. M. and 4 A. M. The first shock was very severe, lasting about one minute, but causing no serious damage.

JOHNSTON.—About ten shakes occurred during the night and early morning. The first rattled things considerably. People ran out of their houses. It lasted 105 seconds.

LANGLEY.—The shock broke the immense dam of the factory mill pond, in consequence of which the track below was flooded and washed away for a distance of two and a half miles. Two trains were wrecked by the flood, and two colored firemen were drowned—the only loss of life reported outside of Charleston and Summerville.

LAURENS.—The shocks were of sufficient force to shake houses, and to throw bricks from chimneys. People ran out of their houses, and clung to trees for support.

LEESVILLE.—The first shock was violent and accompanied with much noise, Houses rocked, and the people ran into the streets. Several lesser shocks were felt within the hour, and again between 3 and 5 o'clock A. M.

MIDWAY.—Fifteen shocks. One man thought that dynamite had been exploded under his house, and seeing a negro running and yelling, snapped his gun at him. Fortunately, it missed fire.

MCCLELLANVILLE.—The suddenness of the first shock, which was the hardest, put everybody and all of the animals into such a wild state of excitement that for a while a panic was feared. Several houses were moved from their places several inches. The shocks continued at regular intervals during the night and the following day, seeming to come from the ocean and run up and down the coast, the roar preceding each. At 6 o'clock P. M., Wednesday, there came a roaring sound from the southwest, followed immediately by a trembling and shaking of the earth almost as severe as the great shock on Tuesday night.

NEWBERRY.—Shocks felt all over the country, but no damage done.

PLANTERSVILLE, GEORGETOWN COUNTY.—The shocks were so severe that the people had to leave their houses, and most of them sat up all night.

PROSPERITY.—Three distinct shocks between 9:43 and 10:10. The motion was from west to east, and shook down some chimneys.

PRIVATEER.—The first shock was severe, lasting one minute, and was followed by tremendous rumblings. The second, fifteen minutes later, and of a minute's duration, was even harder than the first. Chimneys were badly cracked, and the tops of several were knocked off by the first shock. The first two waves came from the southeast and went northwest. Eight distinct shocks, lasting a few seconds each, followed at intervals of from ten minutes to an hour. These seemed to pass from the northeast and to travel to the southwest.

ROCK HILL.—The first shock lasted two minutes; others were felt until 2 A. M.; no serious damage.

SPARTANBURG.—A rolling, rumbling sound, seeming to come from west or northwest, preceded the first and severest shock, which lasted three minutes. The barometer had risen two-tenths of an inch since noon. Five shocks followed within an hour after the first, lasting from thirty to sixty seconds. Distinct noises preceded each shock. Four additional shocks were felt before 9 o'clock Wednesday morning. The vibrations were from north to south, as shown by the cracked walls. Terror, in some cases amounting to wild frenzy, took possession of the people.

STATEBURG.—There were thirteen distinct shocks.

ST. STEPHEN'S.—Three severe shocks and four lighter ones. Then a dark blue light flashed in the eastern sky. It vanished and revealed a cloud of fire and smoke, which swiftly sped to the west and out of sight, leaving upon its beholders the sensation as if a hot wave swept through the atmosphere. The air was perceptibly charged with electricity.

(The writer has been unable, after repeated inquiries, to obtain any verification of the peculiar phenomena here described.)

SUMTER.—The people were alarmed, and several chimneys were demolished.

UNION.—Commencing about 10 o'clock, we had ten distinct shocks before daybreak. The vibrations came from nearly due east. There was much alarm, but no damage of much consequence.

WILLIAMSTON.—The first and strongest shock caused some alarm. Four or five shocks were felt before 1 o'clock A. M., and one about 5 A. M. A few bricks fell from old chimneys. The roar sounded like a train of cars.

WILLINGTON.—A heavy shock, which did great damage to the chimneys throughout this section. Some springs have gone dry and some are flowing freer than before.

WILLISTON.—Twelve or thirteen shocks. People terribly excited.

Many other reports were made, but most of these related only to the number of the shocks, which ranged, as reported, from two to twenty during the night. From five to twelve were reported in the great majority of cases.

AMONG THE MOUNTAINS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—The shock at this place, two hundred and forty-five miles distant from Charleston, was described as being "frightful," and accompanied by a sound like distant cannonading. Alarm seized the people who were awake, and the disturbance awakened the sleeping. Streams of terror stricken humanity poured into the streets and yards. Men and women and children in night dress, and some almost without any dress at all. The earth rolled and rocked. Men prayed and women fainted. Some men were sure the world was coming to an end, and others, terror stricken, stood dazed and speechless. The negroes assembled in one of their churches, and their religious exercises were kept up until daylight. Three additional shocks were felt during the night, all accompanied by the rumblings. The disturbance seemed to come from the east.

At Waynesville, 30 miles west of Asheville, a number of chimneys were shaken down, and the brick buildings were abandoned for the night.

HIGHLANDS, N. C.—The first shock lasted about two minutes and was accompanied by a low rumbling noise. The shaking of the houses was violent enough to cause people to flee from them in their night clothes. Five other shocks were felt during the night.

THE LIGHT-HOUSES.

The light-houses of course manifested the effects of the shocks very plainly. The following interesting particulars

are taken from Appendix No. 3, to the Annual Reports of the Light House Board, for the year ending January 30, 1886, containing the reports of the keepers at the several stations named :

CHARLESTON LIGHT STATION, ON MORRIS ISLAND.—The tower is 150 feet high. The keeper, who was standing at the door of the tower, heard a rumbling noise, and at the same time felt the earth tremble, which increased until it had a strong tearing and jerking motion. "It subsided gradually." The tower "shook and trembled terribly." "The first shock lasted about thirty seconds. The second shock succeeded the first not over two minutes," causing the same movements of the tower, but was not quite so severe. "After the second shock he went up into the lantern of the tower. When the third shock occurred, its force was such as to almost prevent him from standing on his feet. The lens swung from southeast to northwest, back and forward, about three or four times in a second. After the third shock there were several moderate ones." Eighteen were counted up to the evening of September 1. (Not more than ten were counted in Charleston in the same period. It appears, therefore, that the height of the tower, and perhaps the nature of the soil on which it is built, caused it to respond to vibrations that were not generally felt in Charleston. It should also be noted that workmen engaged upon the roofs of houses in Charleston, for some time after the shock of August 31, reported that they experienced constantly recurring tremors, which escaped attention at the level of the ground.) "The lens swung from southeast to northwest until about the twentieth shock, when it swung from northwest to southwest, afterwards swinging in different directions." There were many fissures in the ground, from 2 to 4 inches wide, and from 10 to 100 feet in length, some running northeast and southwest, some northwest and southeast. "Two considerable cracks," besides smaller ones, were afterwards found in the masonry of the tower which maintained its proper position.

FORT SUMTER LIGHT STATION.—"The first shock lasted about forty-three seconds and later ones from three to five seconds. One chimney was overthrown, and the frame houses were badly shaken. The first severe shocks came with a decided jar, were succeeded by a tremulous motion, and appeared to come horizontally.

HUNTING ISLAND LIGHT STATION.—At the entrance to St. Helena Sound, S. C. The iron tower is 121 feet high. "The tower shook so violently, that the two assistant keepers in the watch-room at the top could not stand up without holding on to the railing. The second assistant keeper was on the balcony, near the top of the tower, when the shock occurred. He was thrown from the dome to the balcony railing, back and forth. When the shock first commenced, it seemed like a tremor, but increased so violently that it seemed as though the bed had been raised from the floor and shaken with great violence." "The atmosphere was very close, almost suffocating, before the shock. The first shock seemed to come horizontally, but, a fortnight afterwards, when the keeper was in the tower, a light shock occurred which seemed to come vertically, as

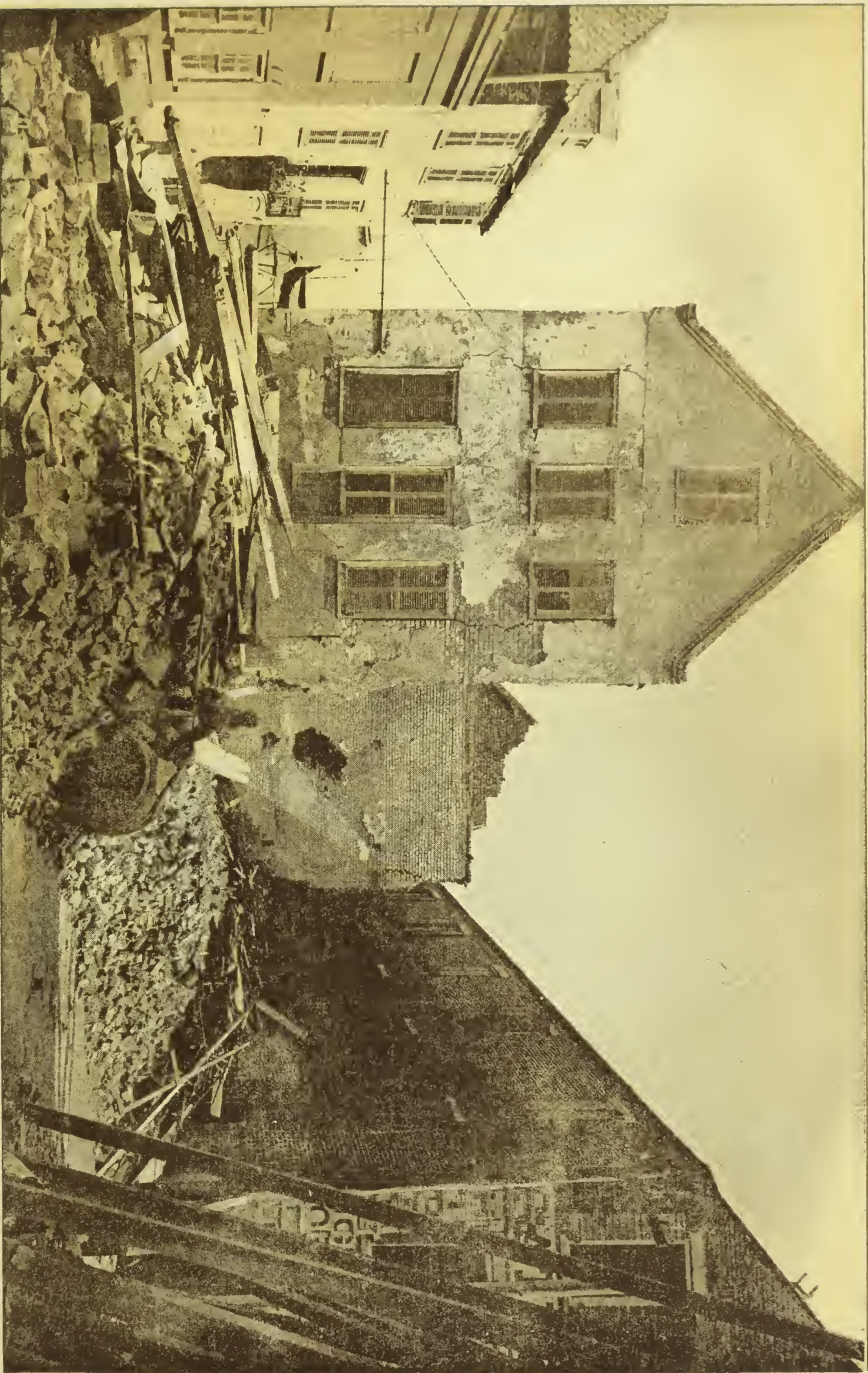
though some great power was thumping underneath the base of the tower, but "not strong enough to shake it."

HILTON HEAD RANGE LIGHTS.—On Hilton Head Island, S. C. The keeper was in his house, near the tower. "The first shock lasted about 50 or 60 seconds, the others from 10 to 20 seconds." Ten shocks were felt the first hour. "The whole tower shook and heaved like a small boat in a heavy sea," during the first shock, which "came from the southwest; the others appeared to come from the northeast, and before each one was heard a rushing sound, like the distant boom of large guns.

PARIS ISLAND RANGE LIGHTS, S. C.—The report from this station is not clear. "The motion continued for about one and a half minutes," apparently referring to the first shock. "There were seven or eight shocks," which are described as being "moderate," although the keeper "thought the tower was coming down, and ran out." "They seemed to come horizontally." No other shock is recorded at this station until March 5.

DAUFUSKIE ISLAND RANGE LIGHT, S. C.—"The first shock lasted fully fifty seconds. It came like the roaring of a prairie fire. There were nine shocks in all during the night. The first shock occurred at 9:25 P. M., local time," and was the most severe. "That at 9:30 seemed like a trembling wave, passing by in one second. That at 9:34 lasted fully forty seconds and was severe. That at 9:40 was accompanied by a rumbling noise, lasting a few seconds. That at 10 lasted three seconds and was accompanied by the same rumbling noise." "That at 10:16 lasted about five seconds and passed like a wave." "That at 12:40 lasted about five seconds. It sounded like a shot from a rifle cannon, and passed with the same sort of noise that a cannon ball would have in passing through the air." Others occurred later, and all seemed to be a jar vertically." "No damage was done to any buildings, walls or chimneys."

BLOODY POINT RANGE LIGHTS.—Southeast end of Daufuskie Island, S. C. "The shock lasted from one to two minutes. The first noise heard was as of a great wave of water swashing up against the back of the house. * * * This was immediately followed by a rattling noise as of a great number of heavy men with big boots on, tramping to and fro on the back piazza. In an instant the same sort of crowd seemed to have taken possession of the front piazza, and each platoon was trying to outmarch the other. * * * Now these heavy shod feet seemed to have reached the roof and upper floors. Then, a roaring noise came, booming underground as of heavy cannonading. During this time the house lamp was jumping, like it was lifted and let to drop by a string; the house shivered, then seemed to be shoved in a horizontal plane; then the motion, noise and all together was as of riding in a car which had left the rails and was bumping over the ties on a bridge or trestle; loose things on all sides were tumbling about, adding no little to the frightful effect." The motions and noises gradually subsided, then stopped. The keeper immediately ran to the beach, a few yards distant. "There was no change in anything outside; the water did not seem to have been in the least affected." "There were nine distinct shocks during the night." The second "lasted perhaps half a minute and ceased at 9:55." "It set things jingling." "Five minutes later the third shock came," and "seemed to affect the house differently



Cook, Charleston

V. COLLAPSED BUILDING IN REAR OF U.S. POST OFFICE

Julius Bien & Co. N.Y.

from either of the others, in a way difficult to describe. The keeper had a feeling of nausea" not before experienced, and his family were similarly affected. * * "It was quite a violent quake. That the house would tumble from the brick piers on which it was built seemed certain. All the succeeding shocks were less severe. There was a lull from 12:46 A. M. until 4:33 A. M., when a shock was felt which seemed to approach the station from a point a little west of north, passing off to sea." The direction of the preceding shocks is not plainly recorded, the only statement being that they approached "the back of the house."

TYBEE ISLAND LIGHT STATION, GA.—Entrance to Savannah River.—Four strong shocks were felt, from 9:30 to 10 P. M., local time. The first shock "continued about ninety seconds, and was accompanied by a heavy rumbling noise, similar to thunder underneath." The tower is of brick, and 134 feet high. The wall was cracked about midway, where it is six feet thick. The lens, weighing about a ton, was moved one and a half inches to the northeast.

ST. SIMONS ISLAND LIGHT STATION, GA.—"The first two shocks lasted two minutes and thirty seconds, and seemed like a jar coming vertically. Five shocks were felt on the night of 31st August. They were severe, overthrowing chimneys, and injuring walls of houses. The motion of the tower was northwest to southeast at the time of the (first) shock.

LITTLE CUMBERLAND ISLAND LIGHT STATION, GA.—Four shocks were felt during the night of August 31st. "The first, at 9:30 P. M., was hard, and lasted about five minutes. The second, at 9:45 P. M., was a little lighter, and lasted about two minutes. The third, at 12:30 A. M., lasted one minute. The fourth, at 4:30 A. M., was very light, and lasted about half a minute." During the first shock the lens shook "as though it would fall to pieces." It appeared to have a horizontal movement from east to west, while on the balcony and in the dwellings the motion seemed to be "more of a vertical tremor."

AMELIA ISLAND LIGHT STATION—At the entrance to St. Mary's River, Fla.—Two shocks were felt. The first was "moderate," lasting about one and a half minutes. The second, eight or ten minutes later, was light, lasting about fifteen seconds. "It was a lively shake up, more of a jarring than a swaying motion." No unusual noise was noticed preceding the shock, and no damage was done to dwelling or tower.

ST. JOHN'S RIVER LIGHT STATION, near the mouth of St. John's River, Fla.—Five distinct shocks were felt, varying from "moderate" to "very light." "The first shock commenced with a tremor and ended with a jar. The motion continued about fifteen seconds, accompanied by a rumbling noise like that made by a side-wheel steamer. The other shocks seemed like trains coming from the southeast."

DAME'S POINT LIGHT STATION—A screw-pile structure, standing on a shoal in eight feet of water on the St. John's River, eleven miles below Jacksonville, Fla. Four shocks were felt from 9:24 P. M. to 9:35 P. M., sun time. "The first tremor raised the house, and then shook it east and west bad enough to splash the water out of the iron tanks. There was a rushing sound, like the wind blowing through a forest. Plastering was cracked in the house."

ST. AUGUSTINE LIGHT STATION.—Anastasia Island, entrance to St. Augustine harbor, Fla. Three distinct shocks were felt. "The first shock was quite severe, lasting about 30 seconds, followed by two others which were just perceptible. Just preceding the shock was a noise like a strong wind." The movement was from southeast to northwest, and was undulating. "The sea was very quiet."

CAPE CANAVERAL LIGHT STATION, FLA. The shock lasted about two minutes, and was accompanied by a sound "like far off thunder." The motion was apparently very slight, but no details are given.

CEDAR KEYS LIGHT STATION, FLA.—Two shocks were felt, with an interval of about one minute between them. "The first was a jar, accompanied by a tremor of two seconds' duration. The second was that of a horizontal undulating movement in a direction from east to west, and of about two minutes' duration. The shocks were moderate."

PENSACOLA LIGHT STATION, FLA.—The shock lasted between three and four minutes, and was like a tremor. It was accompanied by a rumbling. The pendulum of a clock on the lower floor was stopped by the oscillation. The clock faced the north.

No reports are given from the lighthouse stations south and west of those last named. From the stations north of Charleston, the reports were substantially as follows:

BULL'S BAY LIGHT STATION.—Bull's Island, S. C., 25 miles northeast of Charleston. The tower is 35 feet high. The house shook so that it jumped the lens off the pedestal. All the shocks came from the southwest. The first shock was felt at 9:45 P. M. The others "came every five minutes up to 2 o'clock, then about every half hour up to 10 o'clock the next day." (Compare with number of shocks at Charleston, and at Lighthouse on Morris Island.)

CAPE ROMAIN LIGHT STATION.—On Raccoon Key, 10 miles southwest of the entrance to Santee River, S. C. The tower is 150 feet high. The keeper was in his house when the shock came. The day closed with a dark, smoky-looking haze on the horizon line. When darkness set in the sky overhead was clear and the stars unusually bright and twinkling. "There was an unusual fall of meteors during the night." A gradually increasing rumbling, "sounding something like a battery of artillery or a troop of cavalry crossing a long bridge," was heard before the shock in a west-southwest direction. "In less than a minute came the shocks, the first one lasting about 2 minutes, the next one about as long, and about 2 minutes interval. Shocks, only a little less severe than the first two, were felt at intervals during the night. The shocks did the tower no injury, but its vibration was very great. Everything on the shelves and "a trap door that leaned back at an angle of 45 degrees," were thrown down. "All of the shocks seemed to be of a quick, rotary motion." "It seemed a miracle that the tower and dwellings were left standing," but "little or no damage was done to either, with the exception of a chimney thrown down, and others cracked. About a thousand cranes nest on the Key

during the summer months, and these were flying about, "making a fearful noise," during the shock.

GEORGETOWN LIGHT STATION.—Entrance to the Pee Dee River and harbor of Georgetown, S. C. The shock "lasted about one minute," and was preceded by a rumbling noise as of thunder, "the sound coming from the eastward." "The tremor seemed to be east and west." Eight or more shocks were felt, the first being the severest. "The shock was vertical."

CAPE FEAR LIGHT STATION.—Northwest end of Smith's Island, entrance to Cape Fear River, N. C. Two shocks were felt on August 31st. The motion of the first "lasted about 10 seconds, was somewhat undulating, and passed from northwest to southeast." The shocks were strong enough "to crack and break glass (lamp) chimneys in the tower."

LAUREL POINT LIGHT STATION.—Albemarle Sound, N. C. A screw-pile structure standing in 9 feet of water. Three light shocks were felt, which lasted about 30 seconds. "The vibrations of the earth seemed to be from east to west."

CAPE HATTERAS LIGHT STATION, N. C.—Two miles north of the southern extremity of the Cape. There were four shocks. The first lasted from 10 to 15 seconds, and was accompanied by a rumbling noise. The others followed at intervals of from 10 to 22 minutes and ranged from "very light" to "moderate." The force was sufficient to set suspended objects to swinging, and to overthrow light objects. Of one of the shocks, probably the first, it is said: "The tower would sway backward and forward like a tree shaken by the wind. The shock was so strong that we could not keep our backs against the parapet wall. It would throw us right from it. The swinging was from northeast to southwest." The observations were made from the lantern of the tower, 191 feet above the sea level. (The British steamship *Amethest*, bound from Boston to Charleston, was a little north of Cape Hatteras at 10 o'clock, having made the lightship at midnight. On arriving at Charleston, the first officer reported that "nothing in the nature of a shock was felt on board, and there were no indications of an earthquake.)

OLD POINT COMFORT LIGHT STATION.—Fort Monroe, Va. "The shocks lasted about 2 minutes, accompanied by a rumbling noise, and was more of a tremor." The keeper "noticed a sudden change in the waters; the waves began to rise very rapidly; the night was calm."

BARNEGAT LIGHT STATION.—Barnegat Inlet, N. J. A series of "quite severe" shocks, causing the light-house to vibrate more than in the severest gale of wind. "The keeper first noticed a kind of hoist which gave his body a little motion. Then came the severe north and south vibration. He went out in the gallery and had difficulty in walking on account of the up and down motion." He feared for a minute that the lens would come down. A reading lamp which sat on a bracket was not disturbed.

ABSECON LIGHT STATION.—Atlantic City, N. J. The keeper felt the shock while on top of the tower, which is 159 feet high. The vibration was "more violent than he ever felt it before." "The motion was an up and down motion, with a slight lateral motion from north to south. The up and down motion was

so severe that he found it difficult to walk on the gallery. Duration of time about one minute."

FORT COLUMBUS FOG SIGNAL STATION, N. Y.—Governor's Island, N. Y. Harbor. One very light shock was felt, lasting four minutes. No unusual noise was heard.

WAACKAACK STATION.—New York Bay, N. Y. A moderate tremor was felt lasting about fifty seconds, and "accompanied by a heavy rumbling noise."

COXSACKIE LIGHT STATION.—On an island in the Hudson River, N. Y. A moderate shock was felt. The motion was perceptible about one minute. No noise.

BRANT POINT LIGHT STATION.—Entrance to Nantucket Harbor, Mass. No shock or tremor was observed, though the keeper was on duty at the time.

SANKATY HEAD LIGHT STATION.—Island of Nantucket, Mass. The tower is sixty-five feet high, and stands on a bluff one hundred feet high. The keeper was familiar with the effects of earthquakes, having spent a number of years in China and Japan. "He is positive that he felt no shock whatever, although on the night of August 31st he was in the watch room, near the summit of the tower from eight to ten o'clock." No reports are given from the light stations beyond this point.

THE SHOCK ON SHIPBOARD.

The shock was plainly felt on board the ships and smaller craft in Charleston Harbor, and at other points. The record, which is very brief, is as follows :

RATTLESNAKE SHOAL LIGHTSHIP.—Charleston Harbor. Moored in 33 feet of water, about $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles from land. The keeper reports that he felt the shock on the ship "at 9:45 P. M., by the clock, which time was corrected by observation of the sun." "There were four shocks, two light, and two very light. They were of 5 to 10 seconds duration, accompanied by a rumbling noise. No change in the depth of water."

FRYING PAN SHOALS LIGHTSHIP.—Moored in 10 fathoms of water off Cape Fear, N. C. A slight tremor was felt on the ship about 9:50 P. M., Raleigh, N. C., time. It lasted about 30 seconds, and was accompanied by a rumbling noise. The tremor was "as if the ship was grating on a pebbly bottom." No change took place at or after the shock.

The refugees who fled to the steamer *Maggie*, at Conway, S. C., are said to have felt the shocks "as plainly on board as on shore."

The Spanish bark *Espana* was anchored off the Charleston Bar in 8 fathoms of water when the shock occurred. "It seemed as if the vessel was thumping on rocks."

The pilot boat *Wild Cat* was lying in Bull's Bay, S. C. "The shock broke the bulk head."

The steamer *Sappho* was on its way to Charleston from Sullivan's Island and was off Mount Pleasant when the shock occurred. "It seemed as if some one had hold of the vessel and was jerking it violently back and forth." The water was perfectly smooth and the *Sappho* was uninjured.

The schooner *Caroline* was moored at the West Point Rice Mill, on the Ashley River, Charleston. The shock gave the sailors the impression that a heavy raft had run against the schooner. The motion of the water in the river was so violent that it was feared the vessel would be thrown upon the wharf by the waves.

The experience of a rowing party who were out in a small boat, half a mile from James Island, has been given in the account of the shock on the Island. In response to inquiries, one of the party, Dr. A. D. Lee, has kindly given the writer the following additional particulars :

“The direction of the sound on the night of the 31st of August was from southeast to northwest. We heard it for an appreciable period of time before we felt any shock. In fact, every succeeding roar came from the same direction.

“There was a distinct blow or shock felt by all in our boat, exactly the same sensation that would have been produced had the boat struck a submerged bank at high speed. Then there was a violent shake, and all was over.

“There was no distinct wave, but an irregular disturbance of the water. This attracted the attention of those on shore, who supposed it to be caused by fish fighting.

“Mr. J. H. Libby, of this Island, who was on shore, told me that he saw a ‘ripple’ on the water in front of his house, the progress of which was marked by phosphorescence. The direction of its flow was about from south, or southwest, to north, and it was observed a short but perceptible interval before he felt the shock.”

The experiences of other persons on shipboard were about the same as those here given. Except in the rivers, the wave motion was not observed to have been communicated to the water. The roar was heard from different directions, as on land. The importance of the testimony from these sources consists in its establishing the fact that the beginning of the disturbance was marked by a distinct and heavy concussion. So far as the writer is informed, this feature was nowhere observed on land, except at Summerville, probably for the reason that

at points comparatively remote from the central area, the shock, strictly speaking, was merged in the tremors which it caused, and into which it was transformed in its farther progress.

LOCATING THE EPICENTRUM.

As soon as the disastrous character of the shock of August 31st became known in Washington, the Director of the United States Geological Survey engaged a special agent, Mr. Earle Sloan, to make a careful study and report of the effects of the disturbance. Mr. Sloan spent several weeks in the City and its vicinity in the active and efficient prosecution of the important duty assigned to him, which he discharged to the entire satisfaction of the officers of the Survey.

The following interesting observations and conclusions are derived from Mr. Sloan's field notes, which were kindly furnished for the purpose of this narrative by Captain C. E. Dutton, U. S. A., in charge of the investigations conducted on behalf of the Government:

"Many data of eloquent significance argue that the great earthquake shock experienced at Charleston, S. C., August 31, 1886, was a compound disturbance proceeding from a series of foci progressively explosive in a line of action northeast to southwest, each propagating its waves of force radiating in all directions. Those waves from the great focus that proceeded southeasterly were the first to strike Charleston, which, while yet in its throes, was struck by a system of waves from a secondary focus, which were rapidly succeeded by a system from the third focus, the energy of which was a little less than that of the major focus. This third system of waves, acting at Charleston from a westerly direction, combined with the first system to afford most marked expressions of concurrence and interference of waves producing, through the most varied resultants of force and resistance, not only horizontal and vertical actions, but even rotation—both right and left-handed—and,

occasionally, counteracting influences afforded loci of comparative calm, where objects sensitive to violence were comparatively undisturbed, though closely contiguous to and surrounded by the most violent manifestations of energy. Again many, even delicate, objects in falling to the earth, at favorable periods of its vibrations, encountered a shifting, and therefore gradual arrest or translation of motion, saving them from an injury which is greatly increased when the period of vibration was in contrary direction to the line of overthrow. The experience of cool-headed men concurs in asserting that the shock was in its inception a vibration that culminated in the utmost violence, which suddenly yielded to a phase characterized as more undulatory—affording inference of compound force abundantly sustained in object testimony, which we will now review.”

In support of the theory of two (or more) successive forces, Mr. Sloan reviews the status of about a thousand monuments in and about the city, as well as the displacement of numerous objects, which need not be considered here.

To the effect of such compound forces, it may be said, however, Mr. Sloan attributes “the shifted or prostrate positions of many monuments and other bodies to the north-east and other points towards which no force, either simple or resultant, can be accounted for as acting from the original centre,” and, also, “the instances of seeming twisting of bodies, or their rotation to the right or left hand.” Apart from the unquestionable testimony of some of the monuments, other evidence was found “not only attesting the compound nature of the shock, but also affording an approximate expression of the duration of the first component.” Mr. Sloan’s statement of this evidence is as follows :

“There are (in Charleston) three fine time-pieces, the accuracy of which is vouched for in daily telegraphic regulation from Washington. Two of these pieces closely sustain each other in recording the instant of arrest at 9:51:15 P. M., the accepted instant of transit. The third, a very supe-

rior instrument regulating the schedule of trains, and which was corrected on the 31st to the very second, was stopped at 9:51:48, affording a most valuable discrepancy of 33 seconds. The first two show arcs of pendulum, respectively, N. 40 degrees E. and N. 66 degrees E., requiring for their arrest an approximately normal force, say N. W.—S. E. The third instrument has its arc of oscillation along a plane N. 30 degrees W., S. 30 degrees E., therefore, in prolongation of the force arresting the first two instruments, and requiring for its own subsequent arrest an approximately normal force, the conditions of which are fulfilled by a force proceeding from a focus situate westerly from Charleston.

* * * Referring to diagram (*vide* U. S. Geol. Reports) we observe probable curve expressing resultant force, the instant of which argues a duration of thirty-three seconds for the first component, and implies the quadrant from which the forces proceeded; and further indicates the order, and, therefore, the direction, of the progressive explosion or the several foci. To anticipate the query as to why the first two instruments did not resume motion upon the assertion of the second force, with its favorable resultant, I would state that the index of the pendulum was caught behind the little metallic arcs regulating the plumb of the instruments.

“Accepting S. 30 degrees E. as the direction of the first component, and a more easterly direction as the resultant of the second,” as indicated by the observations, Mr. Sloan sought for further evidence of their respective directions, as well as their relative intensities, in the strains suffered by large objects. A chimney 80 feet high, with plan nine feet square, having azimuth N. 32 degrees W., was accordingly found fractured twenty feet above the earth, the broken section overlapping its former plan through a shift of one inch S. 30 degrees E. “Again, the displacement of the well of the gas reservoir afforded a most instructive indication of energy, as well as of the direction in which the force had operated. The cylindrical wall of masonry enclosing the reservoir, with a circumference of 402 feet and extending



Cook, Charleston

VI. RUINS OF THREE LARGE BUILDINGS

25 feet below the surface of the ground, had forced the restraining mass of earth eight inches S. 30 degrees E., and upon recoil had forced the earth on the opposite side two inches N. 30 degrees W., eventually returning to its original position intact and leaving earth moulds most accurately expressing the above stated facts." The large guano warehouse of the South Carolina Railway, at the wharf on Cooper River, contained at the time of the shock about 1,500 tons of guano. The building is 400 feet long by 60 feet wide, and is supported on bents resting on piles. Notwithstanding the great size and weight of the structure, however, it was shifted bodily 8 feet 9½ inches S. 22 degrees E. Further observations made in regard to the phenomena studied in the city are as follows:

"Charleston, not only from its peculiar deep and plastic subsoil, but through increased amplitude of oscillations from want of lateral resistance, which is denied by enclosing streams, experienced a damage which, under other circumstances, would be out of proportion to its distance from the legitimate line of greatest disturbance. That the strain has been predominantly from the north may be inferred from the nature of the fracture of a majority of the injured walls, which reference to a map of the city will show to have azimuths respectively east and west, or north and south (approximately). Under the influence of the first component, the north and south walls have been characteristically inclined alternatively north and south in oscillating as planes approximately normal to force; therefore, with but slight alteration of their diagonal axes—but with a velocity of vibration evidently great, and which has snapped loose and hurled north and south the heavy copings and parapets surmounting these walls, and in many instances the tops of the walls themselves.

"The east and west walls were strained through conformity to the same force, which, operating approximately along their azimuths, has caused alternate shortening and elongation of their diagonal axes, creating a vast fracturing of these walls. But occasionally, and especially in the southerly portion of the city, we find a combination of these

principles manifested on a single wall, which, apart from irregular lines of resistance of heterogeneous bodies, and especially such as accrue from the very composite nature of the Charleston subsoil, we may undertake to account for through consideration of the influence of the force of the second component, proceeding from a focus N. 80 degrees W. from Charleston, distant approximately fourteen miles, and its resultants with forces of foci intervening between it and the major focus. The impress of the second force is very pronounced in the Jewish Cemetery, the German Cemetery, St. John's Cemetery, and along the westerly and southerly portion of the city. In the concurrence of all these forces the explanations of many vertical expressions may probably be found."

"That the order of explosions along the line of foci thus traced out was rapidly progressive, and from northeast to southwest, is inferred from the study of Charleston's experience, the character of her injury, and especially from the records of her most accurate time-pieces"

The results of Mr. Sloan's investigations in the country about Charleston and Summerville confirmed these conclusions, and are given in notes presenting "a summary of the facts and reasons sustaining the assumption of an axial disturbance, compounded of a series of foci along a highly irregular line bearing southwesterly; showing that in character it was progressively explosive in order of action from northeast to southwest, and giving the rationale of locating said axis." In making up this summary Mr. Sloan says:

"Reviewing the displacements of the three railroads traversing the described area, we note the following: Twelve miles N. 26 degrees W. from Charleston (at the 14-mile post) the Northeastern Railroad crosses a broad "U" depression, with the valley line slightly above sea-level, and ascends on both sides pronounced ridges constituting the water-shed of Goose Creek. About this locality various evidences of vertical force find expression, as in the rupture of the backs and wing walls of culverts, downward, the collapse of adobe chimneys, the depression of trestling, etc. Proceeding northerly, we observe indications of increased

lateral disturbance of superstructure and roadbed, attaining maximum stress slightly beyond the 16-mile post, and thence decreasing with intermittent expressions, the finale of which is found at the 21-mile post. Proceeding southerly, we find the north slope of the ridge near the 12-mile post violently disturbed, with expressions, near the crest, of the vertical component, which has sufficiently raised the stringers of the short trestle to admit of overturning of bents; thence the disturbance attains its maximum between the 10 and 9-mile posts, beyond which the indications are very occasional till we arrive on Charleston Neck, beyond which the tension has been so great as to have opened joints through the shearing of the track bolts, the opening at one place being fourteen inches.

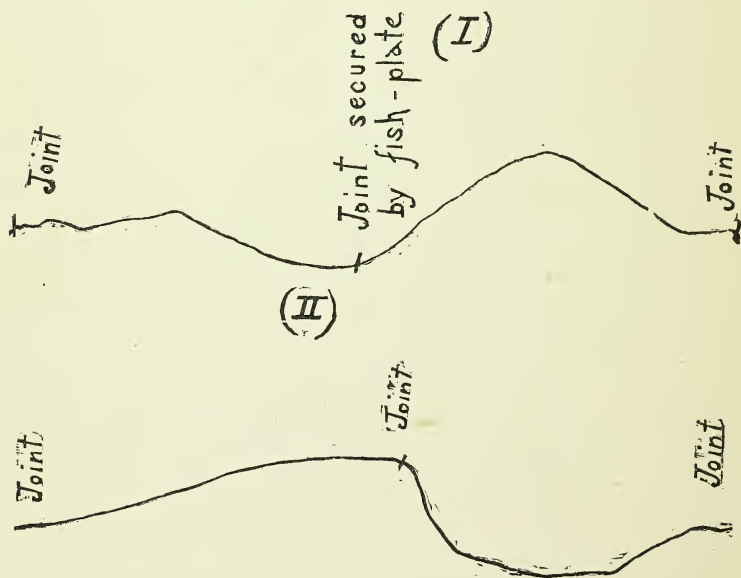
“The South Carolina Railroad affords increased evidences of disturbance as we proceed from about the 14-mile post northerly, indicating maximum stress between the 19 and 21-mile posts, where the most violent flexures of superstructures were found, which were always immediately south of, and partly over, some break in the road bed, such as a trestle or culvert, or a point of weakness created by some swampy ground, but irrespective of grade. At the 14-mile post is a 30 foot trestle, 14 feet high, just south of which the superstructure was found flexured, the maximum flexure being immediately at the juncture of the trestle with the embankment, and indicating a northerly stress of the entire superstructure, the rails seeming to drag those ties resisting longitudinal movement. Of such ties, we find one at every angle-plate, through the niches of which spikes restrain longitudinal movement, the spikes at other ties merely resisting lateral and vertical movement. In dragging these ties, earth-moulds were formed, seven and a half and eight inches broader than the breadth of ties; and that the strain has been in the main northerly is shown by the splitting of several cross-ties by spikes entering near the northerly edge. This accumulation of rail proceeding towards the north, upon encountering increased resistance in rigidity of short, stiff trestles, the ties of which are secured, is forced to buckle; and often in finding a sudden depression, affording

thereby sudden change in nature of resistance, we again find lateral flexure over or about the point of weakness. The disturbance to superstructure finds final expression on the south side of the trestle near the 27-mile post.

"Near the 9-mile post, on low swampy ground, a violent flexure occurred, at or about the instant of the transit of a locomotive with attached train, which derailed the locomotive, wrecking it east of the track. The train was moving north, therefore towards the axis of disturbance."

"Is it not a significant fact that every flexure contiguous to trestles or other points of rigid resistance, from the 15-mile post to the 27-mile post, was found to be at south end of such resistances; whereas, proceeding southerly from the 15-mile post, the flexures are found at the northerly extremities of points of resistance?"

"Of a number of the most violent of these flexures platted by the writer, by torchlight, during the night of the great shock, and during the succeeding morning, the following diagrams may prove interesting. The line from joint to joint, represents a displacement shared in each instance, by the opposite rail and included superstructure."



"Proceeding from the 18-mile post on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, twelve miles due west from Charleston, we soon find most violent indications of disturbance, culminating between the 19 and 20-mile posts, beyond which it irregularly decreases, entirely disappearing at or about the 26-mile post. Near the 18-mile post the expression of vertical force is found; and, though the earth cracks are numerous, the disturbance to buildings is slight. Proceeding east, we soon enter upon the beginning of a long flexure, culminating at Rantowles Bridge, beyond which the displacement returns and is very slight until we arrive at the Ashley River drawbridge, which was jammed at the west end. From this point onward the disturbance was very slight till we arrive at Seven-Mile Junction.

"A short branch-line from Ten-Mile Station to Lamb's, on the Ashley River, has been insignificantly disturbed. In fact, this line limits on the north an area bounded on the east by the South Carolina Railroad, as far south as the 6-mile post, thence extending westerly to the 15-mile post on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, thence northeast to Lamb's, in which area the indications of intensity are appreciably less than at other points on this zone.

"Considerations of these railroads, with their highly disturbed zones graduating to *nil* on either hand, warrants the assumption of an axial disturbance, to sustain which a close study of intervening sections as well as of prolongations shows to be highly irregular in direction as well as intensity. An extensive series of observations indicate that the axis is composed of a series of foci, the major one of which—through vertical expressions and nature of surrounding curves of disturbance, as well, in part, as by inference from study of converging lines of railroads, and from study of indications at Charleston—was located on the map with epicentrum 14 miles N. 30 degrees W. of Charleston, between the Northeastern Railroad and the South Carolina Railroad, with greater intensity under the last named road.

"Thence, westerly, we observe a belt from which the lines of disturbance somewhat diverge. Upon approaching the

Ashley River, manifestations of greatly increased violence again appear, and on both sides of the river we find the very rare occurrence indicated by the cracking of plastering in ceilings in small rectangular figures parallel with the sustaining laths, limited in length by transverse cracks delineating the position of the sustaining joists. On both hands the oscillation has been great. A careful survey of accompanying records of displacement will be found to fully justify the location of a second focus of great intensity but limited energy, that did not operate greatly in Charleston's ruin, but which, from its proximity to Summerville, has contributed to the latter place many shocks insensible at Charleston. The writer found the epicentrum of this focus manifesting tremors and detonations with most interesting constancy, long after the others had ceased their apparent vitality, in else than very occasional throbs.

"On this limited belt east of the Ashley River, about the point on which the axis has been located, repeated muffled detonations were experienced by the writer as late as October 1, to the exclusion of other points, and inquiries established the fact of their continuance as late as October 10. This section seems more sensible to slight sounds and pulsations than any coming under my observations. In fact this locality seems to afford a great elbow in the line of disturbance—its position being about $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. 28 degrees E. of Summerville."

The third focus, or epicentrum, previously referred to as being the centre from which the component of secondary importance was manifested, was definitely located by Mr. Sloan west of Rantowles, at a point about three miles north of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, and about fourteen miles N. 80 degrees W. from Charleston. "About this epicentrum, apart from manifestations of intensity argued by displacement of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, there are irregular indications of great disturbance. Here we find an isolated pillar of some former gate, of most excellent brick and mortar, sheared off, eight inches from the earth, through a course of bricks, hurled

easterly, and overthrown with the edge about which the arc was described in overthrow about 19 inches N. 80 degrees E. from its original position."

Among many evidences cited of the intensity and energy of this focus, those afforded at Rantowles Bridge over the Charleston and Savannah Railroad are noteworthy.

"The drawbridge is approached from the east by 1,200 feet of trestling, and from the west by 400 feet of trestling, reaching over an extensive marsh flat bordering Rantowles Creek. Over 1,000 feet of present embankment in continuation of the east approach is located on the extension of the same marsh tract. Careful examination with transit indicates a southerly transverse displacement of drawbridge, with pile support, estimated to be nearly three feet.

"The displaced superstructure and road-bed returns on each side to original line of tangent through long sinuous flexure, with chord length of one and a half miles—along the west portion of which are found long parallel cracks on both sides of the road-bed. Further inspection discloses the fact that there has been a vibratory movement of sufficient energy to cause the entire marsh tract to approach the included channel, dragging bents of trestle from a vertical position, and jamming the superstructure from opposite sides to a point of conflict, with a violence wrecking the iron, bulging up stringers, and in general affording the most liberal indications of the shortening of the distance separating the original banks of marsh-flat and stream."

The further course of Mr. Sloan's investigation is outlined as follows ;

"Proceeding towards the coast, we observe a belt of disturbance, entering the ocean about the mouth of North Edisto River. On both sides of this belt the expressions of intensity rapidly decrease, and even along this zone of intensity the energy has been much less than at the maximum curves of disturbance on the three great foci. * * * From the major focus (14 miles N. 30 degrees W. of Charleston) we are inclined easterly, the first point of expression of great intensity being on Back River. Beyond this point,

investigation was conducted through extensive inquiries which developed but little of positive interest, other than that Cordesville was the only point in that section affording seismic displacements, indicating three-fifths to four-fifths of the maximum intensity.

"As to the bearings of the noises preceding and succeeding the great shock, the following may prove of interest: Persons north of the axis claim, in many instances, that the noise proceeded from an easterly direction; while others, south of the axis, claim that the sound came from the northwest. At any rate, the writer being detained one night at a point a mile north of Summerville, made a series of observations, identifying the detonations intermittent throughout the night as proceeding from the southeast and southwest, and nearly east, and in traversing, early the next morning, nearly twenty miles of track, was impressed with the singular frequency of pulsations in the vicinity south of Ladson's."

"A matter of peculiar interest, influencing and confirming the location of the seismic axis, consists in the fact that along this axial line, often to the exclusion of other points, repeated muffled detonations were experienced."

In the summation of the results of Mr. Sloan's data occurs the following statement:

"The tract which includes the most forcible action of the earthquake is an elliptical area about 27 miles in length, and with a maximum width of about 18 miles. The major axis of this area is not a straight line, but a line which is concave towards Charleston, and is situated 14 to 16 miles west and northwest of that city. Along this line there are three points, each of which has all the characteristics of an epicentrum, determined by as many distinct shocks, each having a focus of its own. Much the most powerful shock centres in the northernmost focus, though the other two were of sufficient energy to have occasioned great havoc if either of them had occurred alone. The southernmost was also considerably more energetic than the middle one. The distance between the northern and south-



Cook, Charleston

Julius Bien & Co. N.Y

VII MEDICAL COLLEGE RUINS OF PORTICO (SOUTH WALL)

Cor. Queen and Franklin Streets .

ern epicentra was about 12 miles. Within this area expressions of vertical force were highly conspicuous. A review of special "sections" devoted to this area establishes the fact of oscillations of such magnitude as to have caused ridges to force their sides towards channels of intervening streams, the violent vibrations of contiguous bluffs have rent them from the attached hills, towards adjacent depressions of stream or valley, fracturing the detached mass into huge prisms. Here, instances are established wherein the vibration, aggravating gravity, has caused the plastic mass of marsh-mud to move slightly down stream. Craterlets and earth cracks, extruding water of normal temperature, with sand and mud in suspension, occur in great abundance. Much of "the lower pine belt" affords a very shallow water bearing stratum, consisting of a system of veins and pools of quick and water-bearing sands. The earth-arches sustaining the subsoil over these receptacles have been crushed by the violence of the shock, thereby suddenly applying a pressure, ejecting water which has brought to the surface suspended matter in amounts the functional ratio of the violence of emission—the variegated colors being due to accidental impurities as well as to the inherent colors of the components. Many local depressions in the soil were established as due to the fact that the subsoil in such places was crushed, and subsided into the places from which the quicksands had been expelled through the craterlets."

"The evolution of gases, chiefly the ordinary products of decomposition of organic matter, was very conspicuous. The escape of sulphuretted hydrogen, the presence of which the writer definitely established, may be readily accounted for through the usual process of alteration to which is subject iron pyrites, abundantly found in the underlying strata of this section; and, through consideration of the same principle, the escape of phosphuretted hydrogen, may be readily admitted. These gases, accumulating in subterranean reservoirs, were extruded by the compacting of the earth and the consequent crushing of the little reservoirs, thereby liberating in large quantities gases which ordinarily

escape but gradually. The agitation of cesspools also freely contributed to gaseous exhalations incident upon each shock. But of most special interest is the well established fact that, during the evenings and afternoons previous to the great shock, and to the shock of the succeeding Friday, the atmosphere was surcharged with gases most noisome; and several instances will be noted in 'Special Section' (*vide* U. S. Geo'l Report), wherein the subterranean waters acted in sympathy most strange with some interior force, several hours previous to certain shocks of appreciable magnitude.

"That the electrical conditions were highly disturbed, was no more evident than easily accounted for through reference to the principles of conservation of energy.

"Concentric with this highly disturbed region, we find the zones of disturbance diminishing in intensity as we depart from the central area, with the notable exception that upon emerging from the tertiary formation—with its littoral line extending by Augusta, thence by Columbia—and passing into the old crystalline rocks, whose elastic and consequent conducting properties are much superior, we find manifestations of suddenly increased force. This arguing a concentration of elastic waves from deep-seated origin, by means of reflection of these waves along the plane of contact with overlying Tertiary Rocks, which, being poorly elastic, reflect such waves as impinge upon aforesaid plane with appreciable angle of emergence. These concentrated waves, finding expression at the first exposure to the earth's surface of the rock favorable to their passage, have rendered Columbia and Augusta peculiarly sensitive."

The purpose has been kept in view throughout this narrative to allow each observer to give his testimony in his own terms, that plan being considered desirable for several reasons; but mainly, perhaps, for the reason that it was early found to be impracticable to reconcile the many conflicting statements of facts as they appeared to the different witnesses. As to the direction from which the force of the great shock of the night of August 31st proceeded, and from

which the roar seemed to come, it has been seen that the evidence was hopelessly at variance. The investigations made by Mr. Sloan are of particular interest, therefore, because of their exact and thorough nature, and because of the definite conclusions which he so clearly derived from them. Briefly re-stated, those conclusions are, that the first shock came from a focus located a little west of north from Charleston, and was followed in quick succession by another, or perhaps two others acting together, the origin of which was at a point or points some miles to the southwest of the first focus, and of course more to the west of Charleston, the three foci being severally about 14 miles from the city. Many persons at Charleston and elsewhere plainly distinguished three shocks within about a minute's time, which confirms Mr. Sloan's inference in this respect. The directions in which the shocks were exerted at Charleston have not, however, been positively asserted by any one whose testimony has been given in this article, nor has any evidence on the subject been published, so far as known. To supply this omission, the writer has been at considerable pains to find some person who was prepared to testify to the fact in question, upon the basis of observations made during the progress of the disturbance, and was so fortunate as to obtain what was desired, from a witness whose calling, and oft-proved and well-established character for coolness and "nerve" in seasons of excitement and danger, render his testimony of great value. The witness in question was Capt. J. E. V. Jervey, of Charleston, master of the Schooner *Caroline*, and his testimony will be found to sustain in the strongest way other important conclusions drawn by Mr. Sloan from the varied phenomena of displacement so carefully studied by him. Capt. Jervey, it should be said, perhaps, is a veteran soldier and sailor, and having suffered both wounding in battle and great peril and suffering in more than one shipwreck, did not lose his presence of mind in the presence of the latest danger encountered by him in the course of a truly eventful life. His narrative is given very nearly in his own words, and is substantially as follows :

THE COURSE OF THE WAVES.

Capt. Jervey's home is in Charleston, and is situated on Vanderhorst street, in the northwestern part of the city. On the morning of Friday, August 27, he was descending the stairs in his house, between four and five o'clock, when he distinctly felt the shock which was observed by other persons in the city and in Summerville, at that hour. He went out to the Jetties, at the entrance to the harbor, where he remained till about 2 o'clock P. M. He and others with him heard an "incessant rumbling" all the morning while on the Jetty, the sound being mistaken for thunder below the horizon, though the remark was made at the time by Capt. Jervey, that it was "very peculiar thunder." No vibration was perceived in the structure of the Jetty, perhaps because none was looked for. The shock on Saturday morning escaped his attention, he being at sea at the time.

On Tuesday night, August 31, Capt. Jervey was at his home again, and was sitting on the piazza of his house when the great shock occurred. The floor of the piazza is about twelve feet above the level of the ground. The house fronts towards the south, and a street lamp was burning brightly directly across the way, lighting up a considerable space around it.

Capt. Jervey distinctly heard the roar of the earthquake, coming from the northwest, and "heard also the cries of the frightened people at a distance in that direction, before feeling the slightest motion." The sound, when first noticed, resembled that of a squall at sea, and was thought for a moment to indicate the approach of a tornado. Immediately afterward, the tremor of the building began to be felt, and, as it increased with the increasing sound, Capt. Jervey at once understood its character and called to his wife not to rise from her bed, "as that was the safest place."

He had risen from his seat before the tremor reached his position, and having turned in that direction, plainly saw

the northwest corner of the house first rising as the disturbance increased. As the wave passed under it, the southeast corner was lifted in turn, and after that "the house was kept in a regular rocking motion, like an old flat boat in a chop sea." This motion continued through about half the period of the disturbance, and was immediately succeeded by a lateral shaking motion, along an east and west line, which was suddenly communicated to the house before its rocking motion ceased, and was as violent as the vertical motion itself. The progress of the waves as they passed the house, going towards the southeast, was plainly observed, although they traveled with incomparable swiftness. The shadow of each moving ridge, cast from the gaslight, was distinctly seen. The waves were not in long rollers, but had rather the appearance of "ground swells" in deep water. The apparent height of these swells, from the level of the trough to the level of the crest, was "not less than two feet;" the rise of the corners of the house in the first instance corresponding with this estimate. The subsequent continued motions of the building necessarily rendered further comparisons of level impracticable.

From the northwestern corner of the house to the southeastern corner is about forty-five feet, and Capt. Jervey's impression is very decided that these opposite corners were affected by two waves at nearly the same instant. As the last of the series passed, the house settled suddenly to its normal position with "a heavy jolt," which brought Capt. Jervey to his knees. At the same moment, and not until then, the gaslight in front of the house was suddenly extinguished, by the breaking of the pipe underground, as was subsequently ascertained. The violent lateral shaking, already mentioned as being felt along an east and west line, was first felt at this moment, and lasted about as long as the undulatory movement. As to the length of time occupied by these motions, Capt. Jervey could not testify. He saw no chimneys fall until the "jolt" occurred. With the beginning of the first, undulatory motions, a strong offensive odor filled the air, and was accompanied by the rising of a thin

vapor, that looked like a mist in the gaslight. This vapor was not seen immediately before the shock, and its appearance preceded the rising of dust from the fallen masonry.

Capt. Jervey's testimony, as to the origin and character of the roar which accompanied the shock, is of peculiar interest, for several reasons. He served in the Confederate Army, and was a member of Gen. Evans' brigade, Longstreet's division, at the time that the battle of Brandy Station was fought, in 1862. A heavy artillery duel occurred on that occasion, and Capt. Jervey was near the position of the Confederate batteries. When the shock was in progress on the night of August 31, "the terrible din which accompanied it arose, unmistakably, from the bowels of the earth, and seemed to be fully as loud as that caused by the artillery on both sides" in the battle mentioned, or in any other where Capt. Jervey was present. "It was a rapid succession of heavy booming sounds, exactly like the explosions of artillery," and was so deafening that he "could not hear the sound produced by the chimneys which he saw fall into the street very near him." The roar was heard during the progress of the undulatory movement only, and increased and subsided with it. The horizontal movement overthrew one chimney fifty yards away, which was heard to strike the tin roof below it, this fact causing its fall to be particularly noticed.

The height of the swells is indicated by another circumstance, which Capt. Jervey narrates. Underneath his house is a depression in the ground, about ten feet in diameter, its greatest depth being two feet below the level of the yard. At the time of the shock about five inches of water were in this basin. After the shock it was found that all the water had been thrown into the yard, submerging in its overflow the lower step, ten inches in height, of a flight of stairs leading from the yard into the house. The direction of the overflow was towards the west, in consequence of the other three sides of the pool being enclosed by a continuous brick wall—the foundation of the building.

The son of Capt. Jervey, who was on the deck of the

Schooner *Caroline*, then lying at the West Point Rice Mills, on the Ashley River, distinctly heard first the fall of a portion of the mill, and the sound of the falling buildings in the city a second or two later.

A sailor on the same vessel, who was sleeping on deck and was awakened by the roar, saw the swells rolling eastward from the mill, across the submerged mud-flats towards the city. The waves that passed under the schooner caused her to pitch so violently as to lead those on board to believe that she would be thrown upon the wharf, the first shock affecting the vessel as though a raft had run against it.

Capt. Jervey was wounded three times in battle, twice seriously and once slightly. While the undulatory movement continued, he "felt a distinct and prolonged tingling sensation in his lower limbs, which was plainly and painfully felt in his wounds." Having experienced the effects of electric shocks at different times, he is positive that the sensation was the same. It only lasted while the undulatory movement and subterranean explosions continued, and has not been felt in connection with any of the subsequent shocks.

AMPLITUDE OF THE EARTH-WAVES.

While confirming Mr. Sloan's conclusions so strongly—and, it should be added, while confirmed in so many important particulars by those conclusions—it will be noted that Capt. Jervey's narrative introduces a new and striking local feature of the disturbance, namely, the apparent extraordinary height of the earth-waves and their restricted width from trough to trough.

Current opinions and estimates as to the dimensions of these waves vary so widely that additional testimony has been collected bearing on this subject, which it is hoped will be found to include the data required for accurate calculations on the part of those who are competent or disposed to undertake them.

Some very important testimony, as to the height and direction of the earth-waves on the night of August 31, is

given by Dr. F. L. Parker, a prominent physician of Charleston, who was on Tradd street, between Greenhill and Logan streets, when the first shock occurred. Dr. Parker says :

“ I had just reached a point on Tradd street, opposite Mr. Lewis F. Robertson’s garden gate, when I heard a roaring sound, apparently in the direction of James Island Cut, which was southwest of where I stood. I made up my mind that a cyclone was coming, and instinctively turned towards the direction indicated, confidently expecting to see the air filled with the flying débris from James Island. Seeing that the sky was perfectly clear, I stood awaiting developments, when I heard another and louder roar coming from the northwest. I then began to feel the vibrations of the earth very distinctly, and realized that they were produced by an earthquake. From that instant the vibrations increased rapidly, and the ground began to undulate like a sea. The street was well lighted, having three gas lamps within a distance of two hundred feet, and I could see the earth-waves as they passed, as distinctly as I have a thousand times seen the waves roll along Sullivan’s Island beach. The first wave came from the southwest, and as I attempted to make my way towards my house, about one hundred yards off, I was borne irresistibly across from the south side to the north side of the street. The waves seemed then to come from both the southwest and northwest and crossed the street diagonally, intersecting each other, and lifting me up and letting me down as if I were standing on a chop sea.

“ I could see perfectly and made careful observations, and I estimate that the waves were at least two feet in height. In order to make my way along the street, I had to tack, so to speak, from one side to the other, frequently being compelled to stop and hold on to something to keep from being thrown down. My progress along the street was similar to that of a person in a rapidly moving railway car, who tries to walk from one end of the car to the other. When I had reached a point in front of Dr. Fraser’s residence, I saw the high brick wall between his house and the house of Mr. Parker Ravenel reeling from west to east, and



Cook, Charleston

Julius Bien & Co., N.Y.

VIII. ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH (NORTH WEST WALLS)

Cor. Broad and Meeting Streets .

am sure that it leaned over at times as much as 40 to 45 degrees from the perpendicular. At this moment one of the chimneys of the house on the opposite side of the street came crashing down in front of me. The greatest violence of the shock was over before I reached my house."

Mr. A. M. Lee, who resides just opposite the point where Dr. Parker first heard the roar, states that he also distinctly heard the first roar come from the southwest, and a moment or two later heard another and louder roar, coming apparently from the northwest.

The following extracts from notes made by him soon after the shock of August 31, have been kindly supplied by Mr. J. K. Blackman, of Charleston :

"I furnish with pleasure, at your request, the following notes of some striking incidents which came under my observation at the time of the great earthquake of August 31, and on the following afternoon. I have been very careful in the statement of facts, and have confined myself to particulars which I can personally vouch for.

"At the time of the shock I was standing in an upper room of my house, a frame dwelling at 5 Logan Street. The night being oppressively warm and close, all the windows and doors of the house were wide open. Everything without was as still as death. The first intimation I had of the shock was the shaking of the mirror on a bureau which stood against the south wall of the room. I next felt the quick vertical movement of the house, and am satisfied that it was at least five or six seconds before I heard the roar and felt the house begin to rock violently—from northwest to southeast. I observed at the time, and also during subsequent shocks, that this rocking, swaying motion struck the northwest corner of the house first, and always succeeded the vertical vibration by a few seconds, the interval varying with the violence of the disturbance. After the first few seconds it was impossible to fix accurately the direction of the swaying motion. The house is sixty-five feet long, running due east and west, and as the wave seemed to strike the building on the western end, at an angle diverging to the north, a wrenching

motion was produced which caused the building to oscillate both northeast and southwest, as well as to assume a rotary motion, the resultant of the other two and conflicting motions. I had neither the means nor the inclination to make exact observations during the progress of the great shock, but from notes recorded the next day and during the week ensuing, when every incident was painfully impressed upon my mind, I have selected the following memoranda:

"As to the extent of the rocking and swaying motion of frame buildings, I suppose there will be wide diversity of opinion. I can only estimate this motion on the upper floor of my house by its effect upon furniture and upon my own movements. During the shock I made repeated efforts to walk across my room to the adjoining room, a distance of fifteen to twenty feet, but was thrown violently to the floor each time, and was at last compelled to hold on to the bedstead, in order to keep my footing at all.

"A large wardrobe in the room occupied a recess eighteen inches deep, and six feet five inches wide, in the north wall, leaving a space on each side of about seven and a half inches in width. The swaying motion of the house caused the top of the wardrobe to strike violently against the wall on either side. A vertical jumping motion of at least two inches was communicated to it at the same time. After the shock it was found that the wardrobe, the bureau, and another wardrobe in another part of the room, and in fact every piece of furniture in the room, whether on castors or not, had moved four or five feet towards the centre of the room. During the shock I observed the motions of a large, heavy picture-frame, which hung on the south face of the chimney, and which swung out so far as to strike its edge squarely against the chimney, balance itself for an instant, and then turn back to its former position. The frame measures three feet by two feet three inches, and was suspended, in the usual way, by a cord six feet long, from a nail thirty-five feet above the level of the ground. The ends of the cord were attached to fastenings inserted in the back of the frame, six inches from the top. Some smaller pictures in the room

were turned face to the wall. The chimney, which is nearly in the centre of the house, was not broken below the level of the roof and, therefore, moved with the house.

“A pitcher, filled with water, was projected clear over the edge of the basin on the washstand and was shattered at my feet. I measured the distance from the foot of the washstand to the spot where the pitcher struck, and found it to be seven feet. The basin, although moved from its position, remained on the stand and was not broken. The pitcher weighed fifteen pounds when filled with water, and I can account for its flight only in one way. The washstand stood at a point in the room directly over one of the main brick pillars of the house. Directly under the pillar a geyser was formed, which discharged a great quantity of water and about two tons of white sand into the cellar, and twisted the pillar five inches out of line. The eruptive force of this geyser may have been communicated to the part of the house directly over the pillar and thence to the washstand, basin and pitcher; the pitcher of course manifesting the full force of the blow.

“As soon as the first great shock was over I left the house as quickly as possible. The dining-room on the first floor, through which I had to pass on my way out, was badly wrecked; nearly all the plastering was down; the marble mantel, which was set into the east face of the chimney, had been thrown out of its place by the violent movement of the chimney, and the hearth-stone was bulged out of position. The furniture, including several heavy pieces, had also moved out several feet towards the centre of the room. The chimneys were not broken, except at the line where they emerged from the roof. Upon reaching my garden, to the south of the house, I was attracted by the sound of rushing water, which I supposed to proceed from a broken street main, but on going into the street I saw one of the old fire-wells, just opposite the garden, spouting up a solid column of water over two feet in diameter, to a height of fully ten feet.* When I examined the well, the next day, I found it nearly

*The spouting of these wells was observed in other parts of the city.

full of white sand; the pavement for several yards around was torn up, and the sand had been forced up between the bricks; the well is twenty-five feet deep; its walls are of brick, and its normal supply of water flows in from the soil at the bottom. The spouting during and subsequent to the shock was no doubt due to the pressure of the soil from below, which filled the well with sand, as stated.

"I made some effort during the night to observe, if possible, the movement of the earth-waves; but, as each successive shock came, I found my attention engaged by other matters, and it was not until five o'clock the next afternoon that I accomplished my object. The shock at five o'clock Wednesday afternoon was probably the most severe of those that succeeded the great shock during the month of September. I was standing at the corner of Tradd and Legare Streets when I heard the preliminary roar, and determined to make the desired observation, at all hazards. Tradd Street is paved with Belgian blocks, and when the movement of the earth began I was standing in the centre of the roadway. After the first vertical tremor had passed, and while I was being swayed to and fro by the succeeding horizontal movement, I distinctly saw four or five separate waves pass across Tradd Street, from the northeast to the southwest. As nearly as I can estimate the width of the several waves, they were about as wide as the roadway, between the sidewalks; as to their height I would not like to venture an estimate, but each seemed to be at least a foot high, and was certainly high enough to be plainly seen. Had Tradd Street been under water, and had I been standing in a boat on its surface, the motion communicated to my body by the passing swells could not have been more plainly felt, nor could the waves have been more plainly seen. The waves travelled at a very high rate of speed, and followed each other almost simultaneously. Although I experienced a very large number of shocks, the shock of Wednesday afternoon, September 1, was the only one during which I could distinctly see the waves of motion."

Mr. Blackman does not testify to the height of the waves

in the great shock, but they could scarcely have been lower than those that characterized the subsequent milder shock, which it should be remembered were observed by daylight and when his attention was directed solely to their appearance. The swaying of Mr. Blackman's house is also shown to have been such as could be produced only by the passage of waves of considerable elevation, which tilted the building as a whole rather than caused the upright timbers to bend to impulses exerted in a horizontal direction. The chimneys in the centre of the building were not broken and, therefore, moved with it. The inclination of these rigid columns of masonry was indicated by the swing of the large picture-frame, pendant against the face of one, as described.

That the oscillation of frame houses was greatly increased by the elastic character of their material cannot be doubted. It is desirable, therefore, to note the movements of more rigid structures.

THE MOTIONS AND INJURIES OF BRICK BUILDINGS.

The residence of Capt. F. W. Dawson is on Bull Street, near Rutledge Street, on high and firm ground. The walls of the house are about eighteen inches thick, and are buttressed on the east and west sides, respectively, by deep bow-windows, which are almost as wide as the ends of the house and extend from the ground to the roof. It is inconceivable that such a structure could sway except with the motion of its foundation. The heavy portico on the north side, however, was wrenched apart from the building and wrecked. Capt. Dawson, who was on the second floor when the first shock occurred, states that "the house seemed literally to turn on its axis," and rolled and pitched like a ship at sea—motions with which he was thoroughly familiar.

In the roof of the building, about 40 feet from the ground, is a water-tank 6 feet in length by 4 feet in width and 4 feet 6 inches in depth. The outlet pipe emerges six inches above the bottom. At the time of the shock the

tank was filled to within about four inches of the top, but the swaying motion caused by the passage of the swells was violent enough to dash out nearly all the water, which spread over the ceiling and poured down into the rooms. Immediately after the shock the outlet pipe was tested, down stairs, and was found to be empty. Both the tank and the outlet pipe were subsequently examined and proved to be intact.

The ceiling of the rooms on the first floor is about 14 feet below the base of the tank, and 26 feet above the level of the ground. Depending from the ceiling, by slender chains, are a number of bell-shaped glass shades, hanging over the gas jets of the chandeliers. The bottom or mouth of each shade is forty-two inches from the ceiling, and eighteen inches from the ornamental stem which supports each chandelier. In two instances the shade west of the stem was shattered by being swung violently against it, the others escaping uninjured in consequence of swinging clear of the obstacle.

In the house occupied by the writer at the time of the shock, a bookstand $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height by 12 inches in depth occupied a position in a narrow recess formed by the angle of two thick walls and the side of a chimney which projects into the room. The base of the stand rested on the floor, not more than two feet above the ground, and did not touch the wall at any point above the low wash-board. It was obviously impossible for the side-wall to have swayed independently of the strong cross-wall to which it was attached at right angles, but the stand was overturned, evidently in consequence of the inclination of the whole house. An earth-wave very much wider than the house would require to be of considerable height, of course, to effect the overthrow described.

The evidences of a rocking motion were very plain in the case of certain public buildings, and go to show that by far the greater part of the damages inflicted upon all buildings was not caused directly by the shocks to which they were subjected, but by the resultant or secondary motions im-

parted to them. The City Hall was strong enough to resist the jolting motion, but yielded to the sidelong rocking motion in a marked degree. From the keystone of the arch of each of the windows of the first story, in the east and west walls, two lines of fracture radiated upwards to the end of the sills of the windows immediately above. Between these lines the masonry was badly disintegrated, showing that the bricks had been rubbed apart. The broad space between the line of the tops of the uppermost windows and the roof showed some slight cracks, and only two of a more serious nature. The injuries to the south wall could scarcely be detected from the street, and were of a different character. A large bow window in the north wall, extending from the ground to the roof, complicated the injuries on that side, which need not be discussed. From the upper and outer corners of the end windows of the upper row, in the east and west walls, pronounced fractures extended diagonally upwards, emerging at, or a little below, the corners of the roof. From the lower and outer corners of the corresponding windows in the lower row, like fractures extended diagonally downward to the corners of the building. These several indications show that the whole building was rocked northward and southward so heavily as to pulverize the spaces between the windows, as described, and to break off the north and south walls above the level of the ground, and somewhat below the level of the roof. But for the weight of the roof and, perhaps, the restraining influence of the flooring timbers, the front wall would have been overturned southward into the street. The chippings and fractures at the junction of the sections of the columns and flat marble slabs let into the south wall gave additional evidence to the same general purport.

The Fire Proof Building, which stands a few yards north of the City Hall, is one of the strongest buildings in the city. Its walls are double or treble the usual thickness, and escaped with slight injuries. The swaying motion imparted to this structure was sufficient, however, to push the roof of

one portico an inch or two from the wall behind it, and to separate the stones of both in two directions.

The porticoes of the Market, Medical College, Hibernian Hall, Station House, and of many other private and public buildings, showed the effects of similar action in varying degree. (See Plate VII.)

A chapter could well be devoted to a description of the extensive injuries inflicted upon St. Michael's Church, one of the detached public buildings grouped together at the corner of Meeting and Broad Streets, and now under consideration. Without going into such description, it may be said that the character of the damage inflicted upon the Church was peculiar in several respects. On the morning after the shock the top of the steeple was found to be eighteen inches to the west of its proper position, and the supporting tower had settled bodily to a depth of eight inches. The steeple has since nearly recovered its perpendicular. The east and west walls and the portico were badly broken. The north and south walls were divided into sections, roughly defined by lines drawn perpendicularly through the keystone of each of the great arched windows, and of the smaller arched windows above. The fractures in all the walls extended from the roof to the ground—a very rare occurrence. The explanation of the excessive damage suffered by this building is that the tower, the portico and the body of the church oscillated independently of each other, in consequence of which the building and portico were heaved and crushed against the tower, and torn by a variety of twisting motions imparted to them. In many instances the swaying motion communicated to the walls of brick houses was so great as to crack the walls along upright lines, sharply defining the space between each window and the window above. These fractures usually extended upward to the roof, but seldom appeared below the level of the lower windows.

In other instances the buildings were badly strained along the line, or belt, where the rocking motion would be expected to be most severely felt, this belt being indicated by cross fractures connecting the upper corners of the base-



Cook, Charleston

IX. SCHULTZ RESIDENCE SUMMERVILLE

ment or first-story windows with the lower corners of the windows above. The accompanying phototype (No. I.) was intended to illustrate both the classes of fractures here mentioned, but, unfortunately, obliterated many of the lines and more or less obscured all; it was found necessary, therefore, to retrace them with the burin. Plates II, III, IV and V illustrate the further progress of the work of disintegration and destruction too clearly to require explanation.

All of the buildings considered so far were independent structures, and were, therefore, exposed in every part to the full force of the motion of the earth-waves. Except as to St. Michael's, which represents some of the churches only, they may be taken as examples of the effects of the shock on detached brick buildings everywhere in the City, the injuries to all such being the same in kind, however differing in degree or in minor particulars.

Where brick buildings stood together in long rows or blocks, as on the business streets, the oscillation of each in turn was checked in large measure by the stability of its neighbors, and the injuries suffered were usually slight, or were confined to the fall of unsupported parapets, chimneys, &c. As the side walls of these buildings remained practically intact, (except at the ends of the row or block), the conclusion seems to be irresistible that the oscillation of each building was that of a rigid body, rather than of a more or less unrestrained frame. As a matter of fact, there could be no yielding, without fracture, of brick walls whose direction nearly conformed to the course of the earth-waves, as was proved in thousands of cases where fracture occurred. The end buildings in such cases felt nearly the full force of the oscillations, and sometimes with disastrous effect. (Plate VI.) While supporting and bracing each other as to their sides, however, the buildings occupying a row were free to oscillate to and from the street. That they were violently swayed in these directions, was attested by the general overthrow of parapets on all the business streets, whether

running north and south or east and west. The extent of the oscillation so permitted, may be estimated from its effects on the buildings on Broad Street, which are taken as an example. The coping of the front (north) wall of *The News and Courier* building consisted of a number of large granite blocks, some of which weighed several tons each. The height of the stones above the ground was about forty-five feet. The oscillation of the building threw these heavy stones to a distance of from ten to fourteen feet from the base of the wall, one or more clearing the sidewalk and striking in the street with so great force as to break the water mains under ground. Masses of masonry from the tops of the walls along the same street, and elsewhere, were apparently thrown to a much greater distance, the middle of the street being encumbered in many places with shattered fragments projected from both sides. But the concussion of these masses, falling upon stone sidewalks, would have been sufficient to throw their fragments far beyond the spot where they fell, and the point of impact was clearly shown in many places by the broken and depressed flag stones. The distance of the indentations from the front walls along Broad Street ranged from eight to sixteen feet, according to the height of the buildings, which varied from about forty to sixty feet.

Given the average height of the walls, and the average distance of the indentations from their base, it would seem to be a comparatively simple problem to determine the angle at which the walls were inclined by the earth-waves, and perhaps the height of the waves themselves. It would seem, for instance, that the top of the front wall of *The News and Courier* building must have swayed to a point over the middle of the sidewalk, at least, or about seven feet from the perpendicular. This is incredible, however, since the building could not have survived a series, or even one of a series, of swayings on this scale. The problem is, therefore, more difficult than it appears at first sight. What occurred can perhaps be more satisfactorily explained in another way.

At the moment of extreme oscillation northward, the upper portion of the wall, not responding immediately to the succeeding lurch in the opposite direction, was broken through and "toppled over." The depth of the falling section was about ten feet. Being held together by its own motion and the weight of the granite blocks, the whole mass naturally turned on its lower edge as an axis, and the top, bearing the blocks, described an arc of ten feet radius, more or less, which was sufficient to throw the blocks to the farthest distance indicated by the marks on the pavement below. The tops of the walls were generally broken off in masses which included all the masonry above the supporting structure behind, and sometimes to a lower line. The explanation is, therefore, of general application. The churches generally being great shells, without lateral supporting walls or partitions, could not respond en masse to the action of the waves, and were broken in detail.

All the evidence here given appears to show that the amplitude of the earth-waves caused by the shock of August 31 was not less than twelve inches, perhaps, in any part of the city; that this amplitude was probably exceeded in "made ground;" and that the damage inflicted upon buildings in the city was caused by the action of the waves alone, not by a "shock," or blow, delivered directly.

PANDEMONIUM AMONG THE PINES.

A natural curiosity will be entertained by many readers as to the experience of any person who was in or near the epicentral region when the hardest shock occurred. The writer has been unable to obtain the testimony of any one who was nearer than Summerville, but an account of what was observed there by a gentleman who was out of doors at the time will be found to be startling enough. The story was told to the writer by Mr. J. S. Baynard, a resident of Summerville, and is substantially as follows:

At the time of the shock Mr. Baynard was passing, on foot, through a body of timber within the limits of the

village, and, aside from a peculiarly oppressive feeling in the air, which was noted by himself and his youthful companions, he detected no sign or sound of the approaching disturbance. The full energy of the agitation was developed at the outset and was sustained for about twenty seconds, when it began to diminish in violence, and gradually died out in perhaps ten seconds more. No intermission in the movement of the earth was perceived. It was violent enough to render it impossible for Mr. Baynard to stand without the support of the fence at the roadside, and presented several distinct phases. For the greater part of the time the sensation was that of a heavy jarring or jolting, such as would be felt by a person standing in a street car that was running over cobble-stones, except that the motion of the ground in the earthquake was very much more rapid and violent than that of a car under the circumstances mentioned. This motion suddenly gave place to a lateral shaking, quite as severe and rapid as the first, but of shorter duration, and which was complicated by a violent twisting, or partially rotary movement, that was plainly and repeatedly felt. The lateral movement was along a north and south line, and the disturbance ended with it.

The noises heard by Mr. Baynard and his companions were altogether different in character from the roar so generally heard at a greater distance from the centre of the disturbance, and were indescribably frightful. The shock came all at once, and the quiet of the woods was broken at the same instant by volleying sounds, arising from below, as though many pieces of artillery, small arms, and fireworks of every size and kind, were being fired off together. These sounds continued throughout the whole period of the disturbance, and were accompanied by peculiar rattling and crackling noises which were distinct from the explosions, and not so loud, being likened to the sounds proceeding from a fiercely burning forest. Altogether, the uproar made a discord whose truly infernal character is but faintly indicated in this brief and guarded description. Mr. Baynard was made familiar with the sounds of battle by a long service in the

late war, and, without knowing aught of Capt. Jervy's testimony, declared also that the din of the earthquake, as heard in that secluded spot, was not less loud than the roar of cannon and musketry on the hardest fought field. Similar noises, coming from the depths of the earth were heard by him on three subsequent occasions only, but were far less startling in every respect. In every such instance, the usual premonitory roar was not heard, and the shocks were of exceptional violence.

Only the motions of the ground already described were distinctly observed by Mr. Baynard. Whether the jolting motions which he felt were caused or accompanied by the passage of waves along the surface of the earth, he is unable to say, his attention having been diverted from the ground by another phenomenon of a most striking and alarming character. The trees by which he was surrounded, were pines of average growth, standing at irregular intervals of perhaps ten to twenty feet apart. Throughout the period of the disturbance, the lofty trunks of these trees were swaying to and fro, northward and southward, the most rigid stems inclining at an angle of fully twenty degrees from the perpendicular at the extreme limits of their oscillation, the frailer stems bending like reeds as they yielded to the forces to which they were subjected in rapid alternation, while the "swish" of their tops as they swung through the long arcs of motion was readily distinguishable amid the volleying sounds from below, and resembled the blast of a strong wind. The whole body of timber seemed to be in motion at the same time, each tree, however, moving independently of its neighbor, and presenting the appearance of a bewilderingly rapid lacing and interlacing of the great limbs, the masses of foliage, and the trunks themselves to the extent of about one-third their length, measured from their tops downward.

It was scarcely a time or a scene to admit of close observations of any kind, by even the most devoted scientific observer. The sounds and movements under foot were alarm

ing enough, and were in full progress the while; but the motions of the trees were so violent and there seemed to be so imminent danger of the party being crushed beneath the trunks, whose overthrow was momentarily threatened, that Mr. Baynard failed to detect the flow of well defined waves along the ground, or any indications of such waves, except as described.

It should be noted, that Mr. Baynard also felt what he believes to have been strong electric shocks, imparted to his body from the ground. Whatever the nature of the influence, however, its effects were manifested in severely and painfully cramping the muscles of his legs for the time.

His estimate of the angle at which the trees were inclined, and of the extent to which their upper portions lapped in crossing, it should be added, is made with care to avoid exaggeration, and should be accepted accordingly. What was the height of the swells that caused so decided movements on the part of these great seismographs is a tempting subject for speculation and calculations, which, however, cannot be entered into here. That the undulations were progressive, may very safely be assumed. The flow of the swells was observed at Charleston and elsewhere, and is the rule in earthquakes generally; it is more than a mere inference that they swept to and beyond Summerville in the same way.

“THE ROAR OF THE EARTHQUAKE.”

The peculiar volleying sounds heard by Capt. Jervey and Mr. Baynard, and similarly described by each without knowledge of the testimony of the other, were not heard by persons within doors; or, perhaps it should rather be said, were not distinguished by them. The “roar” or “rumble,” so frequently mentioned in the preceding pages, was quite a different matter. As it has been seriously questioned by scientific men whether this roaring sound does occur, and as its verity is said to have been most fully attested by the Charleston calamity, it seems to deserve more consideration in this narrative than it has yet received.

So far as the writer is informed, but few persons in Charleston noticed the premonitory sounds of the first great shock. Many still maintain that the sounds and the shock came together; and these insist that the rumblings heard by others were caused by falling masonry, or by the vibration of buildings after the disturbance had fairly begun. It is certain, however, that the roar was heard by a number of persons in the city before the shaking became violent enough to overturn masonry, or even before the slightest tremor of the houses was perceptible. The positive testimony of Capt. Jervey alone is conclusive on this point, and is supported by that of Dr. Parker and others.

The writer and his companions in *The News and Courier* building heard the roar before any tremor was felt, although the sound was not noticed particularly, until perception of the tremor directed attention to it. As the agitation of the building became more and more decided, the roar became merged in the noises heard within doors, which were supposed to be caused by the grinding of the breaking walls, the creaking and cracking of timbers everywhere, the falling of heavy articles of furniture, and the continuous crashing of thousands of tons of masonry upon the stone pavements. The heavy bookcases, before mentioned, were overturned, and a large section of the front wall fell to the sidewalk, without their overthrow being noted by those who were in the next room to that in which the bookcases fell, and who were but a few feet from the falling wall itself. The whole building seemed to be breaking and falling in, with other buildings around it, and no one sound was distinguished in the general tumult.

The succeeding shocks were not marked by any such accompaniments. The roar of the second shock was distinctly heard several seconds in advance of the arrival of the earth-wave, and the same remark applies to every later shock. The character of the roar, too, was the same in every instance, and the description of one applies to all.

Though commonly likened to the rumble of a distant railroad train, or of prolonged thunder, the roar of the earth-

quake differed from these and from all other sound, in respect of its majestic volume. Though other sounds were often, for a few moments, mistaken for its beginning, the roar itself was never mistaken for aught else. It is generally described as coming from a given point of the compass and passing toward another point; but this statement is misleading, unless qualified. The direction of approach could not be indicated by pointing a finger, but required a long sweep of the extended arm. The roar filled all the wide horizon, and moved forward as a wave or wall, stretching from the extreme north to the extreme south, as high as heaven and as deep as the sea. Thunder is usually much louder than the roar of the earthquake, but is never so profound, so all pervading. The volume of sound accompanying the shock is determined by the volume and weight of the disturbed earth itself, and answers to the mass and weight of the medium through which the vibration is transmitted. For these reasons it was always difficult to locate the direction of the approaching sound. It was everywhere at once—overhead, under foot and all around. Two persons standing together would hear it approach from different quarters. In many cases the idea of direction was evidently determined by local surroundings, the roar seeming to come, as the writer and others plainly noted, from the side which was freest from obstructing buildings or high walls, and, when the observer was within doors, from the side on which either doors or windows chanced to be open.

A circumstance which attracted the attention of several persons was that, while the roar could be heard approaching the observer, at Charleston, during an interval of several seconds, it seemed to subside within a shorter interval after reaching the city. The most pertinent testimony received upon this point is that of a gentleman who was in the South Battery Park when one or more of the shocks were felt, and who was struck by the suddenness with which the sound subsided after passing his position, apparently rolling seaward. The velocity with which the roar, considered as a body of sound, approached the hearer was also one of its most strik-



Cook, Charleston

X. GEYSER, NEAR TEN MILE HILL, SHOWING ERUPTED SAND

South Carolina Railway.



Cook, Charleston

Julius Bien & Co. N.Y.

XI. FISSURE NEAR ASHLEY RIVER

Ten miles from Charleston.

ing and peculiar features. It is so difficult to give a faithful idea of what is here meant, and of the effect produced on the mind by the rapid transit of the sound-wave, as a whole, that the writer hesitates to undertake the description, and will confine himself, therefore, to his own impressions. Though its oncoming has been likened to that of a great "wave," this comparison obscures the idea of the swiftness with which the roar always approached the stand point of the observer. When first heard, it sounded as far away as the thunder in a bank of summer cloud on the horizon. In a moment it was near; the tremor swept along the ground; the houses rattled and swayed; the roar was again faint and far in the distance—or, it may be, died out in upper air. It cannot be said that it grew much louder as it came nearer. The fact of its approach was plainly manifested, but not by increase of sound. Indeed, it seemed at times, if not at all times, to be louder at a distance than when it reached the position of the listener. In some indefinable way, it appeared to be subdued at the instant when it ought to have been loudest. Possibly, this was owing to the attention being then directed irresistibly and wholly to the accompanying motion of the ground. Possibly, the writer's impression of the fact is an erroneous one; it is shared, however, by some other observers. The roar seemed to him, always, to come from the horizon, to develop its full volume on the way, to lull at the instant of passing his position, and to sigh itself out almost immediately afterward.

It will be remembered that the waves seen by Mr. Blackman moved from the northeast to the southwest. Many persons believe that some of the tremors traversed the city towards the north or northwest, instead of in the opposite directions. The views of these observers are strongly presented in the following statement of Mr. John A. Moroso, which has been supplied by him at the writer's request, and which gives also what is perhaps the prevailing impression as to the "increase" of the roar:

“The first shock, after the great shock of Tuesday night, that I had the opportunity of observing closely, was the one which occurred at 8:25 on the following morning, Wednesday, September 1. I was on my way from Washington Square to *The News and Courier* office, and was walking in the middle of the roadway. When I reached Church Street I heard a faint roaring sound, which appeared to me to come from the south, and so strong was this impression that I stopped at once in the centre of the square made by the intersection of the two streets, and involuntarily looked down Church Street. I could see as far as Water Street, and the first thing that attracted my attention was the sight of three or four people rushing out into the middle of the street, at its further extremity. At the same moment I could see the trees waving and bending. They appeared to be bowing to each other—that is, toward the centre of the street from both sides. Then I saw other persons running out into the roadway, as if an alarm, started at Water Street, was rapidly extending northward. In the same way, the movement of the trees was extending in the same direction. I thought, too, that I could see the houses swaying with the same movement, and the impression is so strong as almost to amount to certainty that the ground was also seen to be moving. In an account which I wrote thirty minutes after the shock, I noted that it reminded me of a ground swell at sea, nipped and shivered by a passing gust of wind. The earth was certainly rising and falling very much like the waves at sea; so much so that even before I felt the motion, I found myself involuntarily placing my feet apart and bending my knees, as I have frequently done when on the deck of a vessel in a heavy swell.

“The duration of this disturbance was, I suppose, not more than five or six seconds. The roar gradually increased as it approached, and as the ground under me began to move, the roar reached its greatest intensity. I could feel the waves under me, and am convinced that both sound and motion progressed up Church Street in a northwesterly direction. So strong was this conviction that, with the dimi-

nution of the movement and of the sound, I naturally turned around and looked up the street, where I could see the wave still going onward while the sound gradually died away.

"On the same night, or the next, I was in Washington Square when a shock occurred, between 11 o'clock and midnight. The impressions made upon me were the same, except that I could not *see* the earth-wave. I heard the sound approaching, however, from a southeasterly direction, and, as on Wednesday morning, instinctively turned to face it. The noise and the motion gradually increased, the wave passed under me and went off in a northwesterly direction.

"An evening or two later, I had an opportunity of observing the same phenomena. The shock occurred about dusk. The impressions made upon my mind were the same as on the two previous occasions.

"I am aware that there is a difference of opinion as to the direction of the earth-waves, but I have simply related what I saw and heard, and have given, as accurately as I can, the impressions made on my mind at the time of the occurrences."

Whether it approached overland, or from the sea, or arose from the depths of the earth, the sound itself was the same, and the accounts here given hold for every theory alike. It would seem, however, that at points remote from the epicentra, at least, the angle of emergence of the "wave-shells" would be so slight as nearly to conform to a horizontal line, and that all the vibrations moved towards such points practically along the earth's surface.

In any view of their progress, it is of interest to record a single well authenticated example of the peculiar power displayed by animals in detecting the approach of the shocks before it could possibly be detected by man.

"PRINCE'S" PREMONITIONS.

The circumstance described occurred at Camden, South Carolina, 112 miles from Charleston, and is narrated by the Hon. J. B. Kershaw in the following letter :

“MY DEAR SIR: The incident which you desire me to narrate is as follows:

“I have a very large, fine dog of superior intelligence and character—a veritable prince among dogs—called Prince; half St. Bernard and half Newfoundland; a great favorite with all his acquaintances, and a much esteemed member of the family circle. With many admirable qualities, he has one very bad propensity: he is a great rover. He had taken up with some cowboys who drive the town cows of Camden to pasture daily, and became so fond of that vagabond life and his associates that he would absent himself from us for weeks at a time. He had been away for some time previous to the 31st of August last, but on that memorable night, a few minutes after the first series of shocks, he came bounding over the front gate, dashed into the piazza, and crouched at my feet as I sat, manifesting the greatest alarm. He remained there quietly for some time, leaning heavily against me, not permitting me to move without closing up to me, and seeming anxious to get as near as possible. He had become quiet, and we had forgotten Prince, when he startled us by jumping suddenly up, and running rapidly down the steps and some paces towards the gate, when he stopped, turned back and came to me, walking around me, back and forth, rubbing against me, his ears and head drooping, his tail down, and his whole manner indicating the most abject terror. I said, we are about to have another shock, and sure enough within about two minutes after his first dash for the gate, and certainly over a minute after, the third shock came. Prince certainly knew of its coming before any of the family. Through what sense or faculty?

“I merely add that Prince is a dog of extraordinary courage, but is very much alarmed and disturbed by a thunderstorm, and I can now add an earthquake, which latter I consider a high evidence of his sagacity.”

The “waves of elastic compression” which were set in motion by the first shock on August 31, passed across the State of South Carolina at a speed of something over three

miles per second. The waves of the subsequent and milder shocks travelled more slowly. Perhaps the wave whose approach was detected by "Prince," as described, did not move faster than two miles a second. But note what the concession of even this rate of speed involves. The distance from Camden to the nearest epicentrum was nearly 112 miles. Nearly a minute was required, therefore, for the wave to cover that distance. "Prince" knew that it was coming for at least a full minute before its arrival. It follows, then, that he either heard or felt the "explosion" which set the waves in motion, or perceived some sign of general subterranean disturbance that was concealed from human ken. His foresight is none the less remarkable, if it be considered that the vibrations travelled more or less rapidly than the rate assumed. If more rapidly, he anticipated the explosion itself. If less rapidly, he received some intimation of the occurrence of the explosion, that was not communicated through the medium of the vibrations; or, he detected subtle movements that far and fast out-ran those which science is able to discover.

Other instances of the same kind might be given; but all are to the same effect, and "Prince's" observations have been recorded because they are vouched for upon so high authority.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

The following review of the weather at Charleston, from July 1, 1886, to December 31, 1886, has been furnished by Mr. E. A. Hanner, of the local U. S. Signal Service Station. The record for the months of August and September is given in full. The other months are reviewed briefly, but the more important phenomena are carefully noted.

JULY.

"There was nothing unusual about the weather conditions during this month. The barometric pressure was .05 inches below the normal, and the temperature about four de-

grees below the average July temperature, as computed from fifteen years' observations. Rain fell on fourteen days, the total amount being 4.16 inches; yet the deficiency for the month amounted to 3.20 inches."

AUGUST.

"The mean pressure for this month was .03 below the normal. On the 28th the barometer began falling slowly, and on the 30th, at 3 P. M., read 29.727 inches, the lowest reading recorded during the month. After this time it began to rise very slowly, and at 3 P. M. on the 31st read 29.799, which was .15 below the normal for the month. A moderate thunder storm was in progress at this time. The thunder storm began at 2.55 P. M. and ended at 3.20 P. M., moving from S. W. to N. E. Lightning and rain accompanied the storm; the rainfall amounted to .01 inch. The wind at 3 P. M. was from N. W. and blowing at the rate of twelve miles per hour, which velocity is the maximum recorded for that day. The mean temperature for the month was 3.3 degrees below the average August temperature. The temperature on August 31 was not unusual, although warm. The precipitation for the month was 3.28 inches, showing a deficiency of 4.87 inches, as compared with the previous fifteen years. The number of days on which rain fell was about the average, but the rains were light. The August, 1885, rainfall amounted to 19.18 inches, and the number of days on which rain fell was eighteen. The rains during this month, however, were very heavy; six inches being recorded in a single day. The winds during the latter part of August, 1886, were very light, and several calms were recorded, as follows:

August 25, 3 hours; from 3 A. M. to 6 A. M.

August 26, 5 hours; from 2 A. M. to 7 A. M.

August 28, 4 hours; from 3 A. M. to 7 A. M.

August 28 and 29, 10 hours; from 10 P. M. to 8 A. M.

August 31, after 6 P. M. very gentle until 9 P. M., after which time calm. The weather during these days was very sultry.

SEPTEMBER.

"September 1, 1886, opened clear, and became very sultry towards noon. Barometric observations were taken on the Battery every few minutes, some just a moment before a shock, others during and immediately after; the readings showed the barometer to be slightly above the normal. The readings taken before and after the shocks showed nothing unusual, and those taken during the shocks were only delayed a few seconds on account of the oscillations of the mercury, but the readings were about the average. During these shocks, it was noticed by the observer that the wind invariably increased somewhat in velocity, but only for a few minutes. A remarkably brilliant meteor was observed on September 5. It was about the size of a cocoanut, and was first seen in the southeast, at an altitude of about twenty-five degrees, moving toward the northwest. It disappeared from sight within about five degrees of the horizon. In passing, it left a train of light, of a white and greenish tint, and small fragments fell, which gave it the appearance of a "sky-rocket," after bursting. On September 12, a heavy thunder squall, with severe lightning and high wind, occurred. Wind for a few minutes recorded a velocity of thirty-six miles per hour, blowing from the northwest. For the month, the mean barometric pressure was .06 above the normal. The temperature was normal. The precipitation, 3.03 inches, was 3.51 inches below the average for fifteen years. This amount is the least, with a single exception, recorded in any September during the past fifteen years.

OCTOBER.

"This month was remarkable for the great deficiency in rainfall, and was the fourth successive month below the average. On the 26th a very moderate thunder storm occurred, during which .01 of an inch of rain fell—constituting the total rainfall for the month. This amount is the least ever recorded at this station during any month in six-

teen years. The deficiency amounted to 4.89 inches. The barometric pressure during the month was .09 above the normal, and the temperature was 0.6 degrees below the average.

NOVEMBER.

"This month, like the four preceding, showed a deficiency in the rain-fall. Rain fell on five days, and the total amount was .33 inches, which is 2.94 inches below the average, and the smallest rainfall in any November during a period of fifteen years. The temperature and pressure during the month were about normal. Immediately after a shock on the 5th, readings of all instruments were taken, but nothing unusual was observed.

DECEMBER.

Mean pressure during the month was normal. The mean temperature was 2.7 degrees below the average of fifteen years. The rain-fall in this month was also below the normal. The total amount was 1.79 inches, a deficiency of about two inches, and also the least, with one exception, recorded during the month of December, since 1870.

It will be seen that, from July to December, inclusive, there existed during each month a deficiency in precipitation, which, during the entire six months, amounts to over 21 inches."

*Monthly Meteorological Summary of Charleston, S. C., during
the Month of August, 1886.*

Date.	Temperature.				Precipitation, in inches and hun- dreds.	SUMMARY.
	Mean Barometer.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.		
1	29.959	82.5	87.8	77.0	.02	Mean barometer, 29.970.
2	29.851	79.9	87.0	77.3	.20	Highest barometer, 30.184; on 9th.
3	29.896	75.8	80.3	70.0	.89	Lowest barometer, 29.727; on 30th.
4	30.017	71.3	74.7	67.8	.11	Monthly range of barometer, .457.
5	30.033	75.6	80.2	69.8	.00	Mean temperature, 78.2.
6	29.888	79.3	86.2	75.2	.01	Highest temperature, 92.0; on 13th.
7	29.853	75.5	88.1	75.0	.00	Lowest temperature, 66.2; on 23d.
8	30.047	74.0	78.3	69.8	.35	Monthly range of temperature, 25.8.
9	30.144	75.6	78.1	70.3	.71	Greatest daily range of temperature, 15.9, on 23d.
10	30.166	79.3	85.9	76.6	.02	Least daily range of temperature, 6.9, on 4th.
11	30.071	79.9	87.5	75.4	.22	Mean daily range of temperature, 11.9.
12	29.971	80.4	89.8	75.2	.00	
13	29.975	80.9	92.0	78.2	.00	
14	29.952	82.5	89.0	77.4	.00	<i>Mean Temperature for this Month in</i>
15	29.974	82.0	89.2	77.0	.00	1871...79.6.....1877...81.9.....1883...79.9.
16	29.994	82.3	89.7	78.0	.00	1872...81.6.....1878...82.9.....1884...78.9.
17	29.995	82.7	90.0	79.0	.00	1873...80.3.....1879...79.6.....1885...80.6.
18	29.984	82.8	90.2	75.8	.00	1874...78.9.....1880...81.3.....1886...78.2.
19	30.041	77.6	86.1	71.8	.20	1875...79.6.....1881...81.0.
20	30.117	73.7	79.1	67.0	.00	1876...82.5.....1882...81.7.
21	30.044	74.2	81.1	68.6	.00	Mean daily dew point, 72.2.
22	29.899	73.9	81.4	66.7	.00	Mean daily relative humidity, 82.4.
23	29.804	73.7	82.1	66.2	.00	Prevailing direction of wind (7 A. M., 3 and 11 P. M.) S. W.
24	29.925	77.4	86.1	70.8	.00	Total movement of wind, 5,313 miles.
25	30.044	80.6	89.9	75.3	.00	Highest velocity of wind, direction and date, 21 miles N.E. on 9th.
26	30.030	79.3	90.0	73.8	.36	Total precipitation, 3.28 inches.
27	29.999	76.8	84.0	72.8	.00	Number of days on which .01 inch or more of precipitation fell, 13.
28	29.953	78.4	83.4	74.3	.00	
29	29.838	78.5	83.6	74.6	.00	<i>Total Precipitation (in in. and hundredths) for this Month in</i>
30	29.763	78.6	86.9	73.3	.18	1871...14.97.....1877...2.21.....1883...10.05.
31	*	*	88.9	74.8	.01	1872...7.81.....1878...10.73.....1884...6.12.
						1873...12.94.....1879...4.50.....1885...19.18.
						1874...7.06.....1880...3.07.....1886...3.28.
						1875...1.91.....1881...7.25.
						1876...5.10.....1882...9.32.

*Means of this day were not computed, as the 11 P. M. observation was not taken on account of the earthquake.

NOTE.—Barometer reduced to sea level and standard gravity.

Number of clear days, 11.
Number of fair days, 10.
Number of cloudy days, 10.
Dates of frost { Light, none.
 Killing, none.
Thunder storms on the 26th, 30th and 31st.

*Monthly Meteorological Summary of Charleston, S. C., during
the month of September, 1886.*

Date.	Mean Barometer.	Temperature.			Precipitation, in inches and hun- dredths.	SUMMARY.
		Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.		
1	*	*	*	*	.00	Mean barometer, 30.079.
2	*	*	*	*	.00	Highest barometer, 30.246; on 2d.
3	*	*	79.0	64.1	.00	Lowest barometer, 29.829; on 29th.
4	30.140	74.3	82.5	64.0	.00	Monthly range of barometer, .417.
5	30.132	75.7	82.3	69.9	.00	Mean temperature, 76.1.
6	30.150	76.5	81.2	71.8	.02	Highest temperature, 87.8; on 10th and 28th.
7	30.122	75.6	82.1	69.8	.15	Lowest temperature, 60.5; on 30th.
8	30.032	74.8	81.1	71.8	.28	Monthly range of temperature, 27.3.
9	30.009	72.3	79.4	71.0	.94	Greatest daily range of temperature, 18.5, on 4th.
10	30.042	77.5	87.8	71.4	.00	Least daily range of temperature, 8.4, on 9th.
11	30.002	76.9	82.2	72.3	.12	Mean daily range of temperature, 12.7.
12	29.919	78.9	87.3	71.0	.58	
13	30.008	74.7	84.6	69.3	.12	<i>Mean temperature for this month in</i>
14	30.027	76.1	81.1	68.3	.05	1871....71.5.....1877....76.8.....1883....74.3.
15	30.091	80.2	86.4	75.8	.00	1772....77.5.....1878....77.0.....1884....77.2.
16	30.136	80.4	85.6	76.3	.00	1873....75.6.....1879....74.1.....1885....76.4.
17	30.137	79.8	85.3	75.8	.00	1874....75.5.....1880....75.4.....1886....76.1.
18	30.168	79.5	84.3	75.1	.67	1875....74.7.....1881....80.7.
19	30.138	77.8	84.0	72.3	.00	1876....77.5.....1882....76.5.
20	30.033	78.4	86.4	71.8	.00	Mean daily dew point, 70.1.
21	30.077	73.4	83.6	69.8	.00	Mean daily relative humidity, 82.5
22	30.121	73.4	79.9	67.8	.00	Prevailing direction of wind (7 a. m., 3 and 11 p. m.) east,
23	30.142	74.5	81.5	68.6	.00	Total movement of wind, 5,332 miles.
24	30.103	75.8	83.0	68.8	.00	Highest velocity of wind, direction and date, 24 miles, e., on 6th.
25	30.109	77.3	83.0	73.0	.00	Total precipitation, 3.03 inches.
26	30.137	77.3	83.3	74.8	.00	Number of days on which .01 inch or more of precipitation
27	30.034	77.4	86.4	70.0	.00	fell, 10.
28	29.992	77.9	87.8	70.6	.10	<i>Total precipitation (in inches and hundredths) for this</i>
29	29.882	76.0	87.0	69.0	.00	<i>month in</i>
30	29.908	67.7	73.1	60.5	.00	1871.... 6.52.....1877....6.30.....1883....2.36.
						1872.... 7.88.....1878....8.28.....1884....11.03.
						1873.... 8.18.....1879....5.90.....1885....3.32.
						1874.... 6.66.....1880....4.89.....1886....3.03.
						1875.... 4.18.....1881....5.49.
						1876....11.26.....1882....5.85.
						Number of clear days, 10.
						Number of fair days, 16.
						Number of cloudy days, 4.
						Dates of frosts } Light, none.
						} Killing, none.
						Thunder storm on 12th.

*Observations were missed on these days, and means were not computed.

NOTE.—Barometer reduced to sea level and standard gravity.

The (—) indicates precipitation inappreciable.

ABSTRACT OF RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS MADE BY THE
U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Except as to the coast line, the scope of this narrative has been nearly confined to the map of South Carolina. The requisite material for extending the record was not at hand, and could not be obtained in time for use. It was known also that exhaustive reports from all quarters of the country had been collected for publication under the careful supervision of the scientists of the United States Geological Survey, and it was determined, therefore, to restrict the present sketch to a smaller field and to matters of greater local interest. Advantage is taken, however, of an unavoidable delay in the publication of the Year Book, to add the following highly interesting notes, which are derived from an "*Abstract of the Results of the Investigation of the Charleston Earthquake*," prepared by Capt. C. E. Dutton, and — Everett Hayden, of the Survey, and published in the *Science Magazine* for May, 1887 :

"The amount of information in possession of the U. S. Geological Survey relating to the Charleston earthquake, is very much larger than any of a similar nature ever before collected relating to one earthquake. The number of localities reported exceeds sixteen hundred."

The first point to which attention is invited is the magnitude of the area affected by the shocks. "It was sensibly felt in Boston, which is the most distant point on the Atlantic coast from which affirmative reports have been received. From Maine the answers are all negative. Most of those from New Hampshire are negative, but two or three positive ones show clearly that it was felt in sensitive spots. In Vermont, affirmative reports come from St. Johnsbury and Burlington on Lake Champlain. No positive reports come from the Province of Quebec. In New York State it was felt in the vicinity of Lake George, and at Lake Placid and Blue Mountain Lake in the Adirondacks. In Ontario it was quite noticeable in several localities, though the great majority of reports from that place are negative. In Michigan it was noted in several places; and at Manistee Lighthouse, on Lake Michigan, the trembling was strongly marked. In Wisconsin, though many of the reports are negative, it was felt quite strongly at Milwaukee, and was also noticed at Green Bay and at La Crosse on the Mississippi, 967 miles from Charleston,—the remotest point within the United States which has given a positive report. In central Iowa and central Missouri it was unmistakably felt. In Arkansas the eastern portion of the State from sixty to seventy-five miles west of the Mississippi gives numerous positive reports. In Louisiana the reports are mostly negative, but

numerous persons in New Orleans felt the shocks, and recognized their nature. In Florida it was universally felt, and in the northern part of the State was severe and alarming. From the Everglade region, of course, no reports have been received, as it is uninhabited; but in some of the Florida Keys it was felt in notable force. From Cuba a few reports have come; and the most distant point in that island which was shaken was Sagua la Grande, where the vibration was very decided. Lastly, a report comes from Bermuda, a thousand miles distant from Charleston, which leaves little doubt that the tremors were sensible there.

"The area within which the motion was sufficient to attract the attention of the unexpectant observer would be somewhat more than circumscribed by a circle of a thousand miles radius; and the area of markedly sensible shaking, would, including the oceanic area, be somewhere between two and one-half and three million square miles. In this estimate, however, only well-defined seismic movement of notable force is considered. There are reasons for believing, that, by proper instrumental observation, the movement could have been detected over a much greater area.

"Six hundred miles from the origin the long swaying motion was felt, and was often sufficient to produce seasickness, yet was unaccompanied by sound or by the tremulous motion due to short waves.

"In eastern Kentucky and southeastern Ohio the force of the shocks was very considerable, causing general alarm. Chimneys and bricks were shaken down, and the oscillation of the houses was strongly felt. In the southeastern Ohio nearly every theatre, lodge, and prayer meeting was broken up in confusion. It does not appear that the Appalachians offered any sensible barrier to the progress of the deeper waves, but it does appear that they affected in a conspicuous degree the manner in which the energy of the waves was dissipated at the surface.

"Throughout the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Northeastern Florida, and, in general, anywhere within about two hundred and fifty miles of the centre, the energy of the shocks was very great. At Columbia, Augusta, Raleigh, Atlanta and Savannah the consternation of all people was universal. In all of the large towns within two hundred miles of Charleston, more or less damage was suffered by houses and other structures. Walls were cracked to such an extent as to necessitate important repairs; dams were broken, chimneys were overthrown, plastering shaken from ceilings, lamps overturned, water thrown out of tanks, cars set in motion on side-tracks, animals filled with terror, fowls shaken from their roosts, loose objects thrown from mantels, chairs and beds moved horizontally upon the floor, pictures banged against the walls, trees visibly swayed and their leaves agitated and rustled as if by a wind. These occurrences were general, and were more strongly marked, until they became terrifying and disastrous as the centre of the disturbance was approached. At Augusta, 110 miles distant from the epicentrum, the damage to building was considerable, and at the Arsenal in that place the commanding officer's residence was so badly cracked and shattered as to necessitate practical reconstruction. In Columbia, 100 miles distant, the shock was very injurious to buildings, and appalling to the people, but no substantial structures

were actually shaken down. In Atlanta, 250 miles distant, there was no worse injury than falling chimneys and some slight cracks in the wall ; but the houses were instantly abandoned in great alarm and confusion by their occupants, and many preferred passing the night in the streets to re-entering their dwellings. At Asheville, N. C., 230 miles distant, and at Raleigh, 215 miles distant, the shocks were quite as vigorous as at Atlanta.

"The computed depth of the focus of the principal shock is twelve miles with a probable error of one or two miles. The computed depths of the other foci are about the same, but the probable errors are somewhat larger. The depth of the Charleston earthquake was relatively great ; and we find reason for believing that among those great earthquakes of the last hundred and fifty years, of whose effects we possess any considerable knowledge, none have originated from a much greater depth, and few from a depth so great. On the other hand, the intensity of the Charleston earthquake in the epicentral tract was relatively low in comparison with other great earthquakes.

"The City of Charleston is situated from eight to ten miles outside of the area of maximum intensity, and did not experience its most destructive power. Following the law which we have laid down, the intensity of the shock at Charleston was only three-tenths what it must have been at the epicentrum, and about one-third the intensity at Summerville. Had the seismic centre been ten miles nearer to Charleston, the calamity would have been incomparably greater than it was, and the loss of life would probably have been appalling.

"We have also endeavored to reach some trustworthy estimate of the amplitude of movement at the surface, but the results are meagre and far from satisfactory. There were, however, many occurrences at Charleston bearing upon this question, which are extremely difficult to explain upon any valuation of the amplitude less than ten inches to a foot. Such amplitudes, however, were most probably limited to spots here and there, while in other spots it was probably much less. That within a small area the amplitude of movement in the surface soil varies between very wide limits, seems to be a practically certain conclusion from observations. In Charleston it appears to have been greatest in the 'made ground,' where ravines and sloughs were filled up in the early years of the city's history. The structures on higher ground, though severely shaken, did not suffer so much injury.

"The duration of the earthquake at Charleston will probably never be known with accuracy, but the general testimony ranges between fifty and ninety seconds. There can be no doubt that the speed of propagation exceeded three miles, or 5,000 metres, per second. The only questions are, how much this speed was exceeded, and whether the speed along any given line was constant."

THE LATER SHOCKS, TREMORS AND "THUMPS."

Of the numerous shocks and tremors that have occurred since August 31, a detailed account cannot be given in this article. The value of the record would depend upon its accuracy and completeness, and upon the determination

and expression of the relative intensity of the disturbances. Unfortunately, it has not been practicable to obtain or construct a record that would merit these requirements. In no event could it be regarded as complete moreover, since the tremors have not altogether ceased at the date of the publication of the Year Book, (June, 1887.) The following memoranda are inserted for the sake of such interest as they possess :

From August 27 to September 30, there were about thirty-five decided shocks; in October, 28; in November, 14; and in December perhaps half a dozen. All of these were preceded and accompanied by the usual roar, and were generally felt and heard in Charleston; though many escaped the attention of persons who were on the streets at the time of their occurrence. The intervals between the disturbances were somewhat irregular, and two were rarely felt on the same day after the middle of September. The severest shocks in this month occurred on the 3d at 11:07 P. M.; the 21st at 5:15 A. M., and the 27th at 5:00:15 P. M., the series manifesting a gradual diminution of intensity.

The severest shock in October occurred on the 22nd, at 2:45 P. M., and was preceded by a somewhat slighter but very decided shock at 5:20 A. M. Very little damage was caused in the city by these shocks, though many houses were "badly shaken," and some plastering and a few chimneys were thrown down. A slight vibration was felt the same night about 11:54 o'clock, and was "accompanied by a report resembling a distant cannon shot."

The shock at 2:45 P. M. was strongly felt in Summerville, where it destroyed about seventy-five chimneys, and damaged buildings to an amount estimated at \$3,000. The spouting of the geysers was renewed in the neighborhood of the village; some persons were thrown down by the shocks, and the greatest alarm was manifested. Both the shock at 5:20 A. M. and that at 2:45 P. M. extended throughout South Carolina, and were generally reported as the hardest experienced since August 31. They were likewise felt at Augusta, Savannah, Wilmington, Raleigh, Atlanta, Macon, and on

vessels at sea, and the afternoon shock was observed as far as Washington, D. C., Richmond, Va., Columbus, Ohio, and Louisville, Kentucky.

The hardest shock in November occurred about 12:20 P. M. on the 5th, and was nearly if not quite as severe in the city as those of October 22. It was not so strongly felt in Summerville, but was reported from several points in the State as being more severe than any since August 31. It also extended throughout Georgia and North Carolina, and was distinctly felt at Richmond and Washington. No very severe shock occurred after this date.

The first serious tremors occurred at Summerville on Friday morning, August 27, and the great shock followed on the next Tuesday. This interval was maintained by all the more decided tremors for nearly two months, or until October 22, inclusive. No Friday or Tuesday passed during this period without a shock of greater force than those which occurred on other days. The shock of October 22 ended the semi-weekly series of severe disturbances. The next occurred two weeks later, on Friday, November 5, as stated, and the longer interval was likewise observed for a short time. The fact of this singular periodicity was early recognized, and during the months named a severe shock was generally expected to occur on Tuesdays and Fridays. Friday indeed came to be known throughout a considerable part of the State as "earthquake day," in addition to its general bad reputation.

During the winter and spring the disturbances gradually moderated in number and character, and ceased to cause serious alarm in the city. At Summerville they continued to be manifested almost daily, in the form of frequent tremors, as late as the following March.

The latest disturbance at Charleston, prior to the publication of the Year Book, occurred on June 5, about 7 o'clock P. M., but was detected by very few persons. A number of tremors were reported the same day from Pinopolis. On June 3 a distinct but slight shock was felt in Columbia and Charleston about 7 A. M., and others were reported from

Sumter and Camden during the week. On the night of May 11 a slight tremor was felt in the city about 10:30, and another shortly after midnight. Both of these were attended by a roar that was out of all proportion to the character of the tremors. Like tremors were felt on April 14 at about 7 o'clock A. M., and on April 9, about 7 A. M., the series here mentioned fairly representing the irregularity and mildness of its predecessors for several months. Few of the tremors after January 1 attracted general attention, and many were so slight as to escape the notice of all but the most observant persons.

Certain peculiar disturbances at Charleston, which have not before been referred to because of their slight character, were frequently observed after August 31, and require brief mention. These disturbances consisted in single heavy "thumps," which were plainly of subterranean origin but were not so violent as to cause alarm. They produced no perceptible motion of buildings, nor of suspended or loose objects in buildings, and, so far as known, were noticed only by observers within doors.

RESTORATION AND GROWTH OF THE CITY.

Nine months have now elapsed since the occurrences of August 31, and something may be definitely recorded of the progress of the city's recovery from the blows inflicted upon it. A few words must suffice.

The work of restoration has been marvellously rapid and thorough. Lingering signs of the disturbance remain, indeed, but they are neither numerous nor conspicuous. The casual visitor can scarcely be made to understand that so severe injuries were suffered so short a time ago. The energy of the citizens, reinforced by the generous aid of the people of the nation, and of friends beyond the sea, has well nigh cancelled the last visible tokens of the play of the vast forces of nature. Nor have the efforts of the people stopped short at the accomplishment of the work of restoration. Growth has followed recovery; nay, has accompa-

nied it, hand in hand. The plainest statement best tells the story. The cold, bare figures are more eloquent than glowing words, if these were at command. The number of working days from August 31, 1886, to June 1, 1887, was 234. The number of new homes and houses built in that period, exclusive of those repaired, was equal to the number of days—a new building for every new day—and still the record grows.

The faith of the people in their city has been proved again to be as strong as their pride in its past and their love for it always. May it not be truly said, then, that Charleston will stand, henceforth, at once a monument to the courage and constancy of its inhabitants, under singularly severe trials, and a lasting memorial of the sympathy and admiration of half the world for a community that has displayed those high qualities so often and in so marked degree.

CARL MCKINLEY.

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